

may 21
THE NEW

Natura Brevium

OF THE *Offici* (H)

Most Reverend JUDGE,
Mr. *Anthony Fitz-Herbert.*

Whereunto are added,

The Authorities in L A W, and some
other CASES and ~~VARIES~~ collected
by the Translator out of the Year-
Books and Abridgements.

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W F I H

A New and Exact T A B L E of the
most Material Things contained therein.

The Sixth Edition, carefully corrected from the Errors
of the former Impressions.

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T H E

P R E F A C E

Composed by the Reverend Judge,

Mr. Anthony Fitz-Herbert.

IN every *A R T* and *S C I E N C E* there are certain Rules and Foundations to which a Man ought to give Credit, and which he cannot deny.

In like manner there are divers Maxims and Fundamentals in the Knowledge of the Common Laws of the Land, which a Man ought for to believe very necessary for those who will understand the same Law, especially at the beginning of their Studies; for upon those Fundamentals the whole Law doth depend. For which Purpose, in Time past there

The P R E F A C E.

was composed a very profitable Book, called The Register, which doth contain sundry Principles, by which he must be well instructed who would study the Law. And also for that Purpose was there composed by a Learned Man, a Book called Natura Bre-vium, which Book doth declare and set forth the Diversities and Natures of many Original Writs, with their Process; which Book helped much to the understanding not only of the Register, but also of the Law of the Land. But because of late Time that Book hath been translated into the English Tongue, and many Things are therein which are not according to the Law of the Land; and many other Things are omitted which are very profitable and necessary for the understanding of the Law; for that Cause is this Work composed and published, wherein if there be any Thing against the Opinion of the Sages who have the Administration of the Laws, the Request of him who hath taken the Pains to make the Treatise is, That they would correct and amend the same, as they shall see good, according to the Law.

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FITZ.

FITZ-HERBERT

HIS

*Natura Brevium.**Writ of Right Patent.*

THE Natures of the Original Writs are to be shewed and declared, according to the Manner and Form as they are in Order written and set down in the Register, which shall be expressed and specified in Form following :

And first, because the *Writ of Right Patent* is in its Nature the highest Writ in Law, the Nature of that Writ shall be first declared, and where it lieth.

This Writ ought to be brought of Lands or Tenements, ^{40 E. 3. 8.} and not of Advowson, or of Common ; and lieth only of an Estate of Fee-simple, and not from him who hath a lesser Estate, as Tenant in Tail, Tenant in Frank-marriage, or Tenant for Life : For these Tenants shall not have a *Writ of Right Patent*.

And this Writ lieth properly where a Man is seised in Fee. ^{11 Ass. 17.} simple, and another recovereth the Land against him by ^{*per Curiam*} Default in a *Præcipe quid reddat* : Now he, who hath lost by a Man recovered a Default, ought to sue this Writ. Or if a Man seised in Fee-against the simple die seised of such Estate, and a Stranger doth abate, Heir by De- and entereth into the Land, and desorceth the Heir ; the fault, and Heir may sue this Writ against the Tenant of the Freehold he brought of the same Land, or an Assise of Mortdauncester. a Mortdauncester.

And this Writ ought to be brought against him who hath a Freehold at least in the Land, and not against Tenants for Years, Tenants by Statute-merchant, Tenants by *Elegit*, nor Tenants by Statute-staple ; but ought to be brought against those Tenants who have an Estate in Fee-simple in the Lands, or an Estate-tail, or for Term of Life at the least.

F

And

Writ of Right Patent.

And this Writ is always Patent, and not Close, as other Writs are. And if the Lands be holden of other Persons than of the King, or of the Queen, then this Writ shall be directed unto the Lord himself, of whom the Lands or Tenements are so holden, if the Lord be not out of the Realm; for then it shall be directed unto the Lord's Bailiff; and then the Chancellor of England ought to be certified thereof. And if a Man be elected Bishop, and a *Writ of Right Patent* is to be used in the Court of the Manor of the said Bishop, the Writ shall be directed unto the Bailiff of the Elect, and not unto the elect Bishop himself. And this Writ is as a Commission unto the Lord, or unto the Bailiff of the Manor, that they shall do Right. And the Form of the Writ directed unto the Lord himself is such:

Henricus Dei gratiā, &c. Henrico Comiti Lanc. salutem. Præcipim' tibi, quod sine dilatione plenum rectum teneas A. de B. de uno mesuag. & xx. acris terr' cum pertin' in l. quæ clamat tenere de re per liberum Servitium unius denarii per ann', pro omni Servitio, quod W. de T. ei deforceat; & nisi feceris, Vic' Nottingham faciat, ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu recti. Teste, &c.

And if the Lord be out of the Realm, then the Form of the Writ which shall be directed unto his Bailiffs shall be such:

Rex Ballivis H. Comitis Derb. Honor. de P. in Com. Derb. salutem. Præcipimus vobis, quod sint dilatione plenum recti teneatis A. de B. de uno mesuag. & xx. acris terræ cum pertin' in l. quæ clamat tenere de dicto Dom. vestro per liberum Servit. faciend. sectam ad Curiam præd' Domini vestri Honor. præd', in Comitatu præd', de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas, pro omni Servitio, &c. ut supra.

And by that it appeareth, that in a *Writ of Right Patent* he must express by what Services the Lands are holden, &c. And if the Lands are holden of the King, or of the Queen, as of an Honour, or in Burgage, then the Writ shall be directed unto the King's, or Queen's Bailiffs, and the Writ shall be such:

Henricus Dei gratiā Rex, &c. Ballivis suis Lincoln' salutem. Præcipimus vobis, quod sine dilatione plenum rectum teneatis A. de B. de uno mesuagio cum pertin' in Lincol', quod clamat tenere de nobis per liberum Servitium unius denarii per annum pro omni Servitio, quod W. de B. ei deforc', ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu recti, &c.

And if a Man sue a *Writ of Right Patent* of Lands or Tenements which are holden by a Knight's Fee, then the Form

Writ of Right Patent.

3

of the Writ shall be: *De uno mesuag. & x. acr. terre, &c. que clamat tenere de te per Servic' feod' unius Militis pro omni Servitio.*

And the Writ of Right lieth of a Passage over the Water of *Thames*, and of Pasture for 100 Sh-ep, and of the Rent of 1 l. of Ginger, thus: *De uno mesuag. decem acr. terre, novem solidat. redd', & passagio ultra aquam Tamisæ, & pastura ad cent. oves, cum p'stin' in W. & de redditu unius libræ zinzibarris, unius libræ canell. unius rosa, unius paris calcarium deauratorum, & de tertia parte unius gardini, cum pertinen. in N. que clamat tenere de nobis per liberum Servitium, inv. niend. vobis una cum participibus suis quinque naves ad transitum nostrum ad mandatum nostrum pro omni Servitio, &c.*

[2.]

And if the Lands of any Lord be in the King for the Nonage of the Heir, and a Writ of Right is to be brought in the Court of the Manor, where the King hath committed the Wardship of the Lands to another; the Writ of Right shall be directed unto the Bailiffs of the Guardian to whom it is committed, or unto the Guardian himself, if he hath the Land in Ward in his own Right, and by Reason of the Seigniorie that the Heir is in his Ward. And the Forms of the Writs in the Register are thus: *Rex Ball. custod. terræ & hered. A. de B.* Or thus: *Ballivis custod. terræ A. de B.* And this Writ is where the Guardian hath only the Wardship of the Land, and not of the Heir, &c. And unto the Guardian himself the Writ is, *Rex custod. terræ & hered. B. salutem. Precipim tibi &c. quod clamat tenere de predict. her', &c.* And if the Heir hath no Court for the Poorness of the Land, that it is of so small Value, then the Writ shall be directed unto the chief Lord, as chief Lord, and not as a Guardian; and then the Writ shall say, *Et quæ de ipso clamat tenere, &c.* and shall not say as Guardian.

And it appeareth that a Man shall have a Writ of Right of a Knight's Fee; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex A. de B. salut', &c. Precipimus tibi, quod &c. W. &c. de Servitio unius feod. Militis cum pertin. in W. quod clamat tenere, &c. per Servitium unius paris calcarium deaurator', pro omni Servitio, &c. or per Servitium inveniend. hominem equitem vel peditem, ad eundem tecum in exercitu Walliæ, ad sumptum tuum & ad costum, &c. pro omni Servitio. Or thus: *Per liberum Servitium, portand. Brevia tua ad sumptum tuum & ad costum tuum infra Com', pro omni Servitio.*

And there is an Order set in the Register, when a Mandameth divers Parcels of Land in his Writ which are of divers Natures, which Parcel shall be first specified in the

Writ of Right Partent.

Writ, and what Parcel shall be next unto that, and then what Parcel shall be next to that, and so of all the Parcels; and that appeareth by the two Verses following:

*suagium, um, lendinum, lumbare, dinum, ra, tum, tura, cus, ra,
Mes tost mo co gar ter pra pas bos brue mora,
ria, cus, tum, caria, ditus*

Junca maris alne pis red sectare priora.

8 Aff 24. in
which Af-
fise (*Bofcus*)
was put be-
fore Pa-
sture, yet
good, v. 7.
E. 6. Dyer.
84.

And if a Man in his Writ will demand 20 Houses, and 10 Acres of Land, and 10 Acres of Meadow, and 10 Acres of Pasture, and divers other Parcels; and afterwards in the same Writ he will demand the Moiety, or the third Part of one House, or of one Acre of Land, or of Meadow, or of Pasture; then the Form of the Writ is, to put in the Beginning of the Writ the whole Parcel, and in the End of the Writ the Moiety, or the third Part, &c. thus: *Quod plenum rectum, &c. de uno mesuagio, uno molendino, uno gardino, medietate unius mesuag. unius acra terre, cum pertinent' excepta 1. acra terre in N. &c.* so as the Exception shall always be in the End of the Demand.

And a Writ of Right may be brought against divers Tenants who hold their Lands severally; and then the Form of the Writ is, *Rex A. B. &c. Precipimus tibi, quod, &c. plenum rectum teneas A. de xx. acris terre cum pertinent. in N. quia clamat, &c. unde F. x. acr', & S. tres acras, & C. vii. acras ter. ei desore'*. And so the Word [Land] shall be in the End to him that shall be supposed last Deforceor, &c.

And if a Writ of Right be brought in the Court of any Bishop, or Abbot, it shall be then directed to the same Bishop thus: *Rex, &c. venerabili in Christo Patri Gulielmo eadem gratia Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, totius Angliæ Primati, salut'.* Mandamus vobis, quod sine dilatione, &c. quod clamat tenere de vobis per liberum Servitium, &c.

And if it be directed unto an Abbot, then the Writ shall say, *Quod clamat tenere de te, &c.*

And if in the Time of the Vacation of any Bishoprick a Writ of Right shall be brought in the Court of any Lands which are of the Bishoprick, which are in the King's Hands by Reason of the Vacation of the Bishoprick, then the Writ of Right shall be directed unto the King's Bailiff, or unto the Bailiff of him who is the Bishop elect; and the Form of the Writ is such: *Rex Bellivis Archiepiscopat. Ebor. de C. salut.* Or thus: *Rex Ballivis H. Lincoln. de H. salut'.* Precipimus vobis, &c. quod clamat tenere de prædict' Archiepiscop'. Or thus, if it be directed unto the Bailiffs of the Bishop elect: *Quod clamat tenere de præd' Domino vestro per Servic', &c.*

But

Writ of Right Patent.

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But the Lord may give Licence unto his Tenant to sue his Writ of Right in the King's Court, or the Common Pleas, before the Justices; and that as well after the Writ purchased and returned into the Common Pleas, as before the Writ purchased and sued. And the Form of the Writ when it shall be sued in the Common Pleas by Licence of the Lord shall be such: *Rex Vic'*, &c. *Præcipe A quòd iuste, &c. redd. C. unum mesuag. cum pertin in M. quod clamat esse jus & hereditatem suam, & unde querit. quòd præd. A. ei iniuste deforceat; & nisi fecerit, & prædict' C. fecerit te securum de clamore suo prosequend' tunc summ. per bonos Sum. prædict' A. quod sit coram iudic. nostris apud Westm. in quindena Sanctæ Trinitat', ostens. quare non fecerit: & habeas ibi Sum', & hoc Breve. T. &c. quia I. capital. Dominus Feod. illius nobis inde remisit Cur. suam.* And so this Clause shall be put in the Writ after the *Teste*, &c. And if this Clause be omitted, and the Lord after the purchase of the Writ send his Letter to the King that he is contented therewith, it is sufficient.

And if such Clause, *quia Dominus remisit Cur. suam*, were in the Writ, it is not material whether there were any Letter of the Lord in the Chancery, proving his Assent, or not. And the Form of the Letter of Licence, which shall be certified unto the King, is thus:

[3.]

Excellentissimo Principi Domino H. Dei gratiâ Regi Angl', Domino Hibern', & Duci Aquitanix, Dunelm. Episcopus salutem in eo per quem Reges regnant, & Principes dominantur. Quia K. S. in Curia vestra, coram Justitiar. vestris de Banco, per Breve vestrum de Resto, W. de uno mesuagio cum pertin. in I. quod de his tenetur, nostrâ licentiâ mediante proponit implacit' vestre celsitudini Regiæ tenor. præf. intimamus nos nostram Cur. vobis de hac vice remisisse, salvo nobis aliàs jure domini nostri in eo consimili, si acciderit. In cujus rei testimon' has literas nostras scripsimus Patentes. Dat' apud London', die, anno, &c.

But if the Tenant of any Lord sue such a Writ of Right in the King's Court without such Letter, and recover, it seemeth the Recovery is good, and the Lord shall not void the same nor the Tenant. Also it seemeth to stand with Reason, that if a Man hold of any Lord, as of a Seigniorie in gross, which is not any Manor, for which Seigniorie he cannot sue any Court; that then the Tenant ought to sue such Writ before in the King's Court, and that the Lord shall not sue Action, or other Means to annul this Act, because he hath no Court to hold Plea for that there. In the End of the Writ it may be these Words: *Quia Dominus remisit Curiam, &c.* But if the Tenant will sue forth the Writ of *Præcipe in Ca-*

Writ of Right Patent.

pite in the King's Court for such Lands as are holden of another Lord, then the Lord shall have a Writ out of the Chancery directed unto the Justices of the Common Pleas, commanding them, that if it doth not appear unto them that the Lands are holden of the King, but of another, they shall proceed no farther on that Plea. For by this Writ the Plea supposeth the Lands to be holden of the King, and therefore He and his Heirs shall be concluded against the King for the Tenure, and the same shall be prejudicial unto the Lord of whom the Lands are holden: But by the other Writ he doth not suppose any Tenure in the Writ, and therefore there is great Diversity. *Tamen quere.*

And if a Man sue a Writ of Right directed unto the Lord of whom the Lands are holden, and he will not hold his Court to proceed upon the Writ; then the Demandant in the Writ of Right shall have a Writ directed unto the Lord, commanding him to hold his Court, &c. and if he will not receive the Writ, nor do Right unto him, he may sue forth a Writ commanding him to do Right, and thereupon he may have an *Alias*, and a *Pluries*, and *Attachment*; and the Form of the Writ of *Attachment* is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. f. curit, &c. tunc pone, &c. B. quod sit, &c. ad respond' tam nobis quam prefato A. quare cum eidem B. per Breve nostrum de Retio precipimus, quod sine dilacione plenum rectum teneret pref. A. de uno mesuag. cum pertin' in N. quod T. ei d. forceat; idem B. Mandat' nostrum in hac parte parvi pendens, Breve nostrum predi' in favorem predi' T. malitiose suppressit. Or thus. Predi' Breve nostrum recipere, & Curiam suam tenere, & eidem A. in premiss. justiciam facere recusavit, in nostri & Mandati nostri predi' contempit & ipsius A. gravi damnum, et exheredationis periculum manifestum: & habeas, &c. And upon that if the Defendant appear he shall be put to Answer, &c.

But if the Lord of the Court hold his Court, but the Lord, or the Bailiff, or Officer will not do him Right, or delay him to have Right, or to make Process, &c. then the Demandant may shew unto the Sheriff of the County how he is delayed, &c. and pray the Sheriff to award such a Precept or Writ which is called a *Tolt*, directed to his Bailiff, by his Precept to remove the Plea before him into his County; and upon that the Sheriff ought to award such a Precept to his Bailiff, &c. and to go unto the Lord's Court, and there remove the Matter before the Sheriff in his County, And the Form of the Precept is such:

Robertus

Writ of Right Patent.

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Robertus A. Vicecomes Norf. Edmundo ^{C.} Bal. Domini Regis Ducat. sui Lancast. de F. salutem. Quia ex querela Joh. B. ad Com. meum, scilicet, die Lune proxim', &c. anno regni, &c. apud Norwic. en le Shire-houte tentum, personaliter accedentis accepi, quod, licet ipse Breve Domini Regis de Resto patens, Ball. dicti Domini Regis Ducat. sui Lancast. de F. in dicto Com. meo, direct', de eo, Quod ipsi plenum rectum tenerent dicto Joh. B. de maner. de F. cum pertin', quod Joh. S. deforc. at, detulisset J. P. & J. B. Ball. dicti Domini Regis Ducat. predict' de F. predict' tamen pro eo quod dicti Ballivi favent dicto J. S. in ea parte, & plenum rectum secundum exigentiam ejusdem Brevis hucusque distuler. facer'; tibi ex parte Domini Regis precipio, firmiter injungens, quod in propria persona tua accedas ad Curiam Domini Regis Ducat. sui predict' de F. & Loquelam qua est ibidem int. pref. Joh. B. & Joh. S. per dictum Breve in Com. meo proxim. tenend. tollas, & summonneas per bonos Sum. predict. Johannem S. quod sit ad Com. meum Norf. die Lune proxim. futur. apud N. en le Shire-houte tenend', prefato Johanni B. inde responsurus: & habeas ibi Loquelam predict', Sum' & hoc Precept'. Dat. in Com. meo apud N. en le Shire-houte, die Lune proximo, &c. anno supradicto.

And by this it appeareth, that the Demandant may remove the Matter out of the Lord's Court into the County Court: And it seems reasonable that the Tenant may also remove the Matter by a *Tolt* made by the Sheriff, supposing that the Bailiffs of the Court do favour the Demandant in the Matter: *Tamen Quare*; for the Rule in the Register is, that the Tenant may remove the Plea out of the Lord's Court for good Cause before the Justices in the Common Pleas; but the Demandant cannot so do, because he may have a *Tolt* from the Sheriff, to remove it out of the Lord's Court into the County Court.

[4.]

And when it is in the County, he may remove it by *Recordare* before the Justices in the Common Pleas. And by this Rule it seems, that the Tenant cannot remove the Plea by a *Tolt* out of the Lord's Court into the County, but he ought to remove it into the Common Pleas by a *Recordare*, &c. and that for good Cause shewed in the Writ. And the Writ of *Recordare* is such: *Rex Vic'. &c. salut. Præcipimus tibi, quod assumptis tecum quatuor discret. & legal. Militibus de Comitatu tuo, in propria persona tua accedas ad Cur. A. de B. & in plena Cur. illa recordari fac. Loquelam qua est in eadem Curia per Breve nostrum de Resto, inter W. Potentem & S. Tenentem, de uno mesuag. cum pertin. in B. & Record. illud habeas coram Justiciariis nostris apud Westm. in xv. sancti Mich. sub sigillo tuo, & sigill. quatuor legalium hominum ejusdem*

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dem Cur qui Record. illi interfuerunt, & partibus eundem diem præfigas, quod tunc sint ibi, in Loquela illa prout iustum fuerit processur', & habeas ibi nomina prædict'. quatuor hominum, & hoc Breve. Tæte, &c. And in the End of the Writ of Recordare, the Cause of the Removal shall be put in thus: Quia mesuag. prædict'. T. Ballivo Cur' prædict', qui tenet Placita ejusdem Cur' tanquam consanguineo & proximo Hæredi prædict'. W. descendere deberet post mortem ejusdem T. si idem W. sine hæred. de se obiisset, & idem W. illud versus præfatum T. in Cur. prædict'. distraxisset, propter quod idem Ballivus favet ipsi W. in Loquela prædicta, ut dicitur; fiat Executio istius Brevis, si causa sit vera, & prædict'. S. hoc petat, & aliter non.

And there are many other Cases put in the Register of Remover of this Plea into the Common Pleas at the Suit of the Tenant. As if the Lord take upon him for to maintain the Matter, to have Part of the Land. Or if the Tenant alleges Bastardy, or plead a Foreign Plea, or joyn the Matter upon the Grand Assise, &c. And when the Demandant hath removed the Plea by Tolt into the County, then the Demandant may remove the same into the Common Pleas by *Pone*, without expressing any Cause in the *Pone*. But the Tenant cannot remove it, without a Cause be expressed in the *Pone*. *fi. de. 22.*

V. 3. H. 4.
14. 12 H. 4.
13 & 17.
1 H. 7. 30.
1 & 2 P. &
Ma. Dyer.
111.

And it is a Rule, that a Recordare is not given to remove any Plea in a Writ of Right, but for the Tenant. But *Pone* is given for the Defendant, but that ought to be out of the County-Court. And the Form of the *Pone* for the Demandant is such:

Demandant

Rex Vic', &c. salutem. *Pone*, ad petitionem Petent', contra Justiciarios nostros apud Westm. in Octabis Sancte Trin. proximæ futur', Loquelam quæ est in Com. tuo per Breve nostr. de Ratione inter A. Petent', & T. Tenent', de uno mesuag. cum pertin. in T. & summ. per bonos Summ. præd. T. quod tunc sit tibi, præf. A. de responsur': & habeas ibi Sum', & hoc Breve.

And here is not said [and another Writ,] because the Original Writ of Right Patent doth remain with the Demandant, and not with the Sheriff, &c. as do other Original Writs.

And if the Tenant will remove the Plea out of the County by *Pone*, he ought to shew some Cause in the Writ, and the Writ is such: Rex Vic', &c. *Pone* coram Justiciariis nostris apud Westm. in xv. Sancte Trin. proximæ futur', Loquelam quæ est in Com. tuo, &c. ut supra; & d. c. præf. A. quod tunc sit ibi, Loquelam suam versus præd. T. inde prosecut', & aliter non.

pluerit: & habeas ibi hoc Breve. Teste, &c. Quia prad. A. exis in uxor. W. Consanguineam Vic', &c. propter quod idem sic. favet, &c. fias Executio, &c. ut supra.

And in a Writ of Right in a Court-Baron, if a foreign Plea be pleaded, or the Mife is joined to be tried by the Grand Assise, now if the Bailiffs will proceed, the Tenant may have a Prohibition directed unto them, which shall inhibit the Bailiffs to hold the Plea. Or he may inhibit the Lord himself, that he shall not hold the Plea, &c. And also such Writ shall be directed unto the Sheriff, forbidding him to hold Plea in the County-Court upon the Writ of Right after such Pleas pleaded; and if they do proceed, he may sue forth an *Alias*, and a *Pluries*, and an *Attachment* against them.

And it is to know, that if the Lord or Bailiffs do cease to proceed in the Plea by Reason of such Writ of Prohibition, then when the Justices in Eyre come into the County for all Pleas, the Demandant may come into the Chancery by the Record of the Writ of Prohibition, which issued before out of the Chancery, which is always enrolled in the Chancery; and thereupon he shall have a Writ directed unto the Sheriff, to summon four Knights to chuse the Grand Assise upon the Writ of Right, which is in the Lord's Court, or in the County. And the Writ of choosing the Grand Assise shall be such:

Rex Vic', &c. salut', Summ. per bonos Summ. iiii. legales Milites de Com. tuo, quod sint coram Justic. nostris ad primam Assis. cum in partes illas venerint, ad eligend. super sacram. suum de legal. Militibus de visn. de N. qui melius sciant & venturi dicere veritat', ad faciend. Recogn. magnæ Assis. nostræ, inter A. Petent. & B. Tenent', de uno mesuag. cum pertin. in N. unde idem B. qui tenens est, posuit se in magnam Assis. nostram, & petiit Recognitionem fieri, inter eorum majus jus habeat in mesuag. pradict': & summ. per bonos Summ. pradict. B. quod tunc sit ibi, auditurus illam election': & habeas ibi nomina pradict. Militum, & hoc Breve. And when the Plea is in the Common Pleas, then this Writ of *Magna Assisa eligenda* shall issue out of the Common Pleas, and is Judicial: But in the Case before, it shall issue out of the Chancery, without paying a Fine. And if the Demandant sue a Writ of *recipe in Capite* in the Common Pleas for Lands holden of another Lord than of the King, then the Lord of whom the Lands are holden may sue forth a Writ directed unto the Justices of the Common Pleas, rehearsing how that the Demandant is holden of him, commanding them to proceed no further, &c.

And

And as before is said, none can sue or maintain such *Writ of Right Patent*, but they who have an Estate in Fee-simple, as Tenant in Fee-simple, or Abbot, or Prior, or Bishop, or Master of an Hospiral; and a Body politick, as Mayor and Commonalty, or Bailiffs and Commonalty, &c. and such Bodies politick may have such Writs for their Possessions. But Parsons, Vicars, or Chantry Priests, or Prebendaries, who have Patrons and Ordinaries over them, cannot maintain this *Writ of Right Patent*, but another Writ which is called *Juris Utrum*; the Nature of which Writ shall be after expressed.

If a Man bring a *Writ of Right Patent* as Heir unto his Ancestor, he ought to lay the Seisin and Esplees as in Perpetuity of the Profits of the Lands in his Ancestors.† And if an Abbot, Bishop, or such Body politick, bring such Writ, he ought to lay the Seisin of the Esplees as in Perpetuity of the Profits in themselves, or in their Predecessors. And for the Residue of this Matter touching the *Writ of Right Patent*, and the Count, and the Bars, and all the Circumstances thereof, see the Title of *Droit* in the Abridgments. *Quere if it may be laid in*

*Manuscript
See Praepositor
Cohes in Entries.*

And note, That a Writ of Right, which is called *Praepositor in Capite*, is no *Writ of Right Patent*, but is a Writ of Right Close, and shall be directed unto the Sheriff of the County, and lieth where the King's Tenant, who is seised in Fee-simple of Lands holden of the King in chief as of his Crown, and not of the King as of any Honour, Castle, or Manor, but meerly of the King as of his Crown, who is a Lord in gross, (because it is holden of him who is always King) is desorced, &c. And this Writ is as high in its Nature as the *Writ of Right Patent*; and no Person can sue this Writ, if he hath not an Estate in Fee-simple of his own Possession and Seisin, or of the Seisin of his Ancestor or Predecessor.

31 H.8. Dy
cr 34, 45.

And it lieth also where Tenant in Fee-simple of any Lands or Tenements, who holderh such Land or Tenement of the King in chief as of his Crown, and not of the King as of any Honour, Castle, or Manor, loseth his Lands or Tenements by Default in a *Praepositor quod reddat*. Now He or his Heir may have this Writ of Right, of *Praepositor in Capite*, against the Tenant of the Freehold of those Lands or Tenements. And this Writ shall be Close, and shall be directed unto the Sheriff, and returnable in the Common Pleas before the Justices there: And in this Writ he ought to lay the Seisin in himself, or in his Ancestor or Predecessor.

Writ of Right Patent.

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decessor, in the same Form as he shall do in a Writ of Right.

*Rex Vic. Not', &c. Prac. A. quod iuste, &c. redd. B. unum
hag cum pertin. in D quod clam. esse jus & hereditat. sua
& tenere de nobis in capite, & unde queritur quod predict.
ei injuste deservit, &c. Et nisi fecit, & predict. B. fecit se cur.
clam. suo proseguend', tunc summ. per bonos Sum. predict. A.
&c. Or thus, if an Abbot or other Spiritual Persons
the Writ; Quod clam. esse jus Ecclesie sue Sancte Marie
N. & tenere de nobis in capite, & unde queritur, &c.*

And by this Writ it fully appears, that Lands which are V. 21 E. 3.
holden of the King as of an Honour, Castle, or Manor, are B. Tenures,
holden in *Capite* of the King, because that the Writ of 16. 33 H. 3.
ought in such Case shall be directed unto the Bailiff of the ^{52. these are} some Honors
Manor, or Castle, or Manor, to do Right, &c. But when ^{of which} Lands are
Lands are holden of the King as of the Crown, they ^{Lands are} holden in
not holden of any Manor, Castle, or Honour, but meerly ^{Capite,}
the King as King, and of the King's Crown as of a ^{Capite,}
igniority by it self in gross, and in chief above all other
igniorities. And thereof it followeth, that there are many
errors and erroneous Opinions at this Day in the suing of
series, and finding of Offices, and determining which
Lands shall be taken to be holden of the King in chief,
and which not; and therefore *Quere* to know the Truth.

In *Pracipe in Capite* the Tenant shall not plead that the 38 E. 3. 13;
tenements are not holden of the King, although the Writ Br. Droit de
shall so suppose; but he ought to take the same by Protestation. 9.
and plead other Matter in Bar, if he have any Mat-
ter to plead.

And in a Writ of Right he ought to count of his own
seisin, or of the Seisin of his Ancestor: And if he count
the Seisin of his Ancestor, he may alledge the Seisin in
the Time of King Richard the First, but the Seisin is not
verifiable: But the Tenant may tender a Demy-Mark to
enquire of this Seisin, &c. And if it be found with the Te-
nant, that the Ancestor was not seised, the Demandant
shall be barred. But if the King be party Demandant, the
Tenant cannot tender the Demy-Mark to enquire of the
seisin, but ought to plead in Bar; and there the Tenant
shall have no Imparlance without the Assent of the King's
jeuants. And it seems reasonable, If the Tenant in a
Pracipe quod reddat lose by Action tried, that yet he shall
have a Writ of Right. *Quere of this. See. v. ecclesie. Lit.*
And so if the Demandant be barred in an Assise of
Right, and his Ancestor brought by him, or other Real Action, as a
Writ

Writ of Right in London.

[6.]  by Action tried, yet he shall have a *Writ of Right Patent* or *Præcipe in Capite*, if the Lands be holden of the King in chief: And so it seemeth, If a Man lose by Default in a *Writ of Right* before the *Mise* joined, yet he shall have a *Writ of Right* against him who recovereth. But after the *Mise* joined it is otherwise; for then upon Default after Issue joined, the Judgment shall be final, as well against the Defendant by his Nonsuit, as against the Tenant if he make Default after.

C.5.par.86. If the Tenant after the Mise joined maketh Default, final Judgment upon that Default shall not be given, but a Petit Cape shall Issue; for peradventure he may save his Default: But Judgment final, where it ought not to be in a Writ of Right shall bind until it be reversed.

And a Man shall have a *Writ of Right Patent* of a Rent as well as of Land.

Writ of Right in London.

WRIT of *Right Patent* in London lieth of Lands, or Tenements within the City, &c. by him who claims an Estate in Fee-simple in the Lands and Tenements, and not by him who claims an Estate for Life, or in Tail, or in Dower, or by the Courtesie. For if Tenant in Fee-simple loseth his Lands in London by Default, or by Verdict, it seemeth that he shall have a *Writ of Right* of those Lands directed unto the Mayor and Sheriffs, and it shall be in the Nature as a *Writ of Right Patent*. And the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Majori & Vicecom. Lond. salut' Præcipim. vobis, quod sine dilatione plenum rectum teneatis E. de N. de uno mesuagio duobus shoppis cum pertin. in Lond', quæ clamat tenere de nobis per liberum Servic', &c. quæ W. ei deforceat, ne amplius in clamorem audiamus pro defectu r. &c. Teste, &c. And it shall not be said in this Writ, *Et nisi feceris, Vicecomes talis Com. facias* &c. because the Writ is as well unto the Sheriff of the said City as unto the Mayor.

And the *Writ of Right Patent*, which shall be directed unto another City or Borough, shall be of like Form as the Writ aforesaid is, as appeareth by the Register, thus:

Rex Majori & Ballivis suis Oxon. salut'. Præcipimus vobis quod sine dilatione plenum rectum, &c. E. de C. de viginti solidis redditus, & pastur. ac sexdecim boves cum pertin. in N. quæ A. de B. ei deforceat, &c.

Writ of Right in London.

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And because that the Lands and Tenements within Cities and Boroughs are holden of the King in Burgage Tenement, it behoveth that the *Writ of Right Patent* be directed unto the said Mayor and Sheriffs, or Bailiffs, as Bailiffs and Officers of the King, as if Lands were holden of the King as in Honour, or Castle, or Manor.

And also upon a Writ of Right sued in London the Plea shall not be removed by *Tolt*, or *Pone*, or *Recordare*, as another Writ of Right sued in the Court of another Lord shall be. But if the Tenant, in the *Writ of Right in London*, hath a Foreigner to Warranty, the Demandant shall come to the Chancery, and shall sue a *Sum. ad warrantizandum* in the Common Pleas before the Justices at a certain Day, and another Writ unto the Mayor and Sheriffs, to the Record before the said Justices at the same Day, &c. then the Mayor and Sheriffs do adjourn the Parties before the Justices of the Common Pleas at a certain Day; and also, at the same Day, shall send the Record which is before them before the said Justices; and when the Justices have determined the Warranty, they shall send back the Record by Writ which shall issue out of the Rolls of the Justices, directed unto the Mayor and Sheriffs, commanding them to proceed in the Plea within the said City. And the same is by the Statute of *Gloucester de Forins. vocat. ad warrantum*, cap. 12. And so shall it be done if the Tenant hath a Foreign Plea, the Plea shall be removed as aforesaid, when the Matter of the Plea is determined, then shall the Record be sent back unto the Mayor and Sheriffs, as aforesaid, by the Equity of the said Statute.

And by the Rule in the Register, every *Pracipe quod reddat* of Plea of Lands or Tenements in London shall be directed unto the Mayor and Sheriffs jointly: But every *Writ* shall be directed unto the Sheriffs only.

And now it is a common Opinion, That if a Man hath a *Formedon* of Lands or Tenements in London, by any other Action real, as a Writ of Entry *sur Disseisin*, or other Writ whatsoever of Lands or Tenements, he may sue this Writ of Right Patent directed unto the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, that they shall do Right, &c. that the Demandant, upon this Writ, shall make his Election to sue it in the Nature of what Writ he will, as he shall do upon a Writ of *Droit Close* sued in Ancient Pleas. But it seemeth the Law shall not be so; for this is a *Writ of Right Patent*, which is directed unto the Mayor and Sheriffs, as other Writs directed unto another City

City or Borough are. And I have not heard that a Man shall make Protestation to sue such Writ Patent in the Nature of what Writ he will. But the City of London, by the Custom, have Power to hold Pleas of Lands within the City by other the King's Writs as well as by *Writ of Right Patent*, and that appeareth by the Register.

7 H. 6. 32. And it appeareth, that London is not ancient Demefne
ac. 37 H. 6. for then the Writ of Right, which shall be directed unto
27. But the Mayor and Sheriffs, should be Close, and not Patent.
Plow. 124. And it appeareth by the Register, in the Title of *Juris Utrum*,
Stanford, that a *Juris Utrum* was sued of Tenements in London
contrary. returnable before the Justices of the Common Pleas.

And also it appeareth in the Register, in the Title of Writs of Waste, in the End of the Title, that a Writ *Partic. facienda* was directed unto the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, to make Partition of Tenements in London; and also there followeth a Writ of *Estrepementum*, sued and directed unto the Sheriffs of London, upon a Writ of *Juris Utrum* pending before the Justices of the Common Pleas, of Tenements in London.

And it appeareth in the Register, a Writ of *Justiciarius Dower* sued in London for Lands in London was directed unto the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City, and a Special Writ for the Heir in Tail for Lands in London directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs there, upon a Devise made of the Lands unto his Ancestors in Tail, &c. And the Writ for him in the Remainder in Tail, and also for him in the Reversion. And the like Writs upon Devises made of other Cities and Boroughs by some Persons to others, And these Writs are in the Register after the Writ of *Fiduciarius* in the Remainder, Fol. 244.

And by these Writs it appeareth, that a *Writ of Right Patent*, which is directed unto the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, is not such a Writ as a Man shall declare the Nature upon in the Nature of what Writ he will, &c. as it shall be upon a Writ of *Droit Close* sued in ancient Demefne; that it behoveth to sue in London his Writ in the Nature of such Writ as his Case requireth, &c. But *Quare revertens* of that which was used in ancient Times in London.

And it appeareth in the Register, that the King shall have a Writ of Escheat returnable into the King's Bench, of Lands in London escheated unto the King; and by that Reason another Man shall have a Writ of other Nature, if returned in the Common Pleas. But the King hath a prerogative in this Matter before others, to sue in what

will; but he cannot alter or change the Nature of the
 it, otherwise than the Law giveth the same to him and
 hers, and therefore *Quere* of this Matter.

There is also another Suit which lieth in a City or Bo-
 rough for Lands or Tenements, by Usage and Custom of
 the City, and that is by Bill without any Writ out of the
 Chancery; and the same is called a Bill of *Fresh Force*, or an
 Assise of *Fresh Force*, and lieth only where a Man is disseised
 of his Lands or Tenements in any City or Borough, or De-
 cayed of any Lands or Tenements after the Death of his
 ancestor, or after the Death of his Tenant for Life, or in Tail,
 in Dower, or the like; now within xl Days after the
 Title accrued unto him, he may sue this Bill of *Fresh Force*,
 and shall make Protestation to sue in the Nature of what
 he will, as Assise of *Mortdauncestor*, or Assise of *Novel
 Disseisin*, or *Intrusion*, or of *Formedon*, or in the Nature of any
 other Writ, as his Case doth require: But after the xl Days
 after the Title accrued unto him, he ought to sue a
 Writ out of the Chancery, directed to the Mayor and Sher-
 iffs of London, as the Case lieth.

And also it appeareth by the ancient Treatise of *Natura
 Rerum*, that if a Foreigner sue an Assise, or other *Præcipe
 et reddat* of Lands in London in the Common Pleas, &c.
 the Mayor and Sheriffs, &c. may demand Conusance,
 And therefore it seemeth, if they do not demand Co-
 nusance of the Plea, but suffer the Recovery to pass in the
 Common Pleas before the Justices, that then the Recovery
 good in the Common Pleas for the Lands in London. And
 when the Mayors and Bailiffs shall demand Conusance of
 the Plea, and when not, and when they have surceased their
 Plea, appeareth in the Title *Conusance*, In the Abridgments
 see at large; and therefore see there.

Writ of Right of Dower.

THE *Writ of Right of Dower* is Patent, and shall be di-
 rected unto the Heir, to sue in the Court of the Heir
 it appeareth by *Britton*. And where the Writ is directed
 to the Heir of the Husband, and the same Heir is seised
 of the Land whereof the Wife demandeth Dower, then if
 he will not assign Dower unto the Feme, the Feme who is
 Demandant may remove the same by a *Tale* into the Coun-
 ty, and also may remove the same out of the County into
 the Common Pleas by a *Pone*, &c. without shewing of any
 Cause in the Writ, as the Demandant shall do in a Writ of
 Right.

Writ of Right of Dower.

Right Patent. But the Tenant in a Writ of Right Patent shall not remove the Plea out of the Country into the Common Pleas, without shewing of Cause in the *Pone*. And the Tenant in a *Writ of Right Patent*, or in a *Writ of Right of Dower*, may remove the Plea into the Common Pleas by a *Recordare* out of the Court of the Lord, upon Cause shewed in the Writ. And what Causes are sufficient and good to remove the Plea out of the Lord's Court, or out of the County, and what not, does appear in the Register; and therefore see the Causes there. But the Demandant cannot remove the Plea out of the Court of the Heir by a *Pone*, because he ought first to remove it by a *Tolt* into the County, and from the County he may remove it into the Common Pleas by a *Pone*, without shewing of Cause in the Writ, as before is said.

And in a *Writ of Right Patent* the Plea may be removed at the Tenant's suit by a *Recordare*, out of the Lord's Court, into the Common Pleas, before the Justices there: And by the same Reason it seemeth that it may be removed at the Suit of the Tenant, in a *Writ of Right of Dower*, out of the Heir's Court into the Common Pleas, before the Justices there, by *Recordare*, for good Cause. But *Quere*.

And if the Husband do enfeof a Stranger of all his Lands, and dieth, and his Heir hath nothing by Descent, now if the Feme be to sue forth a *Writ of Right of Dower*, it seemeth that she shall sue her *Writ of Right of Dower* directed unto the same Feoffee, &c. for after the Endowment the Feoffee shall be her Lord, and she shall hold the Dower of him by Fealty. But before the Statute de *Quibus Emptores terrarum*, if the Husband enfeof a Stranger of Parcel of his Lands, &c. to hold of him, then if the Feme be to sue a *Writ of Right of Dower* against the Feoffee, the Writ shall be sued in the Heir's Court, and the Writ shall be directed unto the Heir, for the Seigniori that remaineth in him.

And so if the Husband at this Day giveth Parcel of his Manor in Tail to hold of him, and dieth, the Feme shall sue her *Writ of Right of Dower* in the Court of the Heir, against her Husband against the Donee in Tail, and the Writ shall be directed unto the Heir: But if the Husband make a Gift in Tail of all the Lands that he hath, and dieth, and the Feme is to sue a *Writ of Right of Dower* of that Land; then the Husband's Heir cannot have any Court, because he hath but a Seigniori in gross; and therefore it stands with Reason that she should have her *Writ of Right of Dower* against the Donee in Tail directed unto the Sheriff, returnable

Common Pleas, and she shall have this Clause in the Writ: *Quia B. capitalis Dominus Feodi illius, nobis inde remissionem suam.*

And so if the Husband make a Lease of all his Lands unto a Stranger for Life, and dieth, and the Feme is to bring a Writ of Right of Dower against the Lessee for Life; then it seemeth reasonable that the Feme have her Writ of Right of Dower against the Lessee for Life in the Common Pleas, because that he in the Reversion hath not any Court. And although that this Clause, viz. *Quia B. capitalis Dominus, &c.* is put in the Writ, if the Lord have not any Court to hold, because it is a Seigniorie in Gross, and not any Demesne Land which hold a Court, &c. then, although the Lord did never receive his Court, and that there is not any Matter apparent or remaining in the Chancery, to prove the Lord's Will and Consent to remit his Court, yet the Writ returned into the Common Pleas, before the Justices there, is good; and they will proceed thereupon, if the Lord hath not any Court to hold Plea for this Matter. And it seemeth that the Lord will not have his Action against the Demandant for suing the Writ in the Common Pleas, if he hath no Court to hold thereupon, and to do Right unto the Party. But if the Lord hath a Court to hold Plea, then he may have a Prohibition to the Justices of the Common Pleas, that they do not proceed upon the Plea, otherwise not. *Quere* of this Matter.

And this Writ of Right of Dower lieth where a Feme is endowed of Parcel of her Dower; and she would demand the Residue against the same Tenant, and in the same Town, where she ought to shew this Writ of Right of Dower; for the Writs of the other Writ will not serve, viz. *unde nihil habet*, because that she hath received Part of her Dower; and therefore of Necessity it behoveth her to sue this Writ of Right of Dower, to recover the Residue; and the Writ shall be directed unto the Heir, or unto his Guardian, if he be in the County, as a Writ of Right Patent shall be, &c.

And if a Feme lose her Land which she holdeth in Dower by Default in a *Præcipe quod reddat*; yet, according to the Opinion of some Men, she shall have a Writ of Right of Dower. But it seemeth, by the Equity of the Statute of *2. cap 4.* that if a Feme lose by Default the Land whereof she hath had Dower, that by that Statute she shall have a *Quod recipiat* to recover the Land; and before that Statute she had no Remedy for to recover the Land, but only an Action *Secut*, if she were not summoned in this Writ of Right of Dower.

Writ of Right de rationabili parte.

And if a Feme hath Dower, and lose the same by Affliction or Action tried, it seemeth she hath not any Remedy but only by Attaint; for it seemeth that she shall not have Remedy to recover by a *Writ of Right of Dower*, because she had the Land once assigned unto her in Dower, and she was in Possession of the same, so that the Title was executed, and she ought to sue an Action of her own Possession, if she be afterwards deforced. *Tamen Quere.* And after the Plea removed unto the Common Pleas, the Process is the *Grand Cape* and *Petit Cape*. And in the Heir's Court the manner is to make a Precept in the Nature of Summons, and the *Grand Cape* and *Petit Cape*, and the Writ directed unto the Heir is such:

Rex A. salutem. Precipim. tibi, quod sine dilacione plenum rectum teneas B. que fuit uxor C. de tertia parte decem acrum cum pertin. in W. quam clamat tenere de te in dote, per vicum Servic. tertia partis unius denarii per annum pro omni Servico, quam C. ei deforceat, &c.

And also a Feme may have a *Writ of Right of Dower* of the Moiety, according to the Usage of *Garvelkind*, where she hath received Part, and is deforced of Part. And also it appeareth by the Register, that the Feme shall have a *Writ of Right of Dower* directed unto the Heir himself, when he himself deforceth her of the Profits of an Office; and the Writ is such:

Rex A. salutem. Precipimus tibi, quod plenum rectum teneas A. & R. uxor. ejus, de tertia parte exituum provenient. de curia Gaule Abbacie Westm. & de tertia parte trium rodatum terre, unius rode prati, & redditus tot panum, & tot lagenarum cervis. vel tot ferculorum per diem, vel per septimanam, per annum, cum pertin. in Vill. Westm. quas clamat pertinere ad liber. Tenementum suum, quod tenet in dote ipsius R. in Vill. & tenere de te per liber. Servico, inveniend. tibi tertiam partem custod. pro custodia Goal. predicti, & porta ejusdem Abbacie pro omni Servico, quod tu ipse eis deforcet, &c.

[9.]

And by this it appeareth, that a Feme shall have a *Writ of Right of Dower* of that Thing which is appendant or Appurtenant unto the Land which she holdeth in Dower, &c. if she be deforced thereof.

Writ of Right de rationabili parte.

A *Writ of Right de rationabili parte* always lieth betwixt Prives in Blood, as betwixt Brothers in *Garvelkind*, or betwixt Sisters and other Coparceners, as Nephews

Writ of Right de rationabili parte.

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pieces, and lieth for Lands in Fee-simple: As if the Ancestor lease his Lands for Term of Life, and dieth, and hath two Daughters, and afterwards the Tenant for Life dieth, and one Daughter entreth into the whole Land, and forceth her Sister of the Land; her Sister shall have this Writ of Right *de rationabili parte*: And so if the Ancestor be disseised of Lands, and dieth, and one Sister entreth into the Land, and deforceth her Sister thereof; the Sister who is deforced shall have this Writ against her other Sister. And so two or three may sue this Writ against the fourth Sister, or the Aunt, and the Niece may sue this Writ against the Sister which deforceth her of her Part, &c. And this Writ lieth as well upon a dying seised of the Ancestor, if the Sister enter upon all, and deforce the other Sisters, as where the Ancestor doth not die seised: And the Writ is a Writ of Right Patent, and shall be directed unto the Lord to whom the Lands are holden, as other Writs of Right Patent shall be, and shall be removed by Tolt and other writs, as the Common Writ of Right shall be. But Grand Assise, nor Batail shall be joined in this Writ, for the Priority of the Blood that is betwixt them. Neither shall this Writ be sued against a Stranger, and if it be it shall abate. And if the Ancestor die seised, and one Sister entreth into the Land, and forceth her Sisters, the others may sue this Writ of Right *de rationabili parte*, or a Writ of Nuper obiit, at their Election. And so it is for Lands in Gavelkind; if one Brother entreth into all the Lands, and deforceth his brethren, they may sue this Writ of Right *de rationabili parte*, or a Nuper obiit, if the Ancestor die seised: But if the Ancestor doth not die seised, then they ought to sue this Writ *De recto de rationabili parte*. But against a Stranger, they shoveth to sue *Assise de Mortdauncester*, upon the Death of their Ancestor, or other Writ (as their Case shall require) of the Seisin of their Ancestor. And the Form of the Writ of Right *de rationabili parte* is such:

Ex A. B. salutem. Præcipim. tibi, quod sine dilatione plenum reteneas W. F. de decem acris terræ cum pertin. in B. quas clausisse rationabilem partem suam, quæ eam contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit I. patris, vel matris, avunculi, vel amice, consanguinei sui, in ead. villa, & tenere de te per liberum Servicium partis, vel quart. partis unius denarii per annum pro omni ratione, quas B. & S. ei deforceant.

And by the Register in this Writ a Man may see what Rent and Services all the Land which is partible betwixt the Sisters shall yield and pay unto the chief Lord, and accordingly

Writ of Right de rationabili parte.

ingly put every one of the Heirs to her Part. So if there be one Demandant, and two Deforceants, then thus: *Quod clamat tenere de te per liberum Servitium tertie Partis tanti per Annum.* And if there be two Demandants, and two Deforceants, then thus: *Quod clamat tenere de te per liberum Servic. me. dietatis;* or, *Duarum Partium tanti per Ann. pro omni Servitio.* And if the Land be holden by *4 d. per Annum* and Fealty, and there are two Demandants, and two Deforceants, then the Writ may be: *Quod clamat tenere de te per liberum Servic. duorum denar. per Ann. pro omni Servic', &c.*

And if there be two Sisters, and after the Death of the Ancestor they enter and occupy in common as Coparceners, and one of them deforce the other Sister to occupy that which is appendant or appurtenant to the Tenement which they have in Coparcenary; then she who is deforced shall have a Writ of Right *de rationabili parte*, against her Sister, of that which is so appendant or appurtenant, and the Writ for that shall be such: *Quod clamat pertinere ad liberum Tenementum suum quod de te tenet in eadem villa, &c. tenere debet de te per liber. Servic. tanti pro omni Servic. quod W. &c.* And in this Writ he shall make his Demand of a certain Portion of Land, as to so much as his Plea doth amount unto, to hold in Severalty; as if the Ancestor did seized of twenty Acres, and hath two Daughters, and one entereth into the Whole, and deforceth her Sister; the other Sister shall demand by her Writ, ten Acres of the twenty Acres, because that such is her Part; and by this Writ if she recover, she shall have Judgment to recover ten Acres, to hold in Severalty, as her Part doth amount unto.

And this Writ of Right *de rationabili parte* ought to be brought against all the Coparceners that hold the Land, and by all those that are deforced of the Land, as it appeareth by Britton: And Voucher and View do not lie in this Writ, because of the Privy of Blood; but in a *rationabili parte* the View was granted *H. 15 H. 5.* because that the Ancestor did not die seized, &c. And Nontenure is no Plea in this Writ by Britton, &c. And the Process in this Writ, after it is removed into the Common Pleas, is *Sum. Grand Cape and Petit Cape*; and in the Lord's Court the Manner is to make Process in the Nature of *Grand Cape* and *Petit Cape*, &c.

[10.]

And the Heir of one Coparcener may sue this Writ of Right *de rationabili parte* of the Seisin of the common Ancestor, which was of the Seisin of his Ancestor in the Time of King R. 1. or H. 3. or of the Seisin in the Time of King R. 1. or other Kings after that Time, if he can prove it. As a

Writ of Ne injuste vexes.

21

all have a Writ of Right Patent of the Seisin of his Ancestors in such Times, &c. But if one Coparcener claim the Land by a Feoffment made unto her by her Ancestor in Tail; now if the other Coparcener deforce her of the Lands, she may have a Writ of Right Patent against her Sister for the Land, and shall join the Mife by Grand Assize, or by Trial by Battle, because she doth not there claim the Land as Heir to her Ancestor, as it seemeth: *Tamen Quere.*

Com. 306.
No Battail
lieth be-
twixt them.

And if a Man hath Issue two Daughters, and dieth seized of Lands in Tail, and one Daughter entereth into the Whole, and deforceth her Sister; there the Sister may have a Writ of Right against the other Sister, and not a *Nuper obiit*, nor this Writ of Right *de rationabili parte*, for this Writ lieth properly for the Lands in Fee-simple.

Writ of Ne injuste vexes.

WRIT of *Ne injuste vexes* lieth in Case where Lord and Tenant are, and the Tenant hath holden of the Lord and his Ancestors by Fealty, and 20 s. Rent yearly, and of such Time the Lord hath gotten Seisin of greater and more Part of the Tenant, by Payment of the Tenant of his own Agreement without Coercion of Distress: Now if the Lord distrain the Tenant for this Surplusage of Rent, the Tenant cannot avoid the Lord in an Avowry, for the Seisin which the Lord hath had by the Payment of the Tenant of his Rent of his own Agreement. But the Tenant may sue a Writ of *Ne injuste vexes* directed unto the Lord; which writ is in it self a Prohibition unto the Lord, that he do not distrain his Tenant to do other Services than of Right he ought to do. And this Writ in its Nature is a Writ of Right, and shall be Patent; and this Clause, *Et nisi feceris, Vicecomes*, &c. shall be put into the Writ. And the Process in this writ is, *Prohibition*, *Attachment*, and *Distress* against the Lord, commanding him that he shall not distrain, &c. And this Writ is founded upon the Statute of *Magna Charta*, cap. 10. which willeth, *Quod null. distring. ad faciend. majus Servic. modo Militis, nec de alio libero Tenemento, quam inde debetur.* And the Form of the Writ is such:

C. 4
Part. 11.
Bewil's
Case.

Ex A. Salutem. Præcipimus tibi, Ne injuste vexes, vel vexari permittas B. de libero Tenemento suo, quod de te tenet in I. nec ab eo exigas, vel exigi permittas Consuetud. vel Servitia inde facere non debet, nec solet: Et nisi feceris, Vic. Lincoln. aperi faciet, ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu

+ And this Writ is always Ancestrel, viz. where the Tenant and his Ancestors have holden of the Lord and his Ancestors by Fealty and 20 Shillings Rent, or other Rent and Service; and of latter time the Lord hath encroached divers other Services or Rents, by Payment of the Tenant, or doing of other Services which he ought not to do unto the Lord; then the Tenant may sue this Writ: For by Encroachment of Rent by the Lord by Payment of the Tenant, the Tenant shall not avoid the same in an Avowry by the Lord for that Rent which is so encroached. But if the Lord do encroach other Services which the Tenant of Right ought not to do unto him, as Homage or Escuage; then the Tenant may avoid this Encroachment in Avowry by the Lord for these Services, because the Tenant may traverse the Manner of the Tenure in that Case, as to say, that he holdeth of the Lord by Fealty and 20 s. Rent only, without that he holdeth by Homage, Fealty, and Rent, in Manner and Form as the Avowry is made: Or the Tenant may sue this Writ of *Ne injuste vexes* in that Case if he will. And if the Lord do distrain to do other Services after the Prohibition delivered unto him, or to pay more Rent than his right he ought to pay, then the Tenant shall have an Attachment against the Lord returnable in the Common Pleas, or in the King's Bench. And when the Lord cometh upon the Attachment, then the Tenant shall count against him in this Manner:

But otherwise in Assise of Rent, or in a Writ of Rescous, or Cellavir, for the Tenure is traversable in these Writs.
 12 E. 4. 7.
 22 Ass. 68.
 Thorpe.

10 H. 7. 11.
 26 Hen. 8.
 6. Com. 45.
 & 94.

B. sheweth unto you, That whereas he holdeth of the aforesaid A, &c. as of his Manor of C. 20 Acres of Land with the Appurtenances in W. by Homage, Fealty, and by Service of the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee, and by Services to render to the said A. half a Pound of Pepper yearly at the Feast of *All-Saints*, for all manner of Services yet the aforesaid A. over the Services aforesaid, vexeth the said B. and suffereth him to be vexed, and of him demandeth and distraineth, and suffereth him to be distrained for *9 s. per Ann.* of Rent, for which he is damnified unto his Damages of 20 l. And so note, that he shall declare of Damages in this Writ; and then upon this Count, the Lord who is Defendant shall make his Defence, and shall defend the Wrong Force, &c. and shall count against the Plaintiff, and shall say that he doth not tortiously demand the said Rent of the said B. over the other Services, &c. for he shall say, that the said B. holdeth the said 20 Acres of Land, &c. of him by the said Rent and Services, &c. and that he the said A. was seised well of the said Rents of 9 s. as of all the other Services aforesaid.

[11.]

fore said, by the Hands of the aforesaid B. as by the Hand of
 is very Tenant for the said 20 Acres of Lands with the
 appurtenances, as of Fee, and of Right in Time of Peace, viz.
 the Time of King Edward, late King of England, &c. in
 king of the Esplees, viz. Rents, &c. And that such is his
 right, he is ready to make good by his Body, &c.

And thereupon he who is Plaintiff in the *Ne injuste vexes*
 shall defend this Count, and thereof shall put himself upon
 the Grand Assise, and so the Mise shall be joined betwixt
 them in this Writ, which is at first but a Prohibition, &c.
 and Judgment final shall be given upon this Writ after the
 Mise joined, if it pass against any of the Parties; or if any
 of them be Nonsuit, or make Default after the Mise joined.
 And see the Form of the Count, and of the Defence in this
 Writ in the Book of Entries of Pleas, f. 90. on the first Page.

And it appeareth M. 18. E. 2. that the Feoffee shall not
 void Seisin of Rent had by Encroachment of his Feoffor,
 nor shall he have a Writ of *Ne injuste vexes*; nor a Man shall
 have a Writ of *Ne injuste vexes* against the Grantee of
 the Seigniory, as appeareth p. 10. E. 3.

14 H. 4. 5.
 ac. by Thir-
 ning, and
 after 163.

And Trin. 20. E. 3. it appeareth that Tenant in Tail shall not
 void *Ne injuste vexes*, &c. but he shall plead, and shew the
 matter, and shall not be estopped by the Payment and Seisin
 had by the Hands of his Ancestors; but by a Seisin had by
 his own Hands he shall be bound during his time in Avow-
 er, as it seemeth. But after the Mise joined in a Writ of
Ne injuste vexes sued, if the Parties imparle until another
 Term and Day, and after at this Term at the Day the Lord
 who is the Defendant in the *Ne injuste vexes* make Default,
 what Process shall be awarded thereupon, or if Judg-
 ment shall be given upon this Default without any Process,
 &c. And so if the Plaintiff at another Term after the
 Mise joyned, and Day given, &c. make Default, it seemeth he
 shall be Nonsuit, &c.

Writ De Recto clauso.

WRIT of *Droit Close* is a Writ which is directed unto the
 Lord of ancient Demesne, which lieth for those Tenants
 within ancient Demesne, who held their Lands and Tene-
 ments, by Charter in Fee-simple, or in Fee-tail, or for Life,
 or in Dower; if any of them be ousted of his Lands or Ten-
 ements, or disseised, &c. he, or his Heir, may sue this Writ
 of *Droit Close* directed unto the Lord of ancient Demesne,
 commanding him to do right, &c. in his Court; and the Form
 of the Writ is such:

G 4

Henricus

Writ de recto clauso.

Henricus Dei Gratia, &c. Ballivis suis de I. salut'. Præcipimus vobis, quod sine dilatione, & secundum Consuetud. Manerii nostri de I. plenum rectum teneatis A. de uno Messuagio cum pertin. in I. quod B. ei desore', ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu recti. Teste, &c. And another Writ thus:

Rex Ballivis suis Castri de Bamburg. salut'. Præcipimus, &c. quod, &c. secundum Consuetud. Manerii Castri de Bamburg, plenum rectum teneatis de duabus partibus piscaria aquæ de I. in Bamburg, quas B. ei desore', &c. And the Order of putting the Parcels of Houses, Lands, Meadows and Pasture, &c. shall be observed and used as shall be done in a Writ of Right Patent. And this Writ may be sued of Common of Pasture, and for stopping of a Way, and such like. And the Writ for the Common is such:

Rex, &c. Præcipimus tibi, quod plenum rectum teneas, &c. de Comm. Pastura in T. quæ pertinet ad unum Messuag', & x. acr. terræ, quæ secund. Consuetud. Manerii, præd. tenet in eadem Villa, quas B. C. & D. ei desore'. And for Stopping of a Way the Writ is such:

Rex Ball. Episcopi Covent. & Litch. de Maner. de C. salutem. Questus est nobis R. quod W. injuste & sine judicio obstruxit quandam Viam in D. quæ est infra prædictum ejusdem Maner. ad incrementum unius Messuagii, quod idem R. secund. Consuetud. Maner. præd. tenet in eadem Vill': Et ideo vobis Præcipimus, quod vocatis coram vobis partibus prædictis, auditisq; hinc inde rationibus, eidem R. in præmissis debitum & festinum justitiæ complementum fieri faciatis prout secundum Consuetudinem Manerii prædicti fuerit faciend', &c.

* And note, that the Demesne Lands of a Manor, and the Manor it self, which is called ancient Demesne, is pleadable at the Common Law; and a Man ought to sue his Action for the Manor, and for the Lands, which are Parcel of the Manor, at the Common Law, and in the Common Pleas. But if a Man will sue for the Lands which are holden of the Manor, which are in the Hands of a free Tenant who holdeth of the Manor, for these Lands he ought to sue this Writ of *Droit close*, directed unto the Lord of the Manor, and there he shall make his Protestation to sue in that Court, the same Writ, in the Nature of what Writ he will declare. And the Form of Entry when such Writ is brought in Court is such:

Ad hanc Cur. venit R. N. per Nich. B. Attornatum suum, per Literas Patentes ipsius R. & liberavit præfatis Ballivis quoddam Breve Domini Regis nunc clausum, eidem Ballivis directum, in forma juris secundum Consuetud. Manerii præd', exequend' cuius tenor sequitur in hæc verba:

Henricus, &c. Ballivus J. de S. salutem. Præcipimus vobis quod
*juste & sine dilatione, & secundum Consuetudinem Manerii de G.
 de S. plenum rectum teneatis Robert. N. de duobus mesuagiis, &c.
 in W. & H. quæ P. & C. ei desorceant, ne amplius inde cla-
 morem audiamus pro defectu recti, &c. Et super hoc præd. Ro-
 bertus N. invenit Pleg. de prosequendo Breve suum præd', scil. T.
 & W. & protestatur prosequi illud Breve in eadem Cur. in forma
 & natur. Brevis Assise nova Disseisina ad Communem Legem, se-
 cundum Consuetud. Manerii præd', dicens quod præd. P. & C. in-
 juste & sine judicio disseisiverunt cum de libero Tenem. suo in W.
 & H. viz. de Tenementis præd. cum pertin. post primam, &c. Et
 pet. inde processum fieri secundum Consuetud. ejusd. Man. præd', &c.
 Ideo secundum Consuetud. ejusd. Man. præcept. est T. H. subballi-
 vo Man. illius, & ministr' hujus Cur', quod facer. Tenementa illa
 reseisir. de catallis quæ in ipso capta fuer', & ead. Tenementa cum
 pertin. esse in pace usque ad proxim. Cur', coram præfatis Ballivis
 & sectatoribus ejusdem Cur', viz. die Jovis proxim. futur. hic. sc.
 apud S. tenenda; & interim faciat xii liberos & legales homines
 de visu. de W. & H. præd. infra præcinctum Manerii prædicti
 videre Tenementa præd', & nomina eorum imbrevari facere. Et
 quod summi. eos per bonos Summ', quod tunc sint hic, scil. apud S.
 parati inde facere Recognitionem: Et quod ponat per vadios &
 saluos plegios prædict. P. T. Ballivum suum, si ipse inventus non
 fuerit, quod tunc sit hic apud S. ad audiendum illam recognitionem,
 &c. Et quod tunc habeat ibidem nomina Pleg. Summ', & dictum
 præceptum sibi inde direct. Et idem dies datus est præf. R. N.
 hic, &c.*

[12.]

See all this Form to make Protestation in the Book of
 Entries of Pleas, fol. 115. And then at the Day of the Precept
 and Process returned, the Defendant ought to appear and
 plead in Bar, or unto the Writ, or other Matter, in such
 Form as shall be in an Assize at the Common Law. And if the
 Protestation be made in the Nature of another Writ, then
 the Precept shall be according unto the Nature of the Pro-
 cess which is given in such Writ; and the Tenant when he
 cometh in shall plead as he shall do in such Writ sued against
 him at the Common Law, for the Nature of the Protesta-
 tion doth alter and change the Manner of Pleading for the
 Tenant.

And if false Judgment be given in this Writ, the Party
 Tenant or Demandant may sue a Writ of false Judgment
 thereupon.

But he who holdeth Land in Ancient Demesne by Copy of
 Court-Roll, at the Will of the Lord, who is called Tenant
 by base Tenure, if he be ousted of his Lands or Tenements
 there

Lit. 6. ac.
14 H. 4. 34.
7 E. 4. 19.

there in ancient Demesne, he shall not have this Writ of *Droit Close*, but he ought to sue by Bill in the Court of the Lord of the Manor, and shall make Protestation to sue there in the Nature of what Writ he will. But if false Judgment be given against him in that Court, he shall not have a Writ of false Judgment thereupon at the Common Law, nor other Remedy; but to sue unto the Lord by way of Petition, as it appeareth in 14 H. 4. For those who hold their Lands in base Tenure in ancient Demesne, or by the Rod, hold them in Villenage, and they shall not have such Writ of *Droit Close*, nor a Writ of false Judgment, &c. See the Stat. of 1 R. 2. cap. 6. of that Matter.

And this Term, which is now at this Day called Copy-tenants, or Copy-holders, or Tenants by Copy, is but a new found Term, for of ancient Times they were called Tenants in Villenage, or of base Tenure; and that appeareth by the ancient Tenures that those who held by the Rod, or in base Tenure, or by Copy of Court-Roll, were then called and named Tenants that held in the Villenage: For Tenants by Copy of Court-Roll are not specified, nor named by such Name; but yet at that time there were such Tenants, but then they were called Tenants in Villenage, or of base Tenure.

And when the Writ of *Droit Close* cometh unto the Lord, or unto his Bailiffs, the Lord ought for to hold his Court, and to proceed thereupon according to Law, &c. And if the Lord will not hold his Court, then the Demandant may sue a Writ out of the Chancery directed unto the Lord, commanding him to hold his Court, &c. And if he will not hold it, then the Demandant may sue an Attachment against the Lord directed unto the Sheriff, returnable in the Common Pleas, or King's Bench, and thereupon the Demandant shall recover his Damages.

And if the Writ of *Droit Close* be directed unto the Bailiffs, &c. and they will not hold the Court, then he may sue such a Writ unto the Bailiffs, commanding them to hold their Court; and if they will not so do, he may sue an Attachment against them directed unto the Sheriff, returnable as aforesaid, &c.

And if the Lord himself oust his Tenant of Lands which are holden of the Manor by Charter in Fee, the Tenant who is ousted shall have this Writ of *Droit Close* directed unto the Lord himself, if he will, &c. Or in this Case he may have an Assise, or other Writ at the Common Law against the Lord of those Lands. But it appeareth by a Rule in the Register, that if the Demandant be defeated of Justice in

in the Lord's Court, that then the Demandant may sue a Writ directed unto the Sheriff, commanding the Sheriff that he go unto the Court in ancient Demesne, and that he take with him four discreet Knights in their proper Persons, to see that Right be done unto the Party demandant in this Writ; and if the Sheriff refuse so to do, he may have an *Alias* and *Pluries*, and Attachment against the Sheriff in the Common Pleas or King's Bench. But it seemeth that this Writ which shall be so sued directed unto the Sheriff, that he see Right done to the Demandant, is of little Effect; for by Vertue of this Writ he cannot compel the Lord to do Right unto the Demandant, as it seemeth, *tamen* *Quere*: For if he cannot cause the Lord to do Right unto the Demandant in a Writ of *Droit Close*, then it shall be in vain to sue such Writ directed unto the Sheriff, to go unto the Lord's Court, and to see that Right be there done. And the Demandant may sue such Writ directed unto the Bailiffs, or unto the Lord himself, commanding them that they do him Right, &c. and that they do not delay the Matter, &c. And thereupon an *Alias*, a *Pluries*, and *Attachment* if need be.

[13.]

And if a Plea be removed in the County, the Demandant may sue such Writ directed unto the Sheriff, that he proceed in the Plea, unto Judgment, and to do Right; and upon that he shall have an *Alias*, a *Pluries*, and *Attachment* against the Sheriff, if he will not do accordingly.

And note, That the Demandant in a Writ of *Droit Close* cannot remove the Plea out of the Lord's Court for no Cause, &c. nor the Tenant remove the Plea out of the ancient Demesne, if not for Causes which prove the Land to be Frank-fee, and not ancient Demesne; and the Form of the Writ of *Recordare*, to remove the Plea out of ancient Demesne is such:

34 H. 6. 35.
6 H. 4. 1.
50 E. 3. 24.
1 H. 7. 39.

Rex Vic. Lincoln. salut'. Præcipimus tibi, quod assumptis tecum quatuor discretis & legalibus Militibus de Com. tuo, in propria persona tua accedas ad Cur. B. de C. & in plena Curia illa recitard. facias Loquelam quæ est in eadem Cur. per parvum Breve nostrum de Recto, inter, &c. de uno mesuagio cum pertin. in I & Record. illud habeas coram Justic. nostris, &c. & partibus, &c. & habeas ibi nomina prædict. quatuor hominum, & hoc Breve, & aliud Breve, &c. Quia præd. A. in placitand. in Cur. præd. protulit Chartam Domini Hen', quondam Regis Angliæ, progenitoris proavi nostri, per quam idem proavus noster seoffavit W. patrem præd. A. (cujus Hæres ipse est) de mesuagio præd. ut dicitur, per quod idem A. dicit se non debere nec posse sine nobis respondere: Fiat executio istius Brevis, si causa sit vera, & præd.

prad. A. hoc petat, & aliter non. There is another Cause in the Register thus: *Quia clamat tenere Tenementa prædicta ad Communem Legem, &c.* But then in the Common Pleas, when

A Writ of Right Close is brought, and pendent the Writ the Tenant accepts a Fine, Sur conufance de droit come ceo que il ad, &c. yet the Land remains ancient Demefn as to that Action, because he hath affirmed his Plaint before the Fine; and fo was it holden, 12 H. 7. Rot. 103.

the Record is removed, he ought there to shew some special Matter to prove the Lands and Tenements to be Frank-fee, and not ancient Demefn, otherwise the Plea shall be sent back unto the Lord's Court; But to shew a Fine levied in the King's Court of the same Land; or

a Recovery had in the King's Court in a *Præcipe quod reddat, &c.* is a good Cause to prove the Lands to be Frank-

40 E. 3. 4.
50 E. 3. 24.
34 H. 6. 35.
6 H. 4. 1.

fee; and if he claim the Land by the Feoffment and the King's Charter, or by the Feoffment of Charter of the Lord of the Manor; or if he claim to hold them of the King, as of another Manor of the Honour, &c. and not to hold them of the same Manor; or if he say, that in an Affize brought before

11 E. 3. Cause de remover, Plea 16. If the Cause assigned may be tried in ancient Demefn, it shall not be removed.

of the same Lands or Tenements at the Common Law against another Tenant, that the Tenant said that they were ancient Demefn, and that they were Frank-fee, &c. whereupon it was found by the Affize that they were Frank-fee, &c. And another Cause appeareth in the Register, because that there are not any Suitors in the Lord's Court of ancient Demefn to do right, &c. But *Quere* if this be a sufficient Cause or not.

Register 11.
Br. Remove
de Plea 25.
vid. en 17 E.
3. Cause de
remov. 1.
Because
there were
but six Suitors,
and one Plaintiff.
and the other Def.
therefore removed:
So four not
sufficient.

If a Frank-Tenant of ancient Demefn, who holdeth his Tenements by Knights Service and in Fee, be ousted and disseised of his Lands or Tenements, he shall sue at the Common Law, and not in ancient Demefn, for no Lands are ancient Demefn, but Lands holden in Socage.

26 H. 8. 4.
for Lands
in Gavel-
kind, see
14. b.

And a Man shall have a Bill of *fresh Force* within forty Days in the Lord's Court of ancient Demefn for the Lands after the Disseisin, and without suing any Writ thereupon; as a Man shall have of Lands in a City or Borough: And there in that Case, if the Tenant hath any Matter to prove the Lands to be Frank-fee, he shall have a *Recordare* to remove the Plea out of ancient Demefn into the Common Pleas, &c.

3 H. 6. 34.

And although the Plea in ancient Demefn be there without Writ, &c. if the Tenant remove the Plea out of ancient Demefn

Demefn by a *Recordare*, and for Cause shewed in the Writ; ^{34 H. 6. 35.} if the Cause be not good, the Tenant in the Common Pleas ^{or 44 E. 3.} shall not shew any new Cause to retain the Plea in the Com- ^{10.} mon Pleas: But if the Cause in the Writ be, *which he claims* ^{21 E. 3. 31.} to hold at the Common Law, then in the Common Pleas he ^{B. ancient} may shew what Cause he will to retain the Plea there; which ^{Demefn 18.} Cause shall prove the Tenements to be Frank-fee. ^{or 34 H. 6.}

And in ancient Demefn if the Demandant and Tenant ^{35.} put themselves upon the Grand Assize, or the Tenant vouch ^{50 E. 3. 24.} a Foreigner, or plead a Foreign Plea, which cannot be tried in ^{the Lord} the Lordship there; then a *Superfedeas* shall be granted out ^{made a} of the Chancery, directed unto the Lord of ancient De- ^{Lease for} mesn, or his Bailiffs, if the Writ were directable to the ^{Life, that} Bailiffs, that they should surcease, &c. And the Party Defen- ^{is a good} dant shall sue his Writ of *Warranty* of *Charter* against the ^{Cause.} Vouchee, &c. ^{1 H. 7. 30.} per Tounf- ^{end.}

And if the Sheriff do remove the Record in ancient

Demefne by *Recordare* in the Common Pleas, and afterwards the Bailiffs in the Court of ancient Demefne proceed in the Plea (notwithstanding the removing of the Record) then the Tenant may sue a *Certiorari*, directed unto the Justices of the Common

^{12 H. 7. Rot. 103.} *It is holden, that if they proceed after the Record removed, and award Execution, that it is not void.* ^{16 E. 3. 3.} *Process 167. The Party had Audita querela against the Judges upon that Case: And 17 E. 3* ^{ibid. 186.} *it was holden that the Sheriff shall be punished for his Contempt.*

Pleas to certify the Tenor of the Record into the Chancery, and of this Removement; and upon the Certificate into the Chancery, the Tenant shall have an *Attachment* against the Bailiffs, who proceeded in the Plea, directed unto the Sheriff, for to arrest them, returnable in the Common Pleas, to answer unto the King, and also unto the Tenant who sued forth the *Recordare*. But in ancient Demefn, if the Tenant vouch a Foreigner to Warranty, then the Tenant ought to sue his Writ of *Warrantia Chartae* returnable in the Common Pleas against the Vouchee, and upon this Writ sued to purchase a *Superfedeas*, directed unto the Bailiffs of ancient Demefn, commanding them to surcease until the Plea in the *Warrantia Charta* be determined in the Common Pleas. And if the Bailiffs proceed after such Writ sued forth and directed unto them, the Tenant who sued the Writ may have an *Attachment* of them directed unto the Sheriff, &c. that he do attach them to answer in the Common Pleas at a certain Day, &c. as well unto the King as unto the Party, for the Contempt, &c. But if the Plea of *Warrantia Charta* be discontinued in the Common Pleas, then the

[14.]

Deman-

Writ De Monstraverunt.

Demandant in the Writ of *Droit Close* may sue a Writ out of the Chancery directed unto the Justices of the Common Pleas, to certify the King in the Chancery if the Plea of *Warrantia Charta* be pendant or discontinued, or not, so that if it be discontinued, &c. or determined, he may send unto the Bailiffs of ancient Demesne, that they proceed in the Plea.

V. 13. D.
29 R. 2. an-
cient De-
mesne 41.

And if the Tenant claim to hold the Lands of the Lord in ancient Demesne by Knights Service, &c. the same is a good Cause for to remove the Plea, because that Lands which are holden of the Manor, which shall be taken ancient Demesne, shall not be holden of the Lord by other Services than Socage; for the Tenants in ancient Demesne are called *Sokemans*, that is to say in *English*, Tenants of the Plough.

50 E. 3. 6.
per Siden-
ham, contr.
if he refer
but Socage
Tenure.

And therefore if the Lord of a Manor in ancient Demesne, before the Statute of *Quia Emptores terrarum*, maketh a Feoffment in Fee of the Parcel of the Lands of the Manor, to hold of him by Knights Service, such Tenant shall not have a *Monstraverunt*, if he be distrained for other Services than of Right he ought to do, because his Lands are not ancient Demesne of the King, and yet they are holden of the Manor which is ancient Demesne: But it is intended of such Tenures which shall do the Services of the Plough, viz. to plough and till the Lord's Lands, to mow the Lord's Meadows, or other such like Services as are for the maintaining of the King's Sustenance or Victuals, and his Subjects; and for such Services such Tenants have such Liberties and Privileges in the Law, that they may the more quietly use their Husbandry, and do their Services.

Writ de Monstraverunt.

49 E. 3. 22.

THE Writ of *Monstraverunt* lieth for the Tenants of ancient Demesne who hold by free Charter, and not for those Tenants that hold by Copy of Court-Roll, or by the Rod, according to the Custom of the Manor, at the Will of the Lord. And these Tenants ought to be Tenants which hold of a Manor which was in the Hands of *S. Edward* the King and Confessor, or in the Hands of King *William* the Conqueror; which Manors are called ancient Demesne of the King, or the ancient Demesne of the Crown of *England*. And to these Tenants (who hold of such Manors) there are many and divers Liberties, Gifts and Grants by the Law

Writ de Monstraverunt.

31

to be quit of Toll, and Passage, and such Impositions which

Men shall demand of them for the Goods or Charels sold or bought by them in Fairs or Markets; and to be quit of Taxes and Tallages granted by Parliament; if not, that the King lay a Tax upon ancient Demesne, as he may for some great Cause, whensoever it seemeth good unto him. And also Tenant in ancient Demesne ought to be acquitted of the Payment of the Expences of the

19 H. 6. 66. per Newton, Tenants in ancient Demesne shall be quit of Toll of Things which they sell which are arising of their Lands, and so of all Things which they buy, which are for the Manurance of the Land; but Quære if they shall be quit for all Things bought and sold.

Vide 161. they shall be quit of Suit to Lets and Hundreds. Vide 22. El. Dyer 377. Register 181. Br. ancient Demesne 44. 7 H. 6. 35. Martin. ac.

Knights which came to Parliaments, and also they ought not to be impanelled or put upon Juries or Inquests in the Country out of their Manor or Seigniori of ancient Demesne, if they have not other Lands at the Common Law for which they ought to be charged, &c. And if such Tenants, or any of them who hold of the Manor of ancient Demesne, be distrained to do unto their Lords other Services or Customs than they, or their Ancestors have used to do, when they may sue this Writ of Monstraverunt directed unto the Lord, commanding him that he do not distrain them to do other Services or Customs than they have used to do: Or they may have this Writ of Monstraverunt directed unto the Sheriff; and that is where the Writ of Monstraverunt is first sent unto the Lord, and that he do not distrain his Tenants, &c. Or they, upon this Writ sued and directed unto the Lord, may have and sue another Writ directed unto the Sheriff, rehearsing, That where he hath sent his Writ unto the Lord of ancient Demesne, that he should not distrain his Tenants, &c. and if the Lord will not do it, and suffer the Tenants to be in peace, that then the Sheriffs shall do it, and cause the Lord to suffer the Tenants to be in peace, and that he do not distrain them for other Services than of Right they ought to do. And the Form of the Writ directed unto the Lord is such:

Rex Abbati de C. salutem. Monstraverunt nobis homines tui de Manerio de I. quod est de antiquo Dominico Coronæ Angliæ, ut dicitur, quod tu exigis ab eis alias Consuetud. & alia Servitia, quam facere debent, & antecessores sui Tenentes de eodem Manerio facere consueverunt temporibus quibus Manerium illud fuit in manibus progenitorum nostrorum quond. Reg. Ang. vel in manu nostra. Et ideo tibi præcipimus, quod à præf. hominibus non exigas, seu exigi permittas, alias Consuet. & alia Servitia
[15.]
quam

40 E. 3. 41. Quære if they shall have this Writ without being distrained.

40 E. 3. these Words prove that they may have this Writ before [15.]

Writ de Monstraverunt.

quam facere debent, & Antecessores sui prædict. facere consueverunt temporibus præd'. Et nisi ad mandatum nostrum hoc feceris, A. Vicecom. nostr. Linc', id fieri præcipimus. Teste, &c. And upon this Writ they may sue another Writ of Monstraverunt, directed unto the Sheriff, which shall be in this Form: Rex Vic. Lincoln', &c. Monstraverunt nobis homines Abbatis de Manerio de I. quod est de antiquo Dominico Coronæ Angl', ut dicitur, quod idem Abbas exigit ab eis alias Consuetud. & alia Servitia quam facere debent, &c. [usque ibi, in manu nostra:] per quod eidem Abbati præcipimus, quod à præf. hominibus non exigeret, vel exigi permetteret, alias Consuetud. vel alia Servitia quam facere debent, & Antecess. sui præd. facere consuever. tempor. prædict. Et ideo tibi præcipimus, quod nisi idem Abbas ad mandatum nostrum hoc fecerit, tu id fieri fac', ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu Justic', &c.

And it seemeth that by this Writ directed unto the Sheriff, the Sheriff may charge the Lord, that he do not demand nor distrain them for other Services than they ought to do, and that the Sheriff may make Resistance and Rescous unto the Lord, if he distrain the Tenants for other Services, &c. and that the Sheriff may take the Power of the County to resist the Lord in such Case, or the Sheriff may command the Neighbours, who dwell next to the Manor, that they resist and do Rescous unto the Lord, if he will distrain his Tenants, &c. And it seems they may justify the same by the Commandment of the Sheriff, if he have such a Writ sent unto him, &c. And after the Writ directed unto the Sheriff, if the Lord distrain, the Tenants may sue an Attachment against him, returnable in the Common Pleas, or the King's Bench, to answer to them for this Contempt; and if it be found for them, they shall recover their Damages.

Com. 129.
2 H. 6. 26.

And note that the Writ of Monstraverunt shall be sued by many of the Tenants, without naming any of them by their proper Names, but generally, Monstraverunt nobis homines, &c. But in the Attachment against the Lord by the Tenants, the Tenants ought to be named by their proper Names, thus;

Rex, &c. Si A. de B. C de F. & homines Abb. M. de Manerio de I. quod est de antiquo Dominico Coronæ Angliæ, ut dicitur, fecerint, &c. tunc ponit, &c. prædict. Abbas quod sit coram nobis, &c. ubicunque, &c. ostensurus quare exigit à præf. hominibus alias Consuetud. & alia Servitia quam facere debent, & Antecess. sui Tenentes de eodem Manerio, facere consuever. temporibus quibus Manerium illud fuit in Manibus progenitor. nostror.

Writ. quond. Reg. Angliæ, vel in manu nostra, si casus sic fuerit, contra Prohibitionem nostram. Et habeatis ibi nomina Pleg', hoc Breve. Teste, &c.

And there is another Writ of *Monstraverunt*; where the Tenants of any Hamlet, which Hamlet is Parcel of a Manor of ancient Demesne, are distrained by the Lord, they shall have such Writ :

Rex, &c. Monstraver. nobis homines tui de Hamleto de I. quod membrum Manerii de B. quod est de antiquo Dominico Coron. Ang'. ut dicitur, &c.

And it seems that in the Writ of *Attachment* he ought or may name all those Tenants by their proper Names which are distrained after the Prohibition delivered unto the Lord; and it behoveth not to name other Tenants by their proper Names, but in the Generality, *Et homines, &c.* And one of those, who is named by his proper Name, will not sue, &c. he shall be severed, &c. And he that is *Nonsuit* shall not grieve his Companions. And it seemeth that every one shall recover his Damages severally, because they are severally distrained, and one may be more damnified than another, &c.

And one Tenant may sue the Writ of *Attachment* in his own Name by his proper Name, and in the Name of the other Tenants by general Words, &c. *Et homines, &c.*

And if the Tenants do sue an *Attachment* against the Lord, because he distrained them after the Writ of *Monstraverunt* delivered unto him, and pending the Writ of *Attachment* the Lord distrain them again by their Goods; when the Tenants shall have a special Writ of *Attachment* against the Lord, rehearsing the Matter; and in the same Writ the Sheriff shall be commanded to re-deliver unto the Tenants their Goods, if the Lord have taken them, &c. And this Writ shall be sued only in the Name of those Tenants which are again distrained pendant the Suir, and not in the Name of them all, as the other Writ is sued; and the Writ shall be such :

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. & B. homines Abb. de C. de manerio de I. quod est de antiquo Dominico, &c. fec', &c. tunc pone, &c. Vad. Abbatem, &c. ostensur. quare cum nuper ad Prosecution. dict. manerium nobis suggerent. prefat. Abbat. exigiſſe alias Conſue. & alia Servitia quam facere debent, & antecess. sui tenent. de eodem Man', &c. (usque ibi, Reg. Angliæ) tibi præperimus, quod poneres per Vad. & salvos Pleg. predict. Abbatem, quod esset coram nobis à die Pasche proxim. præterito in quindecim dies, ubicunque, &c. ad respondend. prefat. hominibus

H

[[16.]

bus de premiſſ. idem Abbas (pendent. coram nobis placito Attachi-
ament. præd.) prædicti homines eo gravius diſtrinxit, & omnia bo-
na, catalla ac averia ſua in eodem Manerio inventa eis abſtulit,
& ea eis adhuc detinet, quo minus ipſi placit. Attach. præd. pro
paupertate proſequi poſſint, in noſtri ac mandatorum noſtrorum præ-
dicti contemptum, & præd. hominum diſpendium non modicum,
& proſecutionis juris ſui retardat, & ſtatus ſui depreſſionem ma-
niſeſtam. Et averia, bona & catalla præd. eiſdem hominibus pro
ſufficientem ſecuritatem interim doliberari facias. Et habeas illi
nomina Pl'g, & hoc Breve. Teſte, &c.

And in this Writ of Monſtraverunt, the Plaintiffs in the
Writ of Attachment may count ſeverally, and then they
ſhall recover ſeveral Damages. But they may count together

39 E. 3. 6. in one Count, and declare how they were ſeverally diſtrain-
ret. Monſtr. ed, &c. and it is not neceſſary to alledge in the Count the
2. 49 E. 3. Day or the Place where the Lord diſtrained them. And the
per Belknap. Form of the Count or Declaration is ſuch :

A. B. ſumm. fuit ad reſpondendum C. D. & F. & hominibus
præd. A. de Manerio de S. quod eſt de antiquo Dominico Cornu
Angl', &c. de placito, Quare exigit ab eis alias Conſuetud. &
alia Servitia quam facere debent, & eor. antecellores, Tenentes de
eodem Manerio, facere conſueverunt temporibus quibus Manerium
illud fuit in manibus progenitorum, &c. Regum Angl', ad gra-
damnum ipſorum C. D. & F. &c. Et unde iidem homines per
S. Attorn. ſuum queruntur, quod cum eorum antecell. Tenent. de
eodem Manerio tempore quo Manerium illud fuit in manibus Domini
Henrici quondam Regis Angl', proavi eidem avo Domini Regis
nunc, tenuiſſent Tenement. ſua per certa Servit', ſcil. quilibet
rum tenebat unam virgat. terr. de eodem Maner', &c. per fidei-
tatem & ſervit'. quinque ſolid', & faciend. ſeſſ. ad Cur. diſſi Mo-
ner. de S. bis in anno, viz. ad feſtum ſancti Mich. & ad Feſtum
Paſchæ; & ſi conſigiffet Breve de Recto fuiſſe in eadem Cur.
placitand', faciend. ſeſſ. in eadem Cur. de tribus ſeptimanis
tres ſeptim', &c. quamdiu Breve illud pendens fuit in eadem Cur.
& quando Dominus Rex burgos ſuos & Dominica ſua tallia-
vit, &c. pro omnibus Servitiis; & qui plus Terræ tenuiſſent
prædicti Maner', plus redditus redderent, &c. Et iidem Tenen-
tibus huiusmodi ſtatim continuaffent a tempore ejuſd. Hen. proavi,
de Rege in Regem progenitorum, &c. uſque ad tempus præd. Do-
mini Regis Edwardi avi, &c. Quod prædictus A. Dominus Ma-
nerii prædicti, diſtrinxit ipſos C. D. & F. & alios homines, &
ad ſeſſam faciend. ad præſatam Curiam de tribus ſeptim. in
ſeptimanas per totum annum, &c. & talliando ipſos alto &
pro voluntate ſua, exigend. ab eis pro filiis & filiabus ſuis man-
tand. & alia Servitia & Conſuetud. Villain, quæ facere
debet

debent, nec solebant, unde dic. quod deteriorati sunt & damnum habent ad valentiam C. l. & inde produc. Seffam, &c.

And whether they shall recover severally Damages upon the joint Count, it is a Doubt, yet it seemeth reasonable that they may, because it is several in its Nature, because they count upon their several Tenures, &c. and how that he hath distrained them severally; by which it seems but reasonable that the Jury do enquire of the Damages severally, if they pass for the Demandants, or that several Writs of Enquiry of Damages be awarded in that Case, if the Matter be adjudged with the Demandants. But it seems no Tenant shall recover Damages, but those who are specially named in the Writ of Attachment sued upon the *Monstraverunt*, and not the other Men.

And note, that the Lord of ancient Demesne shall not be put to answer to the Writ of Attachment sued against him upon the *Monstraverunt*, before the Court be certified by the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, whether the Manor be ancient Demesne. And therefore it behoveth the Plaintiffs in the *Monstraverunt* to sue forth a special Writ unto the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer to certify the same: And the Writ is such.

Rex Thesaur. & Camerariis suis salutem. Quia quibusdam certis de causis certiorari volumus, utrum Manerium de I. in Com. C. sit de antiquo Dominico Corone Angliæ necne, vobis mandamus, quod scrutato Libro nostro de Domesday, de eo quod inde inveneritis nos, sub sigillo nostro Scaccarii nostri, distinxite & aperte sine dilatione redd. certiores, remittentes nobis hoc Breve Teste, &c.

And note, that the Book which is called *Doomsday-Book* was made in the Time of *S. Edward*, and all the Lands which were in the Seisin, and in the Hands of the said *S. Edward* at the Time the said Book was made are ancient Demesne, and the Lands which were in other Hands, and are not named in the said Book, are Frank-fee: And those Tenants which 2 R. 3. 1. held in base Tenure, as by Copy of Court-Roll, or by the 39 E. 3. 6. Rod, cannot sue nor maintain this Writ against the Lord: And the Death of one Tenant, nor his Non-suit, shall not abate the Writ. And if the Frank-Tenants, and the Tenants by base Tenure join in a *Monstraverunt*, the Writ shall not abate, but for the Tenants by base Tenure.

Writ de Warrantia Diei.

[17.] **W** RIT of *Warrantia Diei* lieth in Case where a Man hath Day in any Action brought against him to appear in proper Person, and the King at or before the Day send him in or about his Service, so as he cannot appear in Court at the Day; then may he sue forth this Writ directed to the Justices, reciting the whole Matter, commanding them that they do not record his Default for that Day, for the Cause before mentioned: And it is not material whether the Cause be true or not, when the King doth certify that the Party is in his Service. For it seemeth by the Words of the Writ, that the King by his Prerogative may warrant this Default for a Day. And so it seemeth, that if the Tenant in a *Præcipe quod reddat* at the *Grand Cape*, or the *Petit Cape* returned, make Default, that before Judgment upon this Default the King may send such a Writ unto the Justices, rehearsing that the Party is in his Service, and commanding them that his Default do not prejudice him: And it standeth with Reason that the King may so do, because that every one is bounden to serve the King in his Business. But what Process shall the Court award if the Tenant will not appear at the Day of the Default recorded, nor after, when the Writ of *Warrantia Diei* comes unto the Justices? It seemeth a new Summons shall issue out of the Common Pleas, to summon the Tenant anew, because that his Default at his Return is excused by the Writ of *Warrantia Diei*. But if the Writ *Warrantia Diei* do not excuse the Default at the *Grand Cape*, then it seems a new *Grand Cape* shall go forth upon the first Default returned at the Summons of the *Præcipe quod reddat*. *Quære* of that. And the King may grant such Writs to save two Defaults at two several Days, &c. *Quære* of these Matters, because they are out of Use at this Day. And the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Justiciar. suis de Banco salutem. Sciatis quod A. fuit in servitio nostro per Præceptum nostrum die Lune in Crastin. 20. Pasch. proxim. præterit', ita quod eo die interesse non posuit L. quel. que est coram vobis per Breve nostrum inter B. petent', & præd. A. Tenentem, de uno Mesuagio cum pertinen. in N. unde idem A. C. versus prædict. B. inde vocavit ad Warr' ut dicit: Et idem vobis mandamus, quod præd. A. propter absentiam suam ad illum diem, non ponatur in defectu, nec in aliquo sit perdens, quia diem illum quoad hoc warrantizabim. Teste, &c.

The Form of the Writ to sue two Defaults is: *Rex, &c. ut*
supra,

Supra. Sciatis quod A. fuit in servitio nostro per Præceptum nostrum die Jovis in Octabis S. Hill', & die Lune in Crastin. Annarum proxim. præteritis, ita quod diebus ill. interesse non potuit Loquel. quæ est coram vobis per Breve nostrum inter, &c. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod præd. A. propter absentiam suam ad dies illos non ponatur in defectu, quia dies illos quoad hoc ei warrantizabimus, Teste, &c.

And these two Writs are not granted but by the King himself by the Rule of the Register ; and the King may grant such Writs unto the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, or unto the Bishop of Durham in the County Palatine, or unto the Justices of Assise, or in the Eyre, or unto the Sheriff : And these Writs may be granted as well for the Demandant and Plaintiff as for the Tenant ; and then the Writ is such :

Rex, &c. Sciatis quod A. fuit in servitio nostro die Lune in Crastino Quinden Pasche proxim. præterit, ita, &c. inter ipsum A. Tenantem, & B. Tenantem, &c. And there it shall be said in Crast. Quind. Pasce. because that the Pleas cannot be holden Quind. Pasce. because that is Sunday, which is the Sabbath-day. And the King may grant this Writ by Testimony of his Steward thus :

Rex, &c. Quia A. fuit coram Sen. & Marescallo nostro die Lun. in Quindena sancti Johannis Baptistæ proxim. præterit. in divers. inquisit', quæ coram iisd. Senesc. & Maresc. prædict. die Lun. fuer. apud E. sicut idem Sen. noster. coram nobis testificatus est : Vobis mandamus, quod præd. A. pro eo quod non venit coram vobis in aliis inquisit. quæ coram vobis eod. die summon' fuer', non amerciemini, nec exitus, si in quos coram vobis ea occasione inderit, perdere permittat'. Teste, &c.

And it seems by this Writ, that the Justices ought to make a special Entry thereof, and to save the Issue of this Writ, and also to make a special Estreat of this Matter, and to levy no Issues upon these Jurors, for whom such Writs come unto the Justices.

And if a Man be esoined of the K. Service in any Action, &c. whereas in Truth he is not in the King's Service, then the Plaintiff or Demandant may sue forth a special Writ out of the Chancery, directed unto the Justices, rehearsing that he is not in the King's Service, commanding them to proceed. And by the Statute of Gloucester, if he do not bring his Writ at the Day given, he shall lose 20 s. for the Journey ; and shall be in the King's Mercy, and the Essoin dissolved. And if the Plaintiff purchase such Writ directed to the Justices, &c. that he is not in the King's Service, then the Essoin shall not be adjourned, but shall be presently quashed, and he shall

Writ of False Judgment.

not have Day by Adjournment to bring in his Warrant to warrant the Effoin.

Writ of False Judgment.

[18.] **W**RIT of False Judgment lieth where False Judgment is given in the County, or in the Hundred, or in other Court-Baron which is not a Court of Record, in a Plea Real or Personal, as if in a Writ of Right Patent, or in other Personal Plea; there the Party Plaintiff or Defendant which is grieved shall have this Writ, and the Writ shall issue first out of the Chancery: And if the False Judgment be given in the Sheriff's County-Court, then the Writ shall be directed unto the Sheriff himself, and shall be such:

22 Aff. 64.
Br. Error
120. If the
Freeholders
be recorded
by Plea,
where it
ought to be
by Writ, it
is Error, and not void, & coram non iudice: But where Judgment is given of Lands, Contract, or Covenant, which is out of their Jurisdiction, it is void, & coram non iudice.

Henric', &c. Vic. Linc. salut. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc in plen Com. tuo record. fac. Loquelam qua est in eod. Com. per Breve nostr. de Recto inter A. Petent. & B. Tenant', de uno mesuag. & cent. acr. terra cum pertin. in C. unde idem A. queritur falsum sibi factum fuisse judic. in eod. Com'; & Record. illud habeas coram Justic. nostr. apud Westm. tali die sub sigillo tuo, & per quatuor legal. Milit. ejusdem Com. ex illis qui Record. illi interfuerunt: & summ. per bonos Sum. praedit. B. quod tunc sit ibi, auditurus Record. illud. Et habeas ibi Summ', nomina quatuor Militum, & hoc Breve.

Vide 4 & 5
Ma. Dyer.
164. the
Writ was
challenged
because it
was sub sigillo tuo & sigillis quatuor legalium hominum ejusdem Curiae, and good, ut semble.

And if the Tenant hath aliened the Land after Judgment given against the Demaudant, then the Summons shall be made in the Writ against him who is Tenant of the Land, and against him who was Tenant at the Time of the Judgment given, by these Words, viz. & summ. per bonos Summ. praed. B. & C. qui mesuag. & terram illam nunc tenent, quod tunc sint ibi, audituri, &c.

And if the False Judgment be given in another Court-Baron than in the Sheriff's Court, then the Writ of False Judgment is called a Writ of *Accedas ad Curiam*, and shall be directed unto the Sheriff; and the Writ is such:

Rex Vic. Linc. salutem. Si A. fecerit te securum de clam. su. prosequend', tunc assumptis tecum quatuor discret. & legalibus Militibus de Com. tuo in propria person. tua acced. ad Curiam B. de C. & in plena Curia illa record. fac. Loquelam qua fuit in eadem Curia per Breve nostrum de Recto inter A. Petent. & B. Tenant'

Writ of False Judgment.

39

venit, de uno mesuag. &c. unde A. queritur falsam sibi factum fuisse iudicium in ead. Curia; & Record, &c. sub sigillo tuo, & per quatuor legales homines ejusdem Curie ex illis qui Recordo illi interfuerunt; & summ, &c. & habeas ibi nomina predict. quatuor hominum, & hoc Breve.

And in this Writ of *Accedas ad Curiam* he shall take with him four Men, but it needeth not that they be Knights: But so shall it not be in the other Writ of *Recordari facias Loquem, which is in the County.* But both Writs shall be returned under the Sheriff's Seal, and the Seals of four of the Sutors of the same Court. And in the Writ of False Judgment which is *Accedas ad Curiam*, it is a good Return for the Sheriff for to say, that after the Receipt of the Writ, and before the Return thereof, no Court was holden; and also that he required the Lord to hold his Court, and he would not, so as he could not execute the same. And thereupon the Justices shall award a *Disfringas* directed unto the Sheriff, to distrain the Lord to hold his Court; and *Sicut Alias, &c.*

In a False Judgment against an Abbot the Plaintiff was Nonsuit, and the Abbot had a *Scire facias* against the Plaintiff, to shew why he should not have Execution, and to have the Judgment executed returnable at 15 *Pasc.* at which Day the Plaintiff appeared, and assigned his Errors, and tendred Sureties to sue with effect, and prayed a *Scire facias* against the Abbot to hear Errors. And the Opinion of the Court was, that he might assign the Errors against the Abbot, without suing any *Scire facias* against him, because they had Day by the Roll.

If the Writ of False Judgment abate for Default in the Writ, then the Plaintiff shall not have a *Scire facias ad audiend. Errores* upon the Record certified, because it cometh without an Original, when the Original abateth. But if the Plaintiff die, it seems that if the False Judgment be given in the base Court upon a Writ of *Droit Patent*, that then his Heir shall have a *Scire facias ad audiend. Errores* against him who recovereth upon that Record which is removed into the Common Pleas. And if the Plaintiff in the Writ of False Judgment be Nonsuit, whether the other Party shall sue Execution upon this Record so removed against the Plaintiff, without suing forth a *Scire facias*, is a Question. But *Hill. 23 H. 6.* the Opinion was, that he shall have Execution without suing forth a *Scire facias*.

And Tenant at Will according to the Custom of the Ma-^{14 H. 4. 39.} nor, which is Tenant by Copy of Court-Roll, shall not have^{7 E. 4. 23.} a Writ of False Judgment upon a Judgment given against

H 4

him

34 H. 6. 48. him : But where False Judgment is given upon a Writ of contrary, if Justices, directed unto the Sheriff, the Party grieved shall have a *Faux Judgment*, and not a Writ of Error, although the Justices be removed in the King's Bench by a Bench by a Pone.

2 H. 4. 4. upon False Judgment given in Court before Bailiffs, or
21 E. 3. 45. others who hold Plea by Prescription, in every Sum in Debe
35 E. 3. 1. by Bill before them, he shall not have a *Faux Judgment*, but
ac. therefore a Writ of Error thereupon. *Quod vide M. 4. E. 4. in Title*
it seemeth *Trespas*.
Error lieth in a Court

of Pipow- In False Judgment upon a Writ of Right Patent, or a
aer. Vid. Writ of *Droit close*, the Plaintiff shall not assign Errors be-
13 E. 4. 18. fore the Records certified, as well the Original as the Re-
6 E. 4. 43. due of the Record. And the Writ of False Judgment lieth
7 E. 4. 23. against a Stranger to the Judgment, if he be Tenant of the
Land, without naming him who was Tenant and Party to
the Judgment. Otherwise it is of a Writ of Error, for there
he ought to name him who was Party to the Judgment, be
he Tenant or not.

[19.] And where the Tenant loseth his Land by False Judg-
21 H. 4. 23. ment in a Writ of Right in a Court-Baron, he shall not have
contr. and a Writ of False Judgment before that the Demandant hath
21 H. 6. 34. entered upon him, &c. *Quod vid. M. 38. E. 3.*

And where the Defendant in *Faux Judgment*, after Ap-
the Party pearance by him maketh Default, a Grand Distress shall issue
had a Scire fac. to have Execution out of the Common Pleas.
out against him. And if he again make Default, or cometh
and will not save his Default, the Plaintiff in the Writ of
False Judgment shall have Judgment to recover Seisin of the
Land against him : *Quod vide M. 13 E. 2.* And the Writ
of False Judgment given in ancient Demesne is such :

Rex' Vic. salut' Si A. fecerit, &c. accedas ad Cur. B. &c. & recordari fas. Loquelam quæ est in eadem Cur. per parvum Breve nostrum de Recto inter A. Petentem, &c. & habeas ibi nomina prædict. quatuor hominum, hoc Breve, & aliud Breve, &c.

And in a Writ of *Droit close*, if the Writ of the Deman-
dant be abated, whereupon he bringeth his Writ of False
Judgment in the Common Pleas, and there the Judgment is
reversed, and the Writ awarded good ; then he shall hold
Plea in the Common Pleas, and a Judicial Writ shall issue
from the Common Pleas, in Nature of Protestation made in
the first Writ ; and if the Protestation were in the Nature
of Assise of *Mor-dauncester*, the Justices shall direct a Writ
unto the Sheriff to summon the Jurors to come out of an-
cient

cient Demesn thither, and all the Matter shall be tried and determined in the Common Pleas: And although the Judgment be given of the Land in the Common Pleas, yet the Land shall be ancient Demesn. *Quod vide M. 3. E. 3. in Title of Faux Judgmente.*

And upon the Writ of *Faux Judgment*, which is an *Accedas ad Curiam*, if the Sheriff return that the Writ *adeo tarde ven'*, *quod Executionem ejusdem facere non potuit*; then he shall have a *Sicut alias* directed unto the same Sheriff: And if he return not that at the Day, then he shall have a *Pluries* to the same Sheriff. And he may have these Writs of *Alias* and *Pluries* out of the Common Pleas, where the first Writ was returned *tarde*, if he will, or he may have them out of the Chancery, &c. See for this Matter in the Book of *Entries*, f. 114, & 115. And upon the *Accedas ad Curiam*, if the Sheriff return, that he will go unto the said Court, &c. and there pray the Lord to hold his Court, that he may do Execution of the Writ, and that the Lord refuseth to hold his Court, &c. by Reason whereof he cannot do Execution of the Writ; then a *Distingas* shall issue out of the Common Pleas, directed to the Sheriff, to distrain the Lord, so that he distrain him to hold his Court at a certain Day appointed by the Sheriff; *Et quod Vice', assumpt. secum quantur discretis Militibus*, &c. *de Comitatu*, &c. *accedat ad Curiam*, &c. & *Scire fac. hic in xv. Pasche*, &c. & *Record. illud tunc habeat*, &c. & *quod summ. præd. I quod sit ibi, auditurus Record. illud*, &c. *Quod vide Lib. Intrac' f. 117.*

There is another Writ of *Faux Judgment*; when there is a Plaint in the County of Debt or Trespass without any Writ, then the Writ of *Faux Judgment* in the County shall be thus: *Recordar. fac. Loquelam quæ fuit in eadem Curia sine Brevis nostro, inter*, &c. *de quadam transgr'*, &c. *unde idem A. querit. falsum sibi fact. fuisse judic'*, &c. And where *Faux Judgment* is given in another Court than the County, upon a Plaint, or upon a Writ, then the Writ shall be thus:

Rex Vic. salut'. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc accedas ad Hundr. A. de B. vel ad Curiam A. de C. & in pleno Hund. vel Curia recordari fac. Loquelam quæ est in eodem Hund. vel Curia per Breve nostrum, vel sine Brevis nostro, de eo quod idem A. teneat præfat. B. conventionem inter eos factam de uno Misuagio cum pertin. in F. unde queritur, &c.

And if a Baron and Feme be sued in a Court-Baron by a Writ of Right, and the Feme is received for the Default of the Husband, and plead there, and false Judgment is given against him, she and the Husband may have a Writ of False Judgment, as appeareth by the Register.

And

Writ de Executione Judicii.

And there is another Writ there, where the Husband and Wife pray to be received in a Court-Baron in a Writ of Right upon the Default of Tenant for Term of Life, and were not received; and for False Judgment given against the Tenant for Term of Life they shall have a Writ of False Judgment, &c.

There is another Writ of *Faux Judgment* in the Register for him in the Reversion, who prayeth to be received in a Court-Baron in a Writ of Right upon the Default of two Tenants for Life, where he was received for the Reversion of one of the Tenants, and the Receipt was counterpleaded for the Reversion of the other Tenant, and Judgment given, &c. And there it appeareth, that one Tenant was Tenant of certain Parcel of the Land, and the other Tenant was Tenant of the other Parcel of the Land.

There is another Writ of *Faux Judgment* for him that hath Judgment given against him in the Court of a Lord, who hath Power to hold Pleas before his Bailiffs by the King's Charter: But it seemeth that in that Case he shall have a Writ of Error, and not a Writ of *Faux Judgment*.

There is another Writ of *Faux Judgment* directed unto the Sheriff, viz. *Accedas ad Curiam: Ad Curiam nostram de Winchester, & in plena Curia illa record. fac. Loquelam que fuit in eadem Curia sine Breui nostro, secundum Consuetudinem Civitatis predict', inter W. Petentem, & D. Tenantem, de uno mesuagio in Winch. predict', unde idem W. &c. queritur falsum sibi factum fuisse iudic', &c.* But upon Assise of Fresh Force a Writ of False Judgment doth not lie, but a Writ of Error. And if the Writ of False Judgment be returned before the Justices of the Common Pleas, and the Defendant comes and saith and averreth that the Record is otherwise than it is certified, the Averment shall be received, and that issue shall be tried by the Country, or by those who were present in Court when the Record was made, and by others of the Country; and if they come not, then the Enquest shall be by the Country, as appeareth by the Stat. de Anno 1 E. 3. cap. 5. *Rastal, Faux Judgment 2.*

[20.]

34 H. 6. 42.

Writ de Executione Judicii.

WRIT de Executione Judicii lieth where Judgment is given in the Court of any Lord upon a *Writ of Right Patent*, or upon a Plea of Debt, or Trespass, in the same Court, or in the Hundred, County, Court-Baron, or in any other Court

Court of Record; and if the Sheriff, or the Bailiff will not do Execution of the Judgment, then the Party shall have this Writ directed unto the Sheriff, or the Bailiff, in which Court the Execution ought to be; and if they will not do Execution, he shall have an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, with this Clause in the Writ of *Pluries*, *vel causam nobis significes quare*, &c. And if they do not Execution upon this Writ, or return not some reasonable Cause wherefore they delay the Execution, the Party shall have an Attachment against him who ought to have done the Execution returnable into the King's Bench, or into the Common Pleas. And if the Plea be in the Lord's Court-Baron, then the Writ of Execution shall be directed unto the Bailiff of the Court. But if the Plea and the Judgment be given in the Sheriff's Court, as in the County-Court, then the Writ shall be directed unto the Sheriff himself to do Execution, and the *Alias* and *Pluries* shall be to the same Sheriff; and if they will not do Execution of the Judgment, then an Attachment against the Sheriff shall be directed unto the Coroners, returnable as above said, to answer, &c. And so if the Writ de Executione Judicii be directed to the Bailiffs of any Court of any Lord, or unto the Bailiffs of a Hundred, to do Execution, and at the *Alias* and *Pluries* they will do nothing, the Attachment shall be to the Sheriff against the Bailiffs, returnable as afore said, to answer, &c. And if the Judgment be in a Court of Record, then it seemeth that the Writ de Executione Judicii shall be directed unto the Justices of the same Court where the Judgment was given, to do Execution, and not unto the Officer of the Court. For if the Officer of the Court will not execute the Writs directed unto him, nor return them as he ought, the Judges of the Court may amerce him. The Form of the Writ is:

Henr', &c. Lancastr' salut'. Præcip. tibi, quod Execution. judicii nuper reddit. in Com. tuo de Loquela qua fait in eodem Com. per Breve nostrum de Recto, inter A. Petentem, & B. Tenentem, de uno mesuagio cum pertin. in I. sine dilatione fieri fac', &c. Teste, &c.

Writ

Writ de Error.

A Writ of Error properly lieth where False Judgment is given in any Court which is a Court of Record, as in the Common Pleas, or in London, or other City, or other Place where they have Power to hold Plea by the King's Charter, or by Prescription, in any Sum in Debt or Trespass over the Sum of 40s. And if False Judgment be given in London, or other Place, which is a Court of Record, the Party grieved shall have a Writ of Error, and this Writ may be returned into the Common Pleas, or in the King's Bench, at the Pleasure of him who sueth the same.

28 H. 6. 11. *The Form of Writ of Error to the Justices of the Common Pleas, Joh. Pri. in Capital. Just. & for civis suis. & non Capital. Just. tantum; for the Records there are not before him alone. But in the Exchequer the Writ is not Thesaurario & Baronibus, but Baronibus tantum.* 34 H. 6. 27. *Error was brought 3 die from the Return, where the Judgment was the first Day, and well, because after the Judgment.* 15 E. 4. 18. *If a Record be removed out of the Exchequer into the Exchequer-Chamber by Error, when Judgment is given, all shall be remanded into the Exchequer, and Execution shall be awarded there; but that is by the Statute of 31 E. 3. cap. 12. otherwise it is of other Courts.*

And when the Record is removed by Writ of Error into the Common Pleas or King's Bench, then the Plaintiff ought to assign his Error, before he have a *Scire facias* against the Defendant *ad audiendum errores*. And if he assign divers Things for Errors, which the Court thinketh to be no Errors, he shall not have a *Scire facias* upon this Assignment. But after Errors assigned, and a *Scire facias* awarded against the Defendant upon that Assignment, he shall not assign an Error in Fact, as to say, that the Plaintiff was dead at the Time of the Judgment, or before the Judgment, &c. But he may assign as many Errors as do appear in the Record, and it shall not be said a double Assignment. But he shall assign for Error, but one Error in Fact, because this Error in Fact shall be tried by the County, and the Errors in the Record shall be tried by the Justices.

And upon a Writ of Error the Record it self shall be removed, and not the Transcript of the Record; for upon a Transcript of a Record a Man shall not assign Errors, if it be not upon a Writ of Error sued upon Transcript of a Fine, there he shall assign Errors upon the Transcript of the Note of the Fine; and if the Justices do conceive it Error, then they shall send for the Note of the Fine, and shall reverse the same.

In a Writ of Error, when the Record cometh in Court, if the Plaintiff all that Term do not assign his Errors; and although

37 Aff. 17.
for Assign-
ment of ma-
ny Errors in
Law.

38 H. 6. 30.
Note, that
the Party
assigned Er-
ror upon an
Issue, and the
Court saw
the Original
that it was
not good,
for it was
ex assigna-
tione, where
it ought to
be ex divi-
sione, and
therefore
the Court
ex officio
did state
the Writ.

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though that he do assign his Errors, if he do not sue a Scire fac. *ad audiendum Errores* against the Defendant, returnable 2 H. 7. 12. the same Term, or the next Term; all the Matter is discontinued, and the next Term he ought to sue a new Writ of Error out of the Chancery, upon that Record directed to the Justices before whom the Record is removed, to proceed upon the Record *qua coram vobis residet*. 15 H. 6. 12. If the Writ of Error hath longer Day of Return than is ought to have, the Justices of the Common Pleas may shorten the Day.

The Form to assign Errors is to put a Bill into the Court, and to say in the Bill, *in hoc erratum est*, &c. and to shew in certain in what Things; and *in hoc erratum est*, and shew in certain another Thing; and so of the rest in which he will assign the Errors. But to say *in omnibus erratum est*, is not good, because of the Incertainty.

And in a Writ of Error he ought to assign his Error in proper Person, and not by Attorney, where he is in Execution by Force of the Judgment. And in a Writ of Error upon Judgment given in the Common Pleas, the Plaintiff cannot assign for Error, that the Justices of the Common Pleas did not give that Judgment, but the Clerks of their own Heads; neither can he assign for Error, that the Jurors gave their Verdict for the Defendant, and that the Justices entered it for the Plaintiff, and gave Judgment for him, because that this Assignment is contrary to that which the Court doth as Judges, &c.

And if a Man be vouched, and entereth into Warranty and loseth, he may have a Writ of Error, and assign the Errors which happened betwixt the Demandant and the Tenant, or betwixt the Demandant and the Vouchee. And so he in the Reversion who prayeth to be received upon the Default of Tenant for Life, or for his faint Pleading, if he be received, and pleadeth, and loseth, he shall have a Writ of Error, and assign the Error betwixt the Demandant and the Tenant, or between the Demandant and him who prayeth to be received. And if Tenant for Life loseth by Default, he in the Reversion shall have a Writ of Error, although he were not received, nor prayed to be received, and shall assign for Error the Matter which was betwixt the Demandant and the Tenant who lost by Default. 8 H. 4. 55, 56. 50 E. 3. Aff. The Reversion was granted to one, pendant the Writ against the Life; or if the Tenant in Fee pray in Aid of a Stranger. Quere, for in these Cases he in the Reversion shall have Error.

A Man shall assign an Error in Law as the Case is: As if the Husband and Wife levy a Fine of the Lands of the Wife unto a Stranger, the Wife being within Age, they shall have a Writ of Error during the Nonage of the Wife, and shall assign that for Error, and that is an Error in Law of the Court. 50 E. 3. 5. But Quere, if the Judgment shall be reversed, and that Execution shall be awarded, or shall cease during the Life of the Husband.

20 Aff. 2. Also in a Writ of *Entrie sur Diffisin*, if the Original Writ
 ac. 21 E. 3. want these Words in the Writ, *Quam clamat esse jus & heredi-*
 Fitz. Error. *tatem suam*, if the Tenant admit of the Writ, and plead to
 4. 7 H. 6. the Action, and loseth, he shall not assign this Fault in the
 39. Matter in Fait must Writ, because he hath admitted the Writ to be good by his
be pleaded, Plea. And so in a Writ of *Detinue of Charters* concerning
and shall not be assigned certain Lands, if the Plaintiff in his Count do not declare
for Error. the Certainty of the Land in the Count, if the Defendant
 3 E. 4. 19. do admit the Count good, and pleadeth unto the Action,
 By Pigot and loseth by Judgment given in a Writ of Error sued by
 and Choke, him, he shall not assign for Error the Fault in the Count;
 in Joint-te- because he hath admitted the same to be good by his Plea.
 nancy, Ge- *Tamen Quere.*
 neral-te-
 nancy, Misnomer, taking of Husband pendant the Writ, and the like, which prove
 the Writ abatable; there if the Party plead other Matter, and admit the Writ, he
 shall not have Error: Contra of Death or other Things, which prove the Writ abatable.

2 H. 5. 2. And a Man shall not assign for Error a Thing which is for
 his Advantage: As to say and assign for Error that he had Day,
 and that the Day was for longer time than the common Day;
 and so he shall not assign for Error that he was not essoined,
 where he ought not to be essoined, or had Aid granted
 unto him, where he ought not to have had Aid; because
 and these things are for his Advantage.

40. E. 3. 15. If false Judgment be given before the Justices of the Bi-
 vid. 21. E. 3. shop of *Durham* in the County Palatine, the Party grieved
 46. Br. Er- shall have a Writ of Error there before the same Bishop
 ror 65. and Trial 35. False Judgment in
 19 H. 6. 12. Wales be- 14 E. 3. And if he give false Judgment, then the Writ of
 fore Justices, Error shall be sued in the Common Pleas, or in the King's
 Errors there Bench.
 shall be re-
 versed in B. R. if there be Justices there; but by Fortescue it shall be reversed in
 Parliament, 19 H. 6. 12. Error in County Palatine shall be reversed in B. R.
 21 H. 7. 33. per Fincux. Erroneous Judgment in County Palatine shall be reversed
 there by Commission, 37 H. 6. 13. Error in Chanceery reversed in Parliament. See
 see 14 El. Dyer. 315. That Error upon a Scire facias upon a Recognisance was re-
 versed in B. R. which seemeth contrary to 37 H. 6. 13.

7 H. 4. 37. And if a False Judgment be given for the King in any Suit
 1 H. 7. 13. or Action, the Party grieved shall have a Writ of Error, and
 assign his Errors, without suing forth any Scire facias against
 the King *ad audiendum Errores*, because that the King is al-
 ways present in Court; and that is the Cause of the Form
 of Entries of Suits for the King is such: Christopher' Hales
Attorn. Domini Regis, qui pro Domino Rege sequitur, &c. rum.

in Cur', &c. and not, Dom. Rex per C. H. Attorn. suum, ven. hic 1 H. 7. 13.
in Cur', because that the King is always present in Court. It is said, if
reverse Utlary in Felony, when he cometh in upon the Indictment, he shall assign
his Error before he prosecuteth his Writ of Error. any be to

Error in the King's Bench in the Process where it is the Default of the Clerks, shall be reversed in the same Court by a Writ of Error sued by the Party before the same Justices: But not without suing of a Writ of Error, although it be the same Term. But in the Common Pleas, after

Vide 4 E. 4. 41. 7 H. 6. 28. Hidebrad's Case 19 H. 6. 2. 15 E. 4. 78. 37 H. 6. 17. per 3 Justices. *If a Man be Utlage notwithstanding a Superfedeas and appear and plead in the Common Pleas, the Utlary shall be reversed in the same Place, altho' it be another Term; but contra, if it be in another Term, but Defendant doth not appear and plead.*

Judgment given the same Term the Justices may reverse their own Judgment upon Error in the Process, or for Default of the Clerks, without any Writ of Error sued forth; but in another Term, the Party ought to sue forth a Writ of Error thereupon returnable into the King's Bench. But of an Error in Law which is the Default of the Justices, the same Court cannot reverse the Judgment by a Writ of Error, nor with a Writ of Error, but this Error ought to be redressed in another Court before other Justices by a Writ of Error.

And he which confesseth the Demandant's Action shall have a Writ of Error to reverse that Judgment, against his Confession upon Erroneous Judgment given.

In Plea of Land against the Tenant, and the Tenant dyeth, he who is Heir of the Tenant to that Land shall have a Writ of Error, and not he who is his Heir at the Common Law: As in Borough-English if the Tenant lose the Land by Erroneous Judgment, the youngest Son shall have the Writ of Error. And so he which is Heir unto the Special Tail shall have the Writ of Error, if the Land be lost by Erroneous Judgment: The Tenant may have one Writ of Error, and the Vouchee another Writ of Error upon the same Judgment; and so the Tenant, and the Vouchee by Receipt, and all depending at one time. And an Executor or Administrator shall have a Writ of Error upon a Judgment given against the Testator for Debt or Damages. And so the Heir shall have a Writ of Error to reverse an Outlawry of Felony pronounced against his Father, to restore the Blood betwixt him and the Father. And if a Man plead in any Action, and the Justices will not allow thereof, and the Party makes his Bill upon it, and prayeth that the Justices will Seal

3 H. 4. 19. *The Daught. to the Tail brought Error, altho' a Son were Heir at Common Law. Vid. 1 Ma. Dyer 89, 90. 20 E. 3. Fitz. Error 2. 11 H. 4. 65.*

[22.] Seal this Bill of his Acceptance or Plea, and if they do according as is contained in the Statute of *West. 2. cap. 3.* the Party grieved shall have a Writ of Error, and may assign Error upon that Bill so sealed, and also in the Record, or in one of them at his Pleasure: But this Bill ought to be sealed by the Justices before Judgment given by them, and not after, as it appeareth *An. 11 H. 4. 52, 65, 92.*

Vid. 3 H. 3.
the last Case,
Vid. devant
21 L.M.N.

The Successor of an Abbot, Prior, or Parson, or such Bodies Corporate, shall have a Writ of Error of a Judgment given against their Predecessor; of all Things which touch the Succession or Corporation. But if a Man recover against a Parson or a Bishop, Debt or Damages by Judgment or Action Personal, their Executors shall have the Writ of Error upon that Judgment, and not their Successors, because that Matter doth not concern the Corporation.

18 E. 3. 25. If a Man sue forth Execution erroneously against the
17 Aff. 24. Recognisor upon a Recognisance, the Feoffee of the Recognisor shall have a Writ of Error. If a Man purchase his
Error 71. yet the Lord by
the Lord by
Escheat
shall not
have Error.
15 Aff. 8.
and so 9 E. 4.
14. that a
Stranger
shall not
have Error.
6 E. 3. 7.
Fitz. Error 78.
21 H. 7. 31.
5 E. 2. Error
89. no Error shall be
brought
here but
upon Default of Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. And note that it is said, That there is no Original here, but the same remains there; and so is 37 Aff. 5. Fitz. Aff. 328.

A Man condemned shall not assign Error in the Process; but in the Original Writ he may.

It is no Error to suffer one to make Attorney in an Action in which he ought not to make any Attorney.

Upon false Judgment given in the Common Pleas in Ireland the Writ of Error ought to be sued there; and returnable in the King's Bench in Ireland; but upon a Judgment given in the King's Bench in Ireland, the Writ of Error shall be sued and returned in the King's Bench in England.

When the Record cometh into Court by a Writ of Error, the Plaintiff shall assign his Error, and shall have a *Scire facias* before the Record shall be entered; for the same shall not be entered before the Parties have Day by the *Scire facias*.

And the Process in this Writ is *Alias* and *Pluries*, and upon that Attachment shall be awarded against the Judge, who ought to return the Record, to whom the Writ was directed.

sted: And the *Pluries* may be returned into the Common Pleas, or in the Chancery, if the *Pluries* issueth to the Justices of the Common Pleas to remove the Record; and if the Writ issueth to another base Court, the *Pluries* ought to be returned into the Chancery, or into the same Court where it is made returnable. And if it be returned into the Chancery with the Record, the Chancellor himself with his own Hands may put the Record into the Common Pleas without any Writ of *Mittimus* thereunto, and that as well as if he had sent a *Mittimus* with the Record.

Error in London.

NOTE that if any erroneous Judgment be given in the Courts before the Sheriffs of London, the Party grieved shall have a Writ of Error out of the Chancery, directed unto the Sheriffs, to bring the Record before the Mayor and Aldermen in the Hustings of London, which Hustings is a Court holden before the Mayor, &c. And there the Record shall be examined: And if there be Error, they shall reverse the Record there by the Custom of the said City. And if the Sheriff, after the Record is removed before the Mayor, &c. in the Hustings, will award Execution upon the Record against the Party, the Party against whom the Execution is awarded shall have a special Writ out of the Chancery, directed unto the Sheriffs, that they take sufficient Sureties of the Party to satisfy the King, and also the Party, of that which appertaineth unto them, if the Judgment be affirmed, and that they surcease to do Execution; and if they have taken the Party in Execution, that they deliver him out of Prison. And the Form of the Writ is such:

A Feme Covert was received in the Common Pleas to acknowledge a Deed inrolled, where they have not Power to examine her without a Writ, Quære if Error; for it is not adjudged if it be Error, or not: Quære the Usage at this Day. So of an Infant. 21 E.

29. Br. Error 62. vid. 32 H. 8. That a Statute nor Deed inrolled shall not be taken by the Common Law, of an Infant or Feme Covert. Contr. by the Custom of London, per 29 H. 8. 23. & 7 E. 4. 5. Lis.

Rex Majori & Vic. London. salut'. Ex parte R. &c. nobis est sensum, quod cum secundum Consuetud. in Civitate predicta, in usu quando aliquis, sive Querens, sive Defendens, queritur, quod in Loquela que fuerat in Curia nostra coram Vic. Civitatis predicta. Errores aliqui interven', & record. & process. Loquelarum illarum causa erroris intervenientis venire faceret in Hustingo Civitatis predicta, ad Errores illos corrigendos, Vicecom. Civitatis illius execution. prioris iudicii coram eis reddit. faciend. dispersed. debeant, pendentibus in Hustingo Recordis & processibus loquelarum illarum indiscussarum; ac nos nuper ad prosecutionem.

nim præf. R. suggerentis Errorem in Recordo & processu Loquela, quæ fuit coram vobis præfat. Vic. in Curia nostra Civitatis prædictæ. per Breve nostrum, inter A. & prædictum R. de eo quod idem R. &c. intervenisse manifestum, vobis præcipimus quod Recordum & processum ejusdem coram vobis in Hustingo prædict. venire faceretis ad Errorem, si quis fuerit, corrigend; vos nihilominus Vicecom. (pendente in Hustingo prædict. dicta Loquela de Errore indiscussa) executionem prioris judicii fieri faciatis minus juste, in ipsius R. dispendium non modicum & gravamen: Vobis igitur præcipimus, quod si ita sit, quod idem R. invenerit vobis sufficientem Secur. de satisfac tam. nobis, de eo quod ad nos in hac parte pertinet, quam præfat. A. de arreragiis & dampnis sibi in hac parte adjudicatis, si contigerit primum judicium affirmari, & ad faciendum ulterius & recipiend. quod Curia nostra consideraverit in hac parte; tunc execut. prioris judicii faciendo superfeedatis, pendente in Hustingo prædict. Loquela de Errore supradict. Et si idem R. occasione judicii illius capius sit, & in prisona nostra detentus, tunc ipsum R. a prisona illa, si occasione. prædict. & non alia, detineatur in eadem, per securitat. prædict. interim deliberar. faciatis, ut dict. Loquelam suam de Errore prosequi possit. Testis, &c.

[10.]

And it appeareth by this Writ, that a Man shall have an Action against any Person in London, by Original out of the Chancery directed unto the Sheriffs of London, and that they shall hold Plea thereof. And a Man shall have the like Writ of Error upon a Judgment given in London before the Sheriffs by Plaint sued there before them, without any Writ Original sued, &c. And the Writ of Error shall be directed unto the Mayor, and also to the Sheriffs, although that the Judgment be given in the Sheriffs Court before them, to remove the Record into the Hustings to reverse it there, if, &c. And the Form of the Writ shall be thus:

Rex Majori & Vic. Lond' salutem. &c. Quia in Recordo & processu, ac etiam in redditione judicii Loquela quæ fuit in Curia nostra Civitatis prædictæ coram vobis præf. Vicecomitibus sub Breve nostro, secundum Consuetud. ejusdem Civitatis, inter A. & R. de quadam transgr. eidem A. per præf. R. illata ut dicitur, Error intervenit manifestus, ad grave dampnum ipsius R. sicut in querela sua accepimus; Nos Errorem (si quis fuer.) modo debite corrigi, & partibus prædict. plenam & celerem justitiam fieri volentes in hac parte, Vobis præcipimus, quod si judic' inde reddit. sit, tunc Record. & process. Loquela prædictæ coram vobis in proxim. Husting. nostro ejusd. Civitatis venire, eaque in præsentia partium præd. per vos præf. Vicecomites super hoc præmuniend', si interesse voluer', recitari, & diligenter examinari, &

Erroris

Errorem (si quis fuerit) in hac parte modo debet corrigi. & partibus prædictis plenam & celerem justiciam inde fieri faciatis, ut de jure & secundum Consuetudinem Civitatis prædictæ fuerit faciendum. Teste, &c.

And the Writ of *Supersedeas* unto the Seeriff, to cease to do Execution pendant the *Writ of Error*, may be made and contained in the same *Writ of Error* which is directed unto the Mayor and Sheriffs to remove the Record into the Hustings.

And if Erroneous Judgment be given in the Hustings in London before the Mayor and the Sheriffs there, then the Party who will sue to reverse the Judgment shall come into the Chancery, and there sue a Commission, directed to Persons to examine the Record, and Process, and the Errors, and thereupon to do Right. And the Commission shall be thus:

34 H. 6. 41.
When Error is sued upon a Judgment before the Mayor, it shall be at S. Martins,

and then the Mayor and Aldermen shall have forty Days to be advised of their Records, and the Recorder shall record the same, Ore tenus.

Rex dilectis, &c. R. & S. salutem. Ex parte B. accepimus, quod in Recordo & processu, ac in redditione judicii Loquelæ quæ fuit coram Majore & Vic. Lond. in Hustings nostro ibidem sine brevi nostro, int. C. & præd. B. de quadam transgressione &c. illata, ut dicitur, Error intervenit manifestus: Nos, in defectu eorundem Majoris & Vicecomitum volentes Errorem illum (si quis fuerit) debito modo corrigi, & partibus inde fieri Justitiæ complementum, assignamus vos Justit. nostros, una cum iis quos associavimus, ad præd. Recordum & processum examinandum, & Errorem (si quem in eis, aut in redditione judic. Loquelæ præd. inveniri contigerit) corrigendum, & ad plenam & celerem Justiciam inde partibus faciendam, secundum Consuetudinem Civitatis præd. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod ad certum diem, quem ad hoc provideritis, usque Sancti Martini magnum Lond. accedatis, & in defectu præd. Majoris & Vic. præmissa fac. in forma præd. facturum &c. secundum legem & cons. regni nostri, & Civitatis præd.; salvo, &c. Mandamus &c. eisdem Majori & Vic. quod ad certum diem, quem eis sciri fac., Recordum & processum Loquelæ præd., cum omnibus ea tangentibus, & partes præd., coram vobis ad locum præd. venire fac. In cuius, &c. Teste, &c.

And upon this Commission the Justices shall award a Precept unto the Mayor and Sheriffs, to send the Records and Process before them at a certain Day, and to warn the Parties to be before the Justices at the same Day, &c. And the King shall send another Writ unto the Mayor and Sheriffs, to have the Record and Process before the said Justices at the Day

assigned

assigned by the Justices by their Précept made unto the Mayor and Sheriffs. And upon this Commission the King may make Association, and another Writ *Si non omnes* directed unto the Justices to proceed, although that some of them do not come, as he shall do in an Assise, or in Oyer and Terminer, &c.

And a Man shall have a Commission to examine the Errors, and Judgment given in the Hustings in the Time of another King, and in the Time of another Mayor, and other Sheriffs; and the Form of the Commission is such :

Rex dilectis, &c. Quia ex parte B. accepimus, quod in Recordo & processu, &c. [usque ib. iustitia complementum] assignavimus vos tres, & duos vestrum Justiciar. nostr', ad Recordum & processum Loquela prædict. in præsentia nunc Majoris & Vic. Civitatis præd', per vos super hoc præmunend', si interesse voluerint, ad Ecclesiam sancti Martini magni Lond. supervidend. & examinand', &c. [ut supra usque ib. Civitat. prædict.] Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod ad certum diem, &c. provideritis, usque dictam Ecclesiam sancti Martini magni London. accedatis, & præmissa omnia & singula fac. & explicet. in forma prædict. factur', &c. secundum Legem & Consuetudinem Civitatis prædict. ; salvois, &c. Mandamus etiam eisdem nunc Majori & Vicecom', quod ad certum diem quem vos, &c. eis sciri fac. Record' & processum Loquela præd', cum omnibus ea tangentibus quæ penes ipsos resident, ut dicitur coram vobis, &c. ad locum prædict. venire fac'; præfatisque Vic. quod ipsi scire fac. præf. B. quod tunc sit ibi, Error si quis in Recordo & processu prædict, &c. ut supra in præmiss', &c. Teste, &c.

And upon this Commission the King shall send another Writ unto the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, to send the Record and Process before the said Justices, &c. And the Writ in the Beginning thereof shall rehearse the Effect of the Record and Process, and also it shall rehearse the Commission which he hath made to be directed unto certain Justices, to examine, &c. and to do Justice thereupon : And then he shall say in the End of the Writ, *Et ideo vobis præcipimus, quod ad certum diem. quem iidem R. F. & S. vel duo eorum, vobis scire fecerint. Record & process. Loquela prædict, cum omnibus ea tangentibus, quæ penes vos resident, ut dicitur, coram eis vel duobus eorum ad locum prædict. venire fac', vosque præfat. Vic scire fac. præf. A. quod tunc sit ibi, Errorem illum (si quem in Recordo & process. prædict. aut in redditione judic. Loquela prædict. intervenire contigerit) audiat, & ulterius factur. & receptur. quod Curia nostra consideraverit in hac parte. Et habeat. &c.*

And if a Man hath Judgment given for him in London before

fore the Sheriffs in their Courts, or before the Mayor and Sheriffs in the Hustings of *London*, and the Defendant, to delay the Execution of the Judgment, sueth a Writ of Error to remove the Record before the Mayor, &c. and after the Party Defendant who sued that Writ of Error will by subtil Means convey his Goods out of the City, or otherwise waste them, to the Intent that the Plainant may not have Execution of his Goods; then the Plainant who had Judgment to recover shall have a special Writ directed unto the Mayor and Sheriffs, that they provide that the Goods amounting unto the Value of what is recovered be safely kept to satisfy the Plaintiff, if the Judgment be affirmed for him; so that Execution may be done of the first Judgment upon the same Goods.

And if Judgment be given before the Sheriffs of *London* for the Plaintiff, and the Defendant sueth a Writ of Error, and removeth the same before the Mayor and Sheriffs in the Hustings, and when he hath removed it by a Writ of Error, if he will proceed no further upon the Writ, &c. then the Plainant who recovered shall have a Special Writ unto the Mayor and Sheriffs that they proceed unto the Examination of the Errors, and to do Execution, if the Judgment be affirmed. And upon that Writ he shall have an *Alias*, and a *Pluries*, *vel causam nobis significes* in the *Pluries*, if he will not proceed, &c. And this Writ was devised by *Parving* then Lord Chancellor, and by him diligently examined, as it appeareth by the Register.

And if False Judgment be given in *Ireland*, the Party may sue a Writ of Error in the King's Bench in *England*; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex dilect. & fidel suo A. Justic. suo Hibern', salutem. Quia in Recordo & process, &c. Error, &c. ad grave dampnum ipsius B. sicut ex gravi querela sua accepimus: Nos, &c. quod Record. & process. Loquel. præd', cum omnibus ea tangentibus nobis sub sigillo vestro distincte & aperte mittatis, & hoc Breve, ita quod ea habeamus tali die, &c. prout inspet. Record. & proces. præd', ulterius inde fieri faciamus quod de jure fuerit faciend'. Et scire fac. præf. S. quod tunc sit ibi, ad procedend. in Loquela præd', & ad faciend. & recipiend. quod Curia nostra consideraverit in premiss. Teste, &c.

Error.

REX dilecto & fideli suo I. de T. salutem. Quia in Recordo & processu ac in redditione iudicii Loquela que fuit coram vobis & sociis vestris Judic. nostris de Banco per Breve nostrum, inter A. & B. de Record. & processu Assise Nova dissimulata, que inter eos summa fuit & capta apud S. coram dilectis & fidelibus nostris I. de I. & sociis suis iusticis, &c. Assignis, de Tenementis in W. que quidem Recordum & processum coram vobis certis de causis venire fecimus, Error intervenit manifestus, ad grave dampnum ipsius A. sicut ex querela sua accepimus: Nos Errorem (si quis fuerit) in hac parte modo debito corrigi, & partibus predictis iustitiam inde fieri volentes, prout decet, Vobis Mandamus, quod si iudic. inde redd. sit, tunc tam Record. & process. Loquela pred. coram vobis sic habet, quam etiam Record. & process. Assise pred. coram vobis missa, cum omnibus ea tangentibus, nobis sub sigill. vestro, &c. ita quod ea habeamus, &c. ut his inspectis, &c.

And this Writ of Error lieth where the Assise passeth in the County before the Justices of Assise, and afterwards it is removed into the Common Pleas, and there is Judgment given: Now the Party may sue this Writ of Error if there be any Error in the matter; and upon that he may have an *Alias*, and a *Pluries*, if the Justices will not rectifie the Record, &c.

[17.] And if the Justices of that Bench, or other Justices upon the Writ of Error will not certifie all the Record, then the Party who sueth the Writ of Error may alledge Diminution of the Record, and pray a Writ unto the Justices who certified before the Record, to certifie all the Record; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex dilecto & fideli suo W. de T. salutem. Cum nos nuper ad prosecutionem I. de H. nobis suggerentis, in Record. & processu, ac etiam in redditione iudicii Loquela que fuit coram vobis & sociis vestris Judic. nostris de Banco per Breve nostrum, inter W. de T. Petentem & I. de R. Tenentem, de xv mesuagiis cum pertinentiis in S. Errorem intervenisse manifestum, vobis mandavimus, quod si iudic. inde redditum esset, tunc Record. & processum Loquela pred. cum omnibus ea tangentibus nobis sub sigill. vestro distincte & aperte mitteretis, & Breve nostrum quod vobis inde venit, ita quod ea haberemus in Crastin. sancti Martini proxim. praterit, ubicunque tunc essemus in Anglia: de jam ex parte pred. I. de H. nobis est ostensum, quod licet vos pre-textu Brevis nostri pred. Record. & processum pred. in aliqua

si parte coram nobis ad dictum Crastin. miseritis, aliqua tamen
 orund. Record. & process. necnon quedam alia ea tangencia ad-
 huc restant coram vobis mittend', in ipsius l. de H. dampnum non
 modicum & gravamen: Idco vobis Mandamus, quod si ita est,
 tunc residuum Record. & process. præd', necnon omnia alia ea tan-
 gentia, quæ ut præd. est restans coram vobis, mittenda nobis sub
 sigillo vestro distincte & aperte mittatis, & hoc Breve; ita quod
 ea habeamus, ut ulterius in præmiss. &c.

Dedimus potestatem de Attornato faciendo.

It seemeth that before the Statutes which gave Power un-
 to a Man to make an Attorney, the Justices would not
 suffer that the Plaintiff, or the Defendant, or the Deman-
 dant, or the Tenant, should make Attorney in any Action,
 Suit, or Bill, in any Court of Record, nor in any other
 Court which was not a Court of Record, because the Words
 of the Writ do command the Defendant for to appear, &c.
 and that was always taken to be in proper Person.

The Form of Entry in every Action for the Plaintiff, or
 Demandant, is; *Et præd. Quer. obtulit se iiii. die, &c. & præ-*
dict. Def. non venit; ideo præceptum est Vic'; quod &c. by
 which it is taken, that the Plaintiff was to appear in proper
 Person. But now by the Statutes he may make Attorney in
 a Court-Baron, or other Courts; and may make Attorney
 for Suit Personal at the Hundred, or other Court-Baron; but
 for Suit Real at the Leer, or at the Sheriff's Torn, he cannot
 do it by Attorney, but he ought to do the same in proper
 Person. But it seemeth that the King by his Prerogative,
 and before the Statutes, might give Warrant unto a Man to
 make Attorney in every Action or Suir, and that as well
 unto the Demandant, or Tenant, as unto the Plaintiff, or
 Defendant; and that he may direct his Writs, or Letters, Br. Attorn.
l. 84.
 unto the Judges of Courts, commanding them to admit and
 receive such Persons by their Attorney, and that the Judges
 are bound to do the same. And it seemeth one Cause is, be-
 cause it shall not be Error, if the Judge do admit any Plain-
 tiff, or Defendant, to make Attorney in any Suit or Action
 in which by the Law he ought not to make Attorney: *Quod*
vide in Title of Error H. 36. E. 3. and Title Attorney T. 37. H. 6.

And if Tenant for Life be impleaded in a *Præ pe quod* 37 H. 6. 27.
reddat, he in the Reversion may pray to be received to de-
 fend his Right upon the Default of the Tenant, or upon his
 faint Pleading, and there he cannot pray to be received by Br. Attorn.
 his Attorney. But if he bring a Writ unto the Justices out l. 81.

of the Chancery, testifying that he hath made Attorney there, and rehearse the Cause whereof, that is to say, because he is sick, or other reasonable Cause, and commanding them to receive such Person by Attorney for him in the Rever. sion; the Court ought and is bound to receive him by his Attorney. And it is not material whether the Cause put in the Writ be true or not, for it is not traversable, &c.

Aliter 27 H.
8.

And the King by his Letters Patent may Licence a Man to make a general Attorney *in omnibus placitis motis & mervendis, & in quibuscunque Cur'*: And by his Letters Patent he may expresse who shall be Attorney, &c. or may grant to make Attorney whom or who he will, without naming any Attorney by his Special Name.

And the King by his Writ may send to any Person to receive Attorney for another, such Person generally as the orher will name, or such Persons specially; and that may be as well for the Demandant or Plaintiff, as for the Defendant or Tenant.

Register

9 Br. Attor-
ney 84. That
is intended
of the King's
Court; for
it doth not
extend to
base Courts,
as Court-
Baron, &c.

And the King may give Authority unto one Person to receive Attorney for another in all Pleas, and in all Courts, for two or three Years. And the King may grant a *Dedimus potestatem* to receive Attorney for another, for a special Cause recited in the Writ, because he is languishing, or lame, or decrepit, &c. or such other like Special Cause. Or he may grant a *Dedimus potestatem* in the Generality to receive Attorney for another in all Pleas, without expressing any Cause in certain wherefore he doth so.

Vide 32 H.
6. 22.

And also it appeareth by the Register, that the King by his Letters Patent may grant unto the Prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, that he may make two of his Friars, and name them, &c. in his Place, which is in the Place of a Proctor; that the two Friars shall make Attorney for the Prior in every Action which is pendant, or to be brought against him in any Court, &c. and for to challenge his Liberties, and for to defend them.

[26.]

And also the King by his Letters Patent may grant unto an Abbot, for the Devotion that he oweth to the House, that he may make a General Attorney for all Pleas, and in all Courts; and the said Abbot may remove him and put others in his Room as often as it shall seem good and needful for him so to do: And so by this it doth appear that the King may grant unto all his Subjects to make Attorneys in the same Manner, without putting or shewing any Cause in the Letters Patent.

And it appeareth by the Register, that the King may grant

grant the same as well by Letters Patent under his Privy Seal, as by Letters Patent under his Great Seal.

And when the King makes a general Grant unto an Abbot, or unto any other, to make such general Attorneys, then it seems the Abbot shall come into the Chancery, or shall send his Deed under his Seal unto the Chancellor, witnessing that he hath made such and such Persons his Attorneys, &c. And thereupon the Chancellor shall make Letters Patent unto the Abbot, testifying that he hath made such and such Persons his Attorneys in all Pleas and Courts, and upon these Letters Patent shewed unto the Court, the Judge ought to admit and receive those Persons for Attorneys for the Party; and these Letters Patent shall be entered upon Record in the Chancery.

And the King may send his Writ unto the Justices of the Common Pleas, or unto the Justices in Eyre, or other Justices whatsoever, testifying that such a one hath made his general Attorney in all Pleas and Quarrels moved against him or by him, and also to challenge his Franchises or to defend his Franchises, commanding the Justices by the Writ that they receive him for Attorney, &c.

There is another Writ also in the Register, That the King by his Writ shall command his Justices in Eyre, that they admit and receive the Claim of such a one to certain Liberties, which he shall make and claim before them by his Attorney, because himself cannot be personally before them at the Day.

There is another Form of Writ to the Justices, that they admit such a one by his Attorney, whom the said Party shall make his Attorney by Letters Patent under his Seal.

And a Man may make his Attorney before the Justices, without making an Attorney in Chancery, or without suing any Writ unto the Justices, commanding them to admit any Attorney for the Party, Plaintiff or Defendant; as the common Course is at this Day for an Attorney for every Party to appear in every Manner of Action, that they can appear by Attorney and put in their Warrants without any such Writs, if not that they be in Writs of Entry in the *Post*, or Writ which is by Covin between the Parties, or a Writ of Right: Then the Justices in Discretion do not admit any Man to appear an Attorney for the Party Defendant, unless the Defendant do before some Justice confess him to be his Attorney, and that the Justices do record the Warrant, or otherwise that he bring a Writ out of the Chancery testifying that he hath there made Attorney,

ney, commanding them for to receive him for his Attorney.

But there are divers Cases in which the Justices will not admit the Defendant by Attorney; as if he came in by *Cepi Corpus*, they will not admit him by Attorney until he hath pleaded some Plea, and then in Discretion they use to suffer the Defendant to make Attorney. But if the Defendant come by *Cepi Corpus* upon the Exigent, the Justices will not admit him to make Attorney, but give him Day by Bail from Term to Term until the Matter be determined; and that Vid. 9 E. 4. seems to be at their Discretion for his Contumacy, for in that Case if they do admit him to make Attorney, and to go without Bail, it is no Error; as it seemeth unto me.

42 E. 3. 31. At the *Grand* or *Petit Cape* returned, the Tenant may appear by Attorney, and tender to wage his Law, and take Day to wage the same; at which Day he ought to appear and make his Law.
47 E. 3. 21.
21 E. 4. 77.
33 H. 6. 28.
Vid. 9 E. 4. 36.
2 H. 4. 23.
3 H. 4. 2.
41 E. 3. 29.

37 H. 6. 27. And a Man shall not make an Attorney against the King in any Action sued by the King.

37 H. 6. 27. Upon a Rescous returned by the Sheriff, and an Attachment awarded upon it against him, the Defendant shall not make Attorney; but upon his appearance shall be presently committed unto the Fleer. But if the King send a Privy Seal unto them commanding them that they admit Attorney for him, the Court ought to receive the Attorney without Appearance in proper Person.

5 H. 7. 7. And a Man shall sue a Writ of Error by Attorney if he be not in Ward.

One cannot assign Errors by Attorney. In an Appeal the Plaintiff shall make Attorney against the Abettors, if he sue against them a *Distingas*, &c.

1 H. 7. 27. In a *Quem redditum reddit* the Defendant shall not make Attorney but with Assent of the Parties.

7 H. 4. 2.
32 H. 6. 22. In a *Quid juris clamat*, or *Per que servitia*, after a Plea pleaded the Defendant shall make Attorney. It seemeth likewise in a *Quem redditum reddit*.

39 E. 3. 26.
21 E. 3. 48. In a *Pramunire* the Defendant shall not make Attorney without a special Writ directed to the Justices.

Hill. Br. Attorney 36. After a *Capias ad computandum* awarded, the Defendant shall not make Attorney.

15 H. 7. 6.
9 E. 4. 2. ac. A Man may demand Conusans of Pleas by Attorney.

32 H. 6. 22. The Plaintiff after Appearance shall make Attorney in an Appeal by the Statute of H. 7.

9 H. 7. 11.
3 H. 7. c. 1. Rastal. He who pleads *Misnosmer* shall not make Attorney; *Quod* [27.] vide P. 41 E. 3. & M. 45 E. 3. Fitz. Attorney 52.

27 H. 8. 11. In a *Scire facias* upon a Charter of Pardon, the Plaintiff

Dedimus potestatem de Attornato faciendo.

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in the *Scire facias* shall not make Attorney, but with the Assent of the other Party he may. 41 E. 3. Attorney 50.

A Feme Covert may be Attorney for her Husband. 2 R. 3. 9.

At the *Sequatur sub suo periculo*, the Vouchee shall not enter into the Warranty by Attorney. Perkins 41. 11 H. 4. 28. Newton ac.

In *Attaint* the Petit Jury shall make no Attorney. 21 H. 7. 39. cont.

The Defendant shall not make an Attorney in *Moihem*.

An Idiot shall not be received to sue or defend in any Action by Guardian, or by *prochein amy*, but ought to be always in proper Person. P. 33. H. 6. f. 20. 21 E. 4. 73. 33 H. 6. 18.

An Infant shall sue by *prochein amy*; but if the Infant be Defendant in any Action, he shall make his Defence by Guardian, and not by *prochein amy*. And the Court shall assign the Guardian for the Infant Defendant, and that is commonly one of the Officers of the Court. 40 E. 3. f. 16. 29 Aff. 67. Affil. 273. 3 H. 6. 17. Markham.

An Infant sued a Writ of *Waste* against his Guardian, and made Attorney in that Action. 48 E. 3. 10.

An Infant was received to sue an Action of *Debt* by his Guardian, 16 H. 7. 5. 34 H. 6. 32. It ought to be sued in proper Person by one of full Age. 34 Aff. 5. ac.

And a Man shall not answer as Guardian unto an Infant who is Plaintiff or Defendant without a Warrant; but as *prochein amy* to an Infant he shall sue an Action without a Warrant.

The Infant shall not remove his Guardian, nor disavow an Action sued for him by *prochein amy*. Anno 43 E. 3. Lib. Aff. & Anno 27 E. 3. Lib. Aff. 53.

And the King by his Letters Patents may make a general Guardian for an Infant to answer for him in all Actions or Suits brought or to be brought in all manner of Courts. Or may make two or three Guardians jointly and severally to answer for him, or to bring any Action for him; and at the Request of the Infant may grant by the said Letters Patents, that the same Guardians may make other Guardians jointly or severally in their Places, to sue or defend for the same Infant in all Actions and Suits which are brought or sued, or shall be brought or sued after.

And the Infant shall have a Writ in the Chancery for to remove his Guardian directed unto the Justices, and for to receive another, &c. and the Court at their Discretion may remove the Guardian, and appoint another Guardian.

And see in the Register after the Writ of *Protection cum clausula Nolumus*, Writs directed unto the Bailiffs of Hund. to receive and admit such Persons by Attorney in Court. 3 H. 6. 16. An Infant appeared by Guardian, although it be in a Personal Action; but Quære if he can sue Personal Action by *Prochein amy*, 2 H. 6. 8. Ashton.

which

which the Party will make under his Seal, or otherwise: And also Writs of *Dedimus potestatem* to remove Attorneys made, and to put others in their Places, or to remove any of the Attorneys, and to put another in his Place. And if a Man make Attorneys in Chancery to answer and defend in other Courts, he may come in Chancery and remove him, and make others his Attorneys: And thereupon he shall have a Writ unto the Justices of the Court where the Attorney is, testifying that he hath removed him, and made another his Attorney, commanding them for to receive him, &c.

3 H. 4. 18.
Feme pro-
ceeded to be
received
and plead,
which was
not by At-
torney.

21 H. 6. 48.
cont.

before 25. e.

There is a *Dedimus potestatem* granted in the Register to receive an Attorney for him who is Vouchee, because he is received for the Default of Tenant for Life: And a Writ directed unto the Justices to receive an Attorney for a Woman, who prayed to be received for the Default of her Husband, before she be received. And another Writ unto the Justices, to receive Attorney for one Defendant, and Guardian for another Defendant.

In *Quale jus* awarded, where a *Scire facias* shall be awarded against the Lords mediate and immediate, they shall have a Writ directed to other Persons to receive Attorneys for them to appear to this *Quale jus* to defend their Right; and upon Certificate thereof in the Chancery he shall have a Writ to the Justices before whom the *Quale jus* is to be tried, to admit him who is received Attorney, and so returned in the Chancery, for Attorney for the Lords in that Action.

In Detinue, or Ward, where shall be Interpleading, they ought to appear in proper Person and interplead, &c. And yet upon reasonable Cause he may make Attorney in the Chancery, and shall have a Writ unto the Justices to receive him for his Attorney, and rehearse the Cause wherefore; yet it seemeth it is not material whether the Cause be true or no.

Also there is another Writ in the Register directed unto the Justices for him in the Reversion, where Tenant for Life is impleaded, commanding them for to admit Attorney for him in the Reversion, if the Tenant for Life make Default, as he conceived he will, and testify in the same Writ, that he in the Reversion hath made such and such his Attorneys jointly and severally, commanding the Justices to receive them for Attorneys, because that he in the Reversion hath such an Infirmary that he cannot pray to be received, in proper Person. And the like Writ for a Feme Covert, who hath a Reversion, and the Tenant for Life is impleaded, and

he conceiveth that her Husband will not pray to be received, &c. But in the Writ it shall be mentioned that the same is decrepit, or hath some other Infirmity, that she cannot conveniently come to be received in proper Person.

There is another Manner of Writ for the Sheriff, or for the Escheator, to cause the Barons of the Exchequer to admit Attorneys for them to make their Proffers in the Exchequer; and yet they are commonly bound in Recognition to do the same in proper Person. And the Writ is such:

[28.]

Rex Thesaurario & Baronibus suis de Scacc. salut'. Quia dilectus nobis B. Vic. noster Suff. circa præd. ardua negotia nostra, quibus ipsum Specialit. oneravimus, in tantum est intendens, quod coram vobis ad Scaccar. nostrum ad instans Crastin. S. Mich', vel ad instans Oct. Pasc. proxim. futur', ad Proffrum suum tunc idem, prout moris est, personalit. interesse non potest; Vobis mandamus, quod R. & I. Cleric', quos idem Vic. ad Proffrum suum præd. coram vobis ad dictum Crast. faciend. coram nobis in Canc. sua loco suo attornavit, vel alterum ipsorum, si ambo interesse non possint, loco ipsius Vic. ad hæc recipiat. hæc vic. de gratia nostra speciali, ipsum Vic. propter abs. suam ad diem illum, vel ad præd. præd', non molestant. in aliquo, seu gravant'. Teste, &c.

And the Escheator may have the like Writ for his proffers to make Attorney. But it seemeth this is not a Writ of course, but upon a special Commandment directed unto the Chancellor by the King to make such Writ, &c. And the King may send a Writ unto the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer; to respit the Account of the Sheriff, and of the Escheator; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Thesaur. & Baron', &c. salut', Quia dilectus nobis W. H. Vic. noster Wiltes', circa quædam, &c. ut supra, est intendens, quod coram vobis ad Scaccar. nostrum ad instans Crast. S. Mich. proxim. futur', ad Compotum suum de exitibus Com. præd., venire non potest; dedimus ei respect. de Compoto suo præd. extendendo usque ad Octabis S. Hilar. proxim. futur': Et ideo volumus mandamus, quod ipsum Vic. respectum illum interim habere permittatis. Teste, &c.

Pro-

Protection.

Protections are in divers Forms, and of divers Effects, and the King may grant them for divers Causes. And there are four Manners of Protections with the Clause *Volumus*. One is a Protection called, *Quia profecturus*. And another Protection, *Quia moratur*. And the third is a Protection which the King by his Prerogative may grant; and the same is where a Man is Debtor unto the K. the K. may grant unto him that he shall not be sued nor attached, but take him into Protection until he hath paid the King his Debt. But now by the Statute of 25 E. 3. 19. it is ordered, That the Creditor shall have an Action against the King's Debtor, and shall have Judgment against him notwithstanding such Protections. But he shall not have Execution against the King's Debtor who hath such Protection, unless he take upon him to pay the Debts which the King's Debtor owed unto the King; and then he shall have Judgment and Execution against the King's Debt, or for both Debts, &c.

There is another Protection *cum clausula volumus*: And that is, when the King sendeth a Man in his Service into the Wars beyond the Seas, or into the Marches of Scotland, and there he is detained and kept Prisoner; he shall have a special Protection reciting the whole Matter; and in the End of the same Protection shall be such Clause: *Presentibus minime valituris post deliberationem. pradi. R. a prisi. pradi, si conting. ipsum iterum liberari ab eadem*. And the Form of divers of these Protections doeth appear in the Register. But as the Law is now, every Protection cast shall not be allowed: For if the Protection be to endure for two or three Years, the Justices will not allow the same; and therefore the Form of the Protection at this Day is to endure for one Year and a Day after the Date thereof, and then to sue forth a new Protection if need be. And a Protection may be cast for the Party by a Stranger as well as by the Party himself.

39 H. 6. 39.

And Protection *Quia profecturus* shall not be allowed if it be presented hanging the Plea, if he be not in a Voyage Royal; and a Voyage Royal is, where the King goeth to the War, or his Lieutenant, or his Deputy-Lieutenant, and not otherwise.

And the Plaintiff cannot cast a Protection, for the Protection is always for the Defendant, and shall be cast for him; if it be not in special Cases, where the Plaintiff be cometh Defendant. But when a Protection shall be allowed

and when not, appeareth more plainly in the Title of *Protection* in the great Abridgment of the Years, and therefore it is not needful to shew it here.

And by the Register a Man shall be by Protection when he stayerh *super salva custodia West-marchie Angl. versus Scotiam*. Yet Anno 22 E. 4. such Protection was disallowed. But I am of Opinion with the Register.

A Protection *Quia Moratur* upon the Sea was disallowed, *Prin. 36 H. 6.* because that the Sea cannot stay, and by Consequence he cannot stay upon the Sea.

And a Protection shall be allowed in a Court of ancient Demesne, or in other Court of Record, as *London, &c.* And when the Plea is removed, the Protection may be allowed: And a Protection allowed for one Defendant doth put the Plea without Day for all the rest; if not that it be in special Cases, as in Trespass, where they plead several Pleas, and he shall sue several *Venire facias* upon the Issue joined against them, &c.

And a Protection shall be sometimes disallowed for Variance betwixt the Writ and the Protection: But see that in the Title *Protection* in the Abridgments.

Protection shall be allowed for an Infant, but there are divers Opinions amongst the Justices, if it shall be allowed for a Feme-Covert.

And how a Protection shall be made void, see Title *Protection*, and in the Title *Repeal* in the Abridgments.

There is another Manner of Protection, *cum clausula Nolumus*, as appeareth in the Register: And that is, where an Abbot, or a Prior, or other Spiritual Person be in fear or doubt, that his Goods, or Chattels, or his Cattel shall be taken by the King's Officers for the King's Service; they may purchase this Manner of Protection *cum clausula Nolumus*. And by the Register appeareth, that the King may grant unto a Secular Man this Writ as well as unto a Spiritual Man; and if he do so, the same is good, &c.

And a Man may excuse his Default at the Grand Cape, or Petty Cape, by casting of a Protection.

And if a Man be Effoined of the King's Service, the Plainriff may have a Special Writ directed unto the Justices to disallow of the Effoin, if he be not in the King's Service, commanding them for to proceed, &c.

And it appeareth by the Register, *f. 280.* that there are divers Manners of Forms of Protections: Where a Man fearh to travel the Country with his Merchandises, or to collect the Alms for the Poor of an Hospital, or of the Church, then

[29.]

7 H. 6. 21.
cont. if they
plead. Vide
Plea in Tres.
15 E. 4. 27.
4 H. 4. 4.
3 E. 4. 5.

Protection.

then they may purchase Letters Patent of the King's Protection, commanding the King's Subjects for to defend them, and to maintain, aid, and assist them: And the Form is such,

Rex omnibus Ballivis & fidelibus suis ad quos, &c. salutem. Supplic. nobis A. ut cum ipse diversa negotia sua in diversis Cur. nostris, & alibi infra regnum nostr. Angliæ, prosequit. ac idem A. occasione prosecutionis hujusmodi timeat tam sibi quam hominibus & serviens. suis in personis & rebus suis, per quosdam emulos suos, & eorum procuracionem, dampn', or thus, dampn. de corpore suo & jacturam de bonis suis de facili, &c. & periculum de facili posse evenire, volumus securitati sue in hac parte prospicere gratiose; Nos pacem & tranquillitatem ubicunque in regno nostro conservare volentes, suscipimus ipsum A. & negotia sua præd. in dictis Cur. nostris, & alibi infra regnum nostrum Angliæ prosequenda, ibidem morando, & exinde ad propria redeunda, necnon homines & serviens. suos, ac res & bona sua quacunque in protection. & defension. nostras speciales: Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod ipsum A. dicta negotia sua in Cur. nostris, & alibi infra regnum nostrum præd. (ut præmittitur) prosequendo, ibidem morando, & exinde ad propria redeunda. necnon homines & serviens. suos, ac res & bona sua quacunque, manuteneatis, proteg', & defendatis, non inferentes eis, seu quantum in vobis est, ab aliis inferr. permittentes injuriam, molestiam, dampnum, violentiam, impedimentum aliquod, seu gravamen. Et si quod eis forefactum seu injuriat. fuerit, id eis sine dilatione fac. emendar': Datum tamen idem A. quicquam quod in nostri seu populi nostri præjudicium, aut contra Ordination. per Dominum E. nuper Regem Angliæ avum nostrum, & Consil. suum nuper inde fact', enervation. cedere poterit, non prosequat', aut attemptet, vel attemptare seu prosequi præsumat ullo modo. In cujus rei testimonium, &c.

And these Letters may be made and directed to Sheriffs, Admirals, Mayors and all other Officers, &c. And thereby it appeareth that they ought to see and provide, that such Persons who have purchased such Letters, have by Reason of such Letters Favour and Right done unto them, because it appeareth the King's Will so to be, &c. And there is the like Protection for those who go with Pardons, or to make Collection for Bridges or High-ways; and the like for Spiritual Persons; and the like Protection for Merchants, Strangers, which go into the Country to gather their Debts; or to sue for them, &c. There is another Form of Protection, which is such:

Rex universis & singulis, Vic', Escaet. Majoribus, Ballivis,
Nimis

Ministris, ac omnibus fidelibus ligeis nostris quibuscunque, tam Communibus Vill. nostre de Southwark, quam aliis infra Libertas & extra, presentes Literas nostras visuris vel audituris, salutem. Sciatis, quod suscepimus in protect. nostram specialem T. W. ac homines & servien. suos, maneria, terras, & tenementa, bona & possessiones suas in London, Southwark, Hatham, & H. in Com. Surr', ac in S. C. & D. in Com. K. existent', necnon hęc scripta & munimenta sua quacunque. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod ipsum T. W. ac homines servientes, maneria, terras, tenementa, bona, possessiones, literas, scripta, & munimenta pred. manuten', protegatis, & defendatis, non inferentes eis, aut eorum alicui inferr. permittentes injur', molestiam, damnum, violentiam, vastum, destruct', seu domorum vel aliorum bonorum & catall. suar. incendium, seu aliud impediment. aliquod vel gravamen: Et hac in fide, dilectione & ligeantia quibus nobis tenemini, sub gravi forisfact. nostra, nullatenus omittatis, nec aliquis vestrum omittat. In cujus, &c. per unum ann. dur'. Teste, &c.

And another Protection for the Prior of St. John's, and for his Priory, &c. And those are of divers Forms, as appeareth in the Title of Protection in the Register, and therefore see them there. But these Protections are by the King granted of Grace; for every Man who is a Loyal Subject is in the King's Protection; but these Protections are granted to move and excite the King's Subjects to aid and comfort those who have such Protections, in their Business which they have to do in the Countries for the Causes mentioned in the Protections. And it appeareth by the Register, that every spiritual Person may sue forth a Protection for him and for his Goods, and for their Fermors of their Lands for their Goods, that they shall not be taken by the King's Purveyor's, nor their Carriages or Chattels taken by either the King's Officers. And it appeareth by the same Protection, that King Edward in the fourteenth of his Reign by special Statute did grant such Privilege to the Clergy, whom he took into his Protection with their Goods and Carriages. And they may have a special Commission directed unto certain Persons to arrest such Purveyors or Officers, and to send them before the King's Council, there to answer their Misdoings in such Case; and for the same Protection see the Register, fol. 289.

[30]

Writ de Droit de Advowson.

4 E. 3. 18.

Willby

Brieft 713.

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states 65.Tenant in
Tailbrought
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and reco-
vered but
an Estate in
Tail.

24 Aff. 4. Br.

Tail 24. he
may have

Darrein

Present-
ment.

A Writ of Right of Advowson lieth only for him who hath an Estate in the Advowson to him and his Heirs in Fee-simple, or Right of Estate to him and his Heirs in Fee-simple in the Advowson; and if he be disturbed to present, then he shall have the Writ. But if a Man have an Advowson to him and the Heirs of his Body begotten, and for Default of such Issue, &c. the Remainder unto him and his Heirs in Fee-simple; if he be disturbed, he shall not have this Writ, but a *Quare impedit*, because he hath not Title to the Advowson but in Tail, and he ought to maintain the Action by that Title that he claimeth the Possession of the Advowson, and that is of an Estate in Tail. And in this Writ he ought to count of his own Possession, or of the Possession of his Ancestor, otherwise the Writ doth not lie, and he ought to alledge Esplees in the Parson; as in taking of gross Tithes, Oblations and Obventions unto the Value of, &c. And the Tenant shall come and make Defence, and may join the Mife by Battel, or Grand Assise, &c. And see the Form of the Count, and the Defence, and of joining the Mife in the Book of *Entries*, f. 90.

39 H. 6. 20. a.

And a Man who claimeth to have Fee-simple in an Advowson may have a Writ de *Resto de Advocatione medietat. Ecclesie, vel tertie partis, vel quartæ partis Ecclesie, &c.*

31 H. 6. 3. a.

And when a Parson sueth in the Spiritual Court for Tithes, which do amount unto the fourth Part of the Advowson against the Parson of another Parish; then that Parson who is sued in the Spiritual Court may purchase a Writ which is called *Indicavit*; which Writ is a Prohibition, and shall be directed as well unto the Judge of the Court as unto the Party, that they do not proceed in the Plea, &c. And then the Patron of that Parson who is so prohibited by the *Indicavit*, may have and sue a Writ of Right of the Advowson of *Dismes*; and the Form of the Writ is such:

Præcipe A. quod reddat B. Advocationem Decimarum tertie partis Ecclesie de S. vel quartæ partis, vel medietat. Ecclesie, &c.

And this Writ is founded upon the Statute of *West 2. c. 5.* in the End of the Statute, and doth not lie of a less Part of the Tithes than of the fourth Part of the Church. But it seemeth that at the Common Law before the Statute, a Writ of *Droit des Dismes* lay and was maintainable; as, *Præcipe quod reddat Advocationem Decimarum quintæ partis, &c.*

juste

sexta partis Ecclesie, &c. And that by the Statute of 18 E. 3. which is: *Whereas Writs of Scire facias have been granted to warn Prelates and other Religious Clerks to answer Dismes in our Chancery, and to shew if they have any Thing, or can any Thing say, wherefore such Dismes ought not to be restored to the said Demandants, and to answer as well to us as to the Parties of such Dismes; that such Writs from henceforth be not granted, and the Process hanging upon such Writs be annulled and repealed, and that the Parties be dismissed from the Secular Judges of such manner of Pleas: Saving to us our Right, such as we and our Ancestours have had, and were wont to have of reason.*

And by that appeareth, That before that Statute the Right of Tithes was determined in the King's Temporal Court; but the Statute hath now altered the Law. And if a Parson be sued in the Spiritual Court for the fourth Part of the Tithes, for which he purchases *Indicavit, &c.* by which the Judges do surcease; if the Patron of the Parson which sueth in the Spiritual Court hath but an Estate in Tail in the Patronage, or for Term of Life, he shall not have a Writ of *Droit des Dismes*, or other Remedy by the Common Law, to try the Right of the Tithes, for the feebleness of the Estate. But if two be seised of an Advowson, and unto the Heirs of one of them, they shall join in a Writ of Right of Advowson for the Advantage of him who hath the Fee-simple. 31 H. 6. 14.

And also a Man shall not have a Writ of *Indicavit* before that the Party hath libelled against him in the Spiritual Court. And he ought to shew the Copy of the Libel before the *Indicavit* be granted: And the *Indicavit* doth not lie after Judgment given in the Spiritual Court. 12 E. 4. 13. b.

And a Writ of Right *de Advocatione Decimarum & Oblationum quartæ partis Ecclesiæ*, lieth as well as *de Advocatione Decimarum quartæ partis Ecclesiæ tantum*.

If one be Parson imparlonee, and another be Vicar in the same Church, and one of them be impleaded of the fourth Part of the Tithes of the Parsonage, and the other impleaded of the fourth Part of the Tithes of the Vicarage, they shall have several Writs of *Indicavit*, and their Patrons may have several Writs of Right of Advowson of the Tithes, &c. [31]

And it appeareth in 13 H. 6. by the Opinion of *Fortescue*, that before the Writ of *Indicavit* lay of Tithes sued in the Spiritual Court, there was no Writ of *Droit des Dismes* sued thereupon. But it seemeth against reason; for the Writ of

Affise de Darrein Presentment.

Droit of Tithes lay as well for the Patron, as the *Indicavit* lay for the Parson.

And in 31 E. 1. it appeareth that a Man shall have a Writ of Right *de medietate Advocacionis*, where an Advowson is partible betwixt two Coparceners, and one of them is disturbed by a Stranger.

But the Writ of Right *de Advocacione medietat. Ecclesie* lay where two Coparceners do present two Parsons to one Advowson, &c. As there are in some Churches two Parsons, &c.

And a Writ of Right of Advowson lieth *de Advocacione Vicarie, vel prebend. vel Capelle*, and such like, as well as *de Advocacione Ecclesie*. And the King shall have such Writ as well as a common Person. But a Man shall not tender a Demy-mark against the King to enquire of the Seisin alleged in the King's Count, or Declaration, as he shall in case a common Person bring the Writ. Neither shall a Man have final Judgment against the King, although it be after the Mife joined betwixt the King and the Tenant.

And a Man shall have a Writ of Right of Advowson of a Chapel which is a Donative, as well as he shall have if it were presentable, to the Ordinary.

Affise de Darrein Presentment.

THE Form of the Writ of Darrein Presentment for a common Person is such :

Rex Vic. salutem. Si A. fecerit te secur', &c. tunc sum', &c. xii. liberos & legal. homines de visn. de B. quod sint coram Justis nostris, &c. parati Sacramento recognosc. quis Advocat. temp. pacis presentavit ultim. Personam, que mortua est, ad Ecclesiam de C. vel ultim. Vicar', qui mortuus est, ad Vicar. de N. que vacat, ut dic', & cujus Advoc. idem A. dic. ad se pertinere; & interim Ecclesiam illam videant, & nomina eorum imbrevari fac', & sum. B. qui Advoc. illam ei deforc', quod tunc sit ibi, audit. illam Recog'. Et habeas ibi Summ', & hoc Breve. Teste, &c. But for the King the Writ is; *Rex Vic. salutem. Sum' per bonum Sum. xii. liberos, &c.* and shall not say, *si Rex fecerit, &c. te secur', &c.* because the King shall not find Pledges to sue an Action, for he shall not be amerced, &c.

Note, That upon Quis advocatus, &c. 20 E. 3. Darrein Presentment 13. per Welby. & 9 E. 2.

ibid. 17. If the Affise find Title for a Stranger not named in the Writ, a Writ to the Bishop shall be awarded for him; and therefore one cannot make Title to a Presentment in Time of War. 7 E. 2. Darrein Presentment, 26 E. 3. 41. ibid. 4. ac.

And

And a Man shall have Affise of *Darrein Presentment*, although he nor his Ancestors do present to the last Avoidance: As if the Tenant for Life or for Years, or in Dower, or by the Courtesy, suffer an Usurpation unto a Church, &c. and die, he in the Reversion, who is Heir unto the Ancestor who last presented, shall have an Affise of *Darrein Presentment*, if he be disturbed. But if a Man present, and then grant the Advowson unto another for Life, and he suffer one Usurpation, or two, or three Usurpations; now at the next Avoidance he in the Reversion shall not have an Affise of *Darrein Presentment*, if he be disturbed to present. And that appeareth by the Statute of *West. 2. cap. 5.* That the Remedy of the Statute is given for the Heir of him who made the Demise, who is in Reversion, and not for the Lessor himself.

10 E. 3.
Dar. Presentment
13. If the Affise find that Tenant by the Courtesy or Tenant in

Dower was the last who presented, by that the Heir shall have a Writ to the Bishop, and yet he cannot make Title by that Presentment. Contr. in a Quare Impedit. And Seton gives the Reason, because he cannot convey by them. But if the Heir do alledge the last Presentment in her self, and the Affise be to her by Default, and found ut supra, yet the Heir shall recover. Cont. if they be at Issue upon that Presentment.

And if a Man present unto an Advowson, and afterwards the Parson doth resign, or is deposed, and the Patron presents again, and is disturbed, he shall have an Affise of *Darrein Presentment*; and the Form of the Writ shall be; *Quis Advowatus tempore pacis presentavit ultim personam, que mortua est ad Ecclesiam, &c.* although that he resign, and be living. And the Form of the Writ is to suppose that the Defendant doth deforce him of the Advowson, and yet by his Count he counterth that he or his Ancestors last presented unto the Advowson, by which he doth suppose that he is in Possession of the Advowson; and yet the same is good.

16 E. 2.
Darrein Presentment 20.

20 E. 2.
Darrein Presentment 11.

If a Man do present unto an Advowson unto which he hath right, and afterwards the Incumbent dieth, and a Stranger usurpeth, and presenteth unto this Advowson in the Time of War, and after that Incumbent dieth; now if he who hath Right do present again, and be disturbed, he shall have an Affise of *Darrein Presentment*, and this Presentment made in Time of War by the Stranger shall not grieve him.

6 E. 3. 41.
Dar. Presentment 4.
7 E. 3. ib. 2.

And so if a Man present unto an Advowson, and afterwards the Incumbent dieth, and another Ordinary doth present by Lapse another Incumbent, and after that Incumbent dieth; now the right Patron shall present, and if he be disturbed, he shall have an Affise of *Darrein Presentment*, notwithstanding the mean Presentments.

6 E. 2. Dar. Present. 16.
20 E. 3. ibid.
13. for the Ordinary shall present in the Right of him who hath Right.

And so if the Guardian do present in the Right of the

Vid. 14 E. 3. Heir, and the Incumbent dieth, the Heir shall present; and Darrein Presentment, if he be disturbed, he shall have an Affise of Darrein Presentment, although the Guardian did present the mean and the last Presentment. But if a Man present unto an Advowson, and after lease the same for Term of Years, and after the Church is void, and the Tenant for Years doth present, &c. and then the Incumbent dieth and the Lessor presenteth, and is disturbed; it seemeth that he shall not have an Affise of Darrein Presentment, because the Tenant for Years did present in his own Right. But Tenant for Years shall have Affise of Darrein Presentment, if he have presented before; and so shall the Guardian of the Heir, if he have presented before.

20 E. 3. ibid.
12. Green.
ac. 5 H. 7. 16.
ac. 50 E. 3.
Holt. contr.
14 H. 7. 12.
per Fairfax.

[33]

35 H. 6. 60.

Mes Com.

230. Quare.

Yet all is

one Descent

per 11 E. 3.

Affise 87.

17 E. 3.

Darrein

Present. 9.

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ther Rema-

dy but a

Quare Im-

pedit.

Tote ac.

If a Man usurp upon an Infant, and present, which Infant hath the Advowson by Descent; and afterwards the Incumbent dieth, the Infant shall present; and if he be disturbed, he shall have an Affise of Darrein Presentment. But if the Infant purchase the Advowson, and present, and afterwards the Church become void, and a Stranger present, and usurp upon the Infant, and then the Incumbent dieth, the Infant presents, and is disturbed by a Stranger; he shall not have a Darrein Presentment, but shall be put to his Writ of Right.

If the Husband and Wife present unto an Advowson in the Right of the Wife, which is appendant unto a Manor of the Wife's, and after the Husband alien one Acre, parcel of the Manor, with the Advowson in Fee unto a Stranger, and dieth, and the Stranger presents, and alieneth the Acre unto another in Fee, saving the Advowson unto himself, and then the Church voideth; the Wife shall present; and if she be disturbed, she shall have an Affise of Darrein Presentment, because the Advowson was severed from the Acre; but if the Advowson were appendant to the Acre, then the Wife ought to recover the Acre before she present to the Advowson.

20 E. 2. Dar. And Affise of Darrein Presentment doth not lie for one Coparcener against the other, as appeareth M. 15 E. 3. and Presentment 11 M. 20 E. 3.
and 13. but
they seem to make a Difference, when the Disturbance is before the Composition to present by Turns, and when after.

And if one Defendant die in a Darrein Presentment, the Writ is good by the Survivor against the other.

If a Disturber present unto an Advowson, and the Patron bring an Affise of Darrein Presentment, and pendant the Writ the Incumbent dieth, if the Disturber presenteth another

ther Incumbent and dies ; yet the Patron shall have an Affise of Darrein Presentment upon the first Disturbance against the Heir of the Disturber, per Journeys Accounts ; and so if the Disturber present two or three Times within the six Months, the very Patron shall have an Affise of Darrein Presentment upon the the first Disturbance.

33 H. 6. 32.
The Church
never is Li-
tigious be-
twixt Par-
ceners, for
if they can-

not agree, the Ordinary ought to admit the Presentee of the eldest ; but contrary of Joints, tenants,

Et provisum fuit coram Domino Rege, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, This Pro-
Comitibus, & Baronibus, quod nulla assisa ultima presentationis viso is ta-
de extero capiatur de Ecclesiis Præbendis, nec de Præbendis, ken away by
Hill. 19 H. 3. See y^e Entries for y^e Proceeding to Judgem. West. 2. 29.

Quare Impedit.

THE Form of the Writ of *Quare Impedit* for the King in the Right of the Crown is such :

Rex Vic. Lincoln, salutem. Præcip. W. Archiepiscopo & R. Vid. Fitz.
quod permittant nos presentare idoneam Personam ad Ecclesiam de Na. B. 25.
W. quæ vacat, & ad nostram spectat Donationem, & unde præd. Where a
W. Archiep. & R. nos injuste impediunt, ut dicitur. Et nisi, &c. have an As-
sum', &c. præd. Archiep. & R. quod sint coram nobis, &c. vel sise of Dar-
orum Justic. nostris de Banco, &c. rein Pre-
sent. there

he may have a *Quare Impedit*, but not e contra. C. 5 Part, 102. In a *Quare Impedit*, the Writ fuit ad Ecclesiam ; and the Count de Advocatione duar. partium.

For the King may sue this Writ, and every Writ, in what Court he will.

And if the King hath Title to present unto an Advowson by reason of the Lands and Temporalties in his Hands, of a Bishoprick, or Abbey, or Guardianship of an Heir, then the Writ is :

Rex Vic. London' salutem. Præcip. W. Archiepiscopo, quod permittat nos presentare idoneam Personam ad Ecclesiam de W. quæ vacat, & ad nostram spectat Donationem, ratione Episcopatus Cantuar' nuper vacant. & in manu nostra existent', & unde idem Archiep. nos injuste impedit, ut dic', &c.

And if it be unto the Prebend, then thus : *Ad Præbendam de I. in Ecclesia, &c. quæ vacat, &c. ratione Episcopatus, &c.* And if it be by reason of Ward, then the Writ shall be : *Quæ vacat, & ad nostram, &c. ratione Custod. terr. & heredis T. quondam Comitis de A. defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, & in manu nostra existentis, & unde præd', &c. nos injuste, &c.*

And if it be by reason of Wardship by Occasion of another Wardship, then the Writ is; *Quæ vacat & ad nostram, &c. ratione Custodia terr. & hered. J. T. in manum Domini E. nuper Regis Angl', Patris nostri, ratione Custod. terra & hered. S. de C. quondam Comit. Glouc. defuncti, de quo idem I. terram suam tenuit per servitium militar', in manu ejusdem Patris nostri existent', & unde idem, &c. nos injuste impedit', ut dicitur.*

And by the Register the King shall join with another Person in a *Quare Impedit*; and the Form of the Writ is such: *G*

Rex vic', &c. prap. R. de C. quod juste, &c. permittat nos, & P. de T. presentare idoneam Personam ad Ecclesiam de K. quæ vacat, & ad nostram, ratione Custod. terra & hered. I. quæ fuit uxor. T. de N. qui de nobis tenuit in capite, defuncti, in manu nostra existentis, & ad ipsius P. de T. spectat Donation', & unde præd', &c. nos & præfat. P. de T. injuste impedit.

11 E. 3. Br.
Quare Impedit.

But now the common Opinion is, that the King shall have the whole Presentment alone, and alone shall have the Action. But methinks that it stands with reason that the King and the other join; as in a popular Action the Party shall sue for the King and for himself, and the Words of the Writ are: *Qui tam pro Domino Rege, quam pro seipso sequitur, &c.* and that in an Action of Debt, &c. and by the same Reason the King may sue for himself and for the Party. And the common Experience is, that a Man shall hold Lands in common with the King, and also Chattels: And by the same Reason they may have the Presentment or Advowson in common.

And if a Man be disturbed to present unto a Parsonage, then the Writ shall be, *Præd', &c. quod permittat ipsum presentare, &c. ad Ecclesiam, &c.* for the word *Ecclesia* is always intended a Parsonage. And if it be a Vicarage, then the Writ is; *quod permittat ipsum præsentar. ad Vicar'.* And if it be a Prebend, then *ad Prebendam*; and if a Chapel *ad Capellam*; and so he ought to name the Advowson as it is, &c. 8 H. 6. 22.

[33]

A Man shall not have a *Quare Impedit de Advocat. medietatis, nec de medietat. Advocacionis, &c.* And if one Man hath the Nomination unto an Advowson, and another hath the Presentation, if he name his Clerk, and he who hath the Presentation, present another Clerk; he which hath the Nomination shall have a *Quare Impedit*, and the Writ shall be, *quod permittat ipsum presentare, &c.* and in his Count he shall set forth the special Matter, and it shall be good.

And so if a Man hath a Chantry, which is a Donative by Letters Patent, and he give the same unto a Clerk, who is disturbed by another, or another doth present to his Chantry,

Chantry, or giveth the same by Letters Patent; he which hath Right shall have a *Quare Impedit* of that Donative; 17 E. 3. 12. and the Writ shall be, *quod permittat ipsum presentare, &c. ad Cantariam, &c.* and in the Count he shall set forth the Special Matter.

And if a Bishop be disturbed to present where he ought to make Collation, the Writ shall be, *quod permittat ipsum presentare, &c.* and he shall count upon the Collation.

And so if the King be disturbed to collate by his Letters Patent unto his free Chapel, he shall have a *Quare Impedit*, and the Writ shall be, *quod permittat ipsum presentare, &c. ad Prebendam* in his free Chapel, &c.

And a *Quare Impedit* lieth of a Priory, or of an Abbey; 14 H. 4. 36. b. and the Writ shall be, *quod permittat ipsum presentare ad Prioratum seu Abbatiam, &c.* See the Book of Entries 59.

And there is another Form of Writ, *quod permittat ipsum presentare ad Ecclesiam Domus S. Martini Bristol, que vacat, &c.* and so of an Hospital, and the like.

And a Man shall not have a *Quare Impedit* if he cannot alledge a Presentment in himself or in his Ancestors, or in another Person, from whom he claimeth the Advowson, and that in his Count, if it be not in special Cases: As if a Man at this Day erect a Church parochial by a Licence of the King or other Chantry, which shall be presentable, &c. if he be disturbed to present to the same, he shall have a *Quare Impedit*, without alledging of Presentment in any Person, and shall count upon the Special Matter. 21 E. 4. 2. 3. 16 H. 7. 8. Keble ac.

And if a Man doth recover an Advowson against another in a Writ of Right, when the Church voideth he shall present, and if he be disturbed, he shall have a *Quare Impedit*, and alledge the Presentment in him against whom he recovered, without alledging any other Presentment. And a Man shall have a *Quare Impedit* and alledge a Presentment by his Proctor, and it shall be good, without alledging a Presentment in himself: *Quod vid.* 17 E. 3.

And if an Abbey hath been Parson *imparsonne* Time out C. 2 *Parts* of Mind, and afterwards the Abbey is disturbed, he of 47. b. ac. whom the Advowson is holden shall present, and if disturbed, shall have a *Quare Impedit*, without alledging of any Presentment in the Count, but shall shew the Special Matter.

If Coparceners make Partition to present by Turns, and so do, and afterwards the younger Sister die, her Heir within Age, and in Ward to the King, and afterwards the Church void two or three Times during the Nonage of the Heir, who

21 B. 3. Br.
Quare Im-
pedit 73.

who is the King's Ward; the King shall present, and if he be disturbed, he shall have a *Quare Impedit* alone as it appeareth *M. 22. E. 4.* But, saving the Opinion of the Book, I conceive the Law to be otherwise, because the Inheritance of the Presentment is several, &c. And if two Sisters be, and have an Advowson which becometh void, the eldest Sister shall have the first Presentment; and so the Husband of the eldest Sister (if he be Tenant by the Courtesie of the Advowson) shall have the first Presentment; and the Tenant in Dower shall have but the third Presentment, &c.

16 H. 7. 8.

If the King have an Advowson in Fee, which voids, and during the Avoidance the King granteth the Advowson in Fee, the King shall not present to this Avoidance: But if the King have an Advowson by reason of the Temporalities of a Bishop, and during the Avoidance the King restore the Bishop the Temporalities, yet he shall present unto the Advowson and not the Bishop for this Avoidance.

If the Heir sue his Livery and hath it, yet the King shall present unto an Advowson which became void during the time that the Advowson and Land were in the King's hands.

24 H. 8.
Dyer 4. C. 3.
Part 3.

If a Man be seised of an Advowson in gross or in Fee appendant unto a Manor, and the Advowson void, and he dyeth, his Executor shall present and not the Heir, because it was a Chattel vested and severed from the Manor. And

50 E. 3. 26.
ac. Vid. af-
ter 34. K.

if a Man be disseised of a Manor unto which an Advowson is appendant, and the Advowson become void, the Disseisee may present and have a *Quare Impedit*, although he hath not entered into the Manor. But if the Bishop die, and the Advowson happen void before his Death, the King shall present unto the same by reason of the Temporalities, and not the Bishop's Executors.

2 H. 4. 19.
40 E. 3. 14.
after 44. K.
143. E.

So if a Man have a Manor unto which an Advowson is appendant in Fee, and the Church void in the Father's Time, and he die, and his Heir in Ward to the King, the King shall have the Presentment.

Guardian in Socage of a Manor unto which an Advowson is appendant, and the Church void, the Heir shall present, and not the Guardian, because he cannot account for the same.

If the King grant unto an Abbot and his Ancestors, that the Monks shall have the Temporalities during the Vacation, now if the Advowson happen void during the Vacation, the Monks shall present to the same. *M. 30 E. 3.*

The Presentation to the Vicarage doth of common Right appertain unto the Parson; but he may grant the same to another by Assent of the Patron and Ordinary. The

The Heir in Tail shall not have a Presentment fallen in the Life of the Tenant in Tail, but the Executor of Tenant in Tail. So the Termer shall have the Presentment which happeneth during the Term, although he hath not presented during the Term to the Advowson, &c.

The King may repeal his Nomination or Presentation, but a common Person cannot so do. And the King shall have a Writ upon a Bishop to induct one into a Prebend which the King hath given unto him; and to give him a Seat in the Quire, and a Place in the Chapter-house. 7 H. 4. 32.
Dyer 260.
25 E. 3. 47.
Robert de
Kelsey's
Case.

And a Man shall have a *Quare Impedit* of an Hermitage, and a Writ to put him into corporal Possession.

If the King recover by *Quare Impedit*, and afterwards ratify the Estate of the Incumbent; yet at the next Avoidance the King shall present, because his Recovery and Judgment for him was not executed. *T. 9 E. 3.* In a free Chapel of the King, where the Dean ought to give the Prebends, if he do not collate within six Months unto them, then the King shall present by Lapse to them as Ordinary.

If an Advowson be void by six Months, at which Time the King is seised of the Temporalities of the Bishoprick, the King shall present to this Advowson, as the Bishop should do; and the King shall have a *Quare Impedit* of the Sub-Deaconry of York, which voided when the Temporalities of the Archbishoprick were in the King's Hands; and the Writ shall be, *quod permittat eum presentare*; and yet the King shall have this Sub-Deaconry by his Letters Patent.

Where Partition is made betwix Coparceners by Licence of the King of an Advowson in a Court of Record, as in the Common Pleas, and afterwards the Coparcener who hath the next Turn dieth, her Heir within Age and in Ward to the King, and the Church void; the King shall have a *Scire facias* against the other Coparcener, &c. upon that Partition, and yet he was a Stranger to the Partition. 31 E. 3.

If two Coparceners make Partition to present by Turns, although that one of the Coparceners do afterwards usurp upon the other Coparcener, and presents in her Turn, that presentment shall not put her out of Possession, but she shall have her Turn when it falls again, and shall have a *Quare Impedit*, or a *Scire facias* upon the Composition if it be upon Record, if she be disturbed for to present, &c. 6 E. 3. Qu.
Impedit 39.

If a Bishop make a Collation, and before Induction or Installation dieth, and the King seiseth the Temporalities; he shall have this Presentment, because that the Church is not collated or inducted, until the Parson or Prebend be called or inducted. 50 E. 3. 26.
38 E. 3. 4.

In

24 E. 3. 33. If a Parson have a Parsonage, and afterwards doth take another Benefice without Dispensation; now the first Benefice is void, and the Patron thereof may present, for this Avoidance is called Cession.

Br. Present-
ment al.
Eglise 46. If in the Time of Vacation of an Abbey or Priory, a Church happen void, which is of the Patronage of the Abbot or Prior, and a Stranger doth usurp and present thereunto; this Usurpation shall not prejudice the Successor, but at the next Avoidance of the said Church he may present, and have a *Quare Impedit*; but otherwise it is if an Usurpation shall be had in the Time of his Predecessor, for that shall put the Successor out of Possession, if the six Months be past.

If a Vicarage happen void, and before the Parson present, he is made a Bishop, &c. yet he shall present unto this Vicarage, because it was a Chattel vested in him.

The Founder of a Priory shall have a *Quare Impedit* against the Subprior and the Convent, if they disturb him to present to an Advowson which belongeth to the House, if it void during the Vacation, where the Founder ought to have the Temporalities during the Vacation. P. 9 E. 3.

If a Man traverse an Office found of a Manor unto which an Advowson is appendant, and upon the Traverse the King lease the Manor unto him who tendred the Traverse without mentioning the Advowson, and afterwards the Church void, he who tendred the Traverse shall have the Presentment, if the Traverse be found for him.

If a Feme be assigned the third Part of a Manor unto which an Advowson is appendant in Dower, she shall have the third Presentment.

14 H. 6. 24.
Newton, If the Patron be outlawed in Trespass, and the Church void, the King shall present, because of the Outlawry.

Feme is disturbed and taketh Husband, the Church void, the Husband presents, the same shall vest the Right in the Wife. If a Feme purchase an Advowson, and take a Husband, and the Church void, and a Stranger doth present, and the Husband suffer an Usurpation, &c. by this Usurpation the Wife shall be out of Possession, after the six Months past; and she shall be put to her Writ of Right of Advowson, if she have presented before; and if she have not presented, she is without Recovery: But otherwise is it if the Feme shall have an Advowson by Descent, or by Course of Inheritance.

If an Infant or a Feme Covert do not present within six Months, the Bishop may present for Lapse.

One Jointenant, or Tenant in common, shall not have a *Quare Impedit* for the Advowson which they have in common

mon, or in Jointure, if one of them present solely against his Companion. But if two Coparceners cannot agree in the Presentment, the eldest Sister shall have the first Presentment, and he who hath her Estate shall have the first Presentment; and if he be disturbed by the other Coparcener, she or he who hath her Estate shall have a *Quare Impedit* against the other Sister; and the Coparceners and those who have their Estates, shall present as Coparceners ought to do, *scil.* the eldest first, and then the Middlemost, and then the Third, and then the Fourth, and so as they shall be of Age, &c.

35 H.8. Dy.
55. Advow-
son descends
to two Co-
parceners,
one of full
Age, and the
other with-
in Age, the
Guardian
marrieth

the eldest, the Church void, he presents in both their Names, the youngest cometh of Age. Some are of Opinion, that if they do not agree the eldest shall present, and it shall be her Turn: Others contrary. *Quære.*

If an Infant have a Manor unto which an Advowson is appendant, and suffereth a Usurpation when the Church becometh void, and afterward at full Age grants the Manor in Fee, and afterwards the Church become void; the Infant shall present, and not the Feoffee of the Manor, for the Advowson was severed by the Usurpation; and yet the Infant may present to the same.

[35]

If the King's Tenant hath Title to present unto an Advowson, which is void, and the six Months pass; and afterwards the King's Tenant dieth before the Bishop presenteth for Lapse, his Heir within Age, and in Ward to the King, the Bishop shall not present for Lapse, but the King shall have this Presentment by reason of the Wardship. *P. 18 E. 3.*

If Tenant in Tail of a Manor, unto which an Advowson is appendant, discontinue the Manor in Fee with the Advowson, and after the Discontinuer granteth the Advowson unto another in Fee, and afterwards doth re-infeoff the Tenant in Tail of the Manor, who dieth seised of the Manor; his Heir shall present unto the Advowson when it shall happen void: And if he be disturbed, he shall have a *Quare Impedit*, because he is remitted unto the Manor, and hath not Remedy to come to the Advowson.

The Defendant in a *Quare Impedit* may sue a *Quare Impedit* against the Plaintiff, if his Clerk be not admitted nor instituted. And if the Plaintiff's Clerk be instituted and conducted pendant the Writ, it shall not abate the Plaintiff's Writ; but in that Case if the Defendant recover against the Plaintiff, he shall avoid the Plaintiff's Clerk; and so if the Defendant's Clerk be admitted pendant the Writ against him, if the Plaintiff recover, he shall avoid the Defendant's Clerk:

Clerk: But if the Clerk of the Defendant were admitted and instituted at the Time of the Purchase of the Writ, and the Plaintiff purchase the Writ only against the Patron, not naming the Incumbent; although the Plaintiff recover, he shall not avoid the Defendant's Clerk, because he might have named him in the *Quare Impedit*.

If a Stranger do present unto an Abbey or Priory which is eligible by the Convent, and his Clerk be instituted and inducted; *Quare*, how this Wrong may be after redressed and reformed.

20 Eliz. 11.
Hare's Case,
he ought to
be inducted.

If a Man have a Chapel or Chauntry which is donative by Letters Patent, and he once present unto the Ordinary his Clerk to the Chauntry, he shall never after collate, but ought to present unto the Bishop; and if he do not present within six Months, the Ordinary shall have Advantage of the Lapse.

A Presentment made by a Stranger unto an Advowson which is appropriated unto an Abbey, be the Presentment in the Time of Vacation, or in the Time of the Abbot, is void, although that the Clerk be instituted and inducted: But if the Abbot himself present unto the Bishop's Clerk to an Advowson which is appropriate to his House, this Presentment doth disappropriate the Advowson, and make it presentable after; and if he do not present within six Months after every Avoidance, the Bishop shall present for Lapse. The Bishop ought to present his Clerk for whom it is first found by a *Jure Patronatus*.

1 H. 7. 9.
12 & 13 E.
Dy. 293. c.
237.

The Bishop shall not have the Advantage to present by Lapse, where the Church doth become void by Resignation or Deprivation, without giving Notice thereof to the Patron.

Dr. & Stud.
117.
12 El. Dyer
293.

Where the Bishop doth refuse the Clerk of the Patron for Non-ability, or for Crime, he ought for to give Notice thereof to the Patron, otherwise he shall not present for Lapse; but after the six Months past, the Patron shall have a Writ to the Bishop, if the Church do remain void, and the Bishop hath not collated thereunto.

The Chancellor of *England* shall present unto all the King's Churches which are under the Sum of twenty Marks by the Year, which are in the King's Gift, and in the Right of the Crown: But if the King hath them by any other Title, then the Chancellor shall not present unto them.

C. 10 Part,
134.
38 E. 3. 36.

The Death of one Plaintiff, nor the Nonsuit of one Plaintiff shall not abate the Writ, but he shall be severed.

Where an Infant hath an Advowson by Descent, and the Church

Church voideth, and he who hath Title paramount doth usurp, and present unto the same Church, and the six Months do pass; he is remitted by this Usurpation, and the Infant out of Possession, and without Remedy by that Usurpation.

If a Man hath an Advowson, and the Church doth become void, and two Strangers do severally present their Clerks to the Bishop to that Advowson; the Patron shall have divers *Quare Impedit* against them, if he will, and shall have several Judgments, and shall recover several Damages for their several Presentments and Wrongs done.

If a Man maketh another his Proctor, to present unto all his Advowsons, and to do several Things for him; if the Proctor present, as Proctor unto him, unto an Advowson unto which he hath Right to present in his own Right, that Presentment shall put him out of Possession of the Advowson, and shall give the Possession to the other.

17 E. 3. 60.
Fitz. Quare
Impedit 68.

In a *Quare Impedit* for the King, although the Defendant hath a Writ unto the Bishop against the King, the King may have a new *Quare Impedit* against him of the said Avoidance, and make other Title.

If Prior and Convent ought to chuse the Abbot, and name him to the Patron, and he to present him to the Bishop, and they chuse one for Abbot, and name him to the Patron, and the Patron doth present another to the Bishop; they may sue in the Spiritual Court for Remedy, as it is said, H. 11 E. 3. *Tamen quare*; for it seemeth they are enabled to sue at the Common Law, as well as they are enabled to chuse and name the Abbot. As the Prior of *Westminster* and the Convent hath Power to sue their Abbot for an Advowson, M. 20 E. 3.

40 E. 3. 28.
per For-
tescue.

If the Disturber present two or three Times within the six Months, yet a *Quare Impedit* lieth against the Disturber upon the first Presentment, if he purchase the Writ within the six Months.

Where a Man doth recover in a Writ of Right of Advowson, he shall present at the next Avoidance, and shall have a *Quare Impedit*, without alledging any Presentment in himself or his Ancestors, but shall declare upon the Record, or may have a *Scire facias* upon the Recovery. And so may his Heir have a *Scire facias* upon that Recovery against the Heir of the other Party, at the next Avoidance after the Recovery; but not after, as it seemeth.

[17 E.
16 H. 7. 8.
per Keble.

If a Man recover in a *Quare Impedit*, he shall have a *Scire facias* against the Patron and the Incumbent who made Default, if he will sue Execution of this Recovery.

15 E. 2. fol.
174.

If

16 H. 7. 8.
8cc.

If Coparceners make Partition in the Chancery or in the Common Pleas, to present by Turns, and afterwards a Stranger doth usurp in their several Turns; yet after, when their Turns come, every of them have a *Scire facias* upon this Partition against the Stranger when his Turn cometh, to shew wherefore he should not present, notwithstanding the Usurpation aforesaid. But otherwise it seemeth it is if the Partition be of Record, then they shall be put to their Writ of Right by reason of this Usurpation.

If Coparceners make Composition to present by Turns, and a Stranger doth usurp, and presenteth in the Turn of one of them, yet if they will they may join in a *Quare Impedit* against the Stranger, notwithstanding the Composition. And after Composition to present by Turns, if they do present in common, they may well do so. But it seemeth by that, that the Composition is waived; for if Coparceners (where one is within Age) make Composition to present by Turns, and at full Age they present contrary to this Partition, these Presentments shall avoid the Partition made before.

If the eldest Son by the first *Venter* present, and dieth without Heir, and afterwards the Church becomes void, the younger by the second *Venter* shall not present, nor have this Advowson. But *Devon* saith, If a Man hath two Daughters by divers *Venters*, and they enter and make Partition to present by Turns, and one dieth without Heir, the other Sister shall be her Heir: *Quod fuit concessum*. But after the Partition, if one Sister hath presented, and afterwards dieth without Heir, it seemeth her Sister of the Half-blood shall not be Heir unto her.

If a Man be disseised of a Manor unto which an Advowson is appendant, and the Disseisor suffer an Usurpation by a Stranger unto the Advowson, and afterwards the Disseisor doth re-enter into the Manor; he shall present unto the Advowson when it doth become void, notwithstanding such Usurpation.

Spoliation.

There is a Manner of Suit called *Spoliation*, for the Fruits of a Church, or for the Church it self, which is to be sued in the Spiritual Court, and not in the Temporal Court; and therefore there is no Writ thereof in the Register. But it is good to be known what Person shall have that Suit, and against what Person it will lie, and for what Thing he shall sue, and when he shall sue, and in what Court.

Spoliation properly lieth for an Incumbent against another Incum-

Incumbent, where the Right of the Patronage doth not come in debate: As if a Parson be created Bishop, and hath

38 H. 6. 20.
Portescus.

Dispensation to hold his Rectory, and afterwards the Patron doth present another Incumbent, who is instituted and inducted; now the Bishop shall have a *Spoliation* against that Incumbent in the Spiritual Court, because he claimeth by one Patron, and the Right of the Patronage doth not come in debate.

And so if a Parson do accept of another Benefice, for which the Patron presents another Clerk, who is instituted and inducted; now one of them may sue a *Spoliation* against the other, and then it shall come in debate whether he hath plurality or not. But if a Patron do present a Clerk unto an Advowson, who is instituted and inducted, and afterwards another Man doth present another Clerk to the same Advowson, who is also instituted and inducted; there one of them shall not have a *Spoliation* against the other, if he disturb him of the Church, or to take the Fruits thereof, because the Right of the Patronage doth come in debate in the Spiritual Court, which of the Patrons hath Right for to present: And therefore in that Case, if one of them sue a *Spoliation* against the other, he shall have a Prohibition unto the Spiritual Court, and no Consultation shall be granted for the Cause before said.

See after
51. 1.

And if one Clerk without any Presentation, Institution, or Induction, do cast another Parson out of the Rectory, and taketh the Profits thereof, the Parson shall not have a *Spoliation* against him, but an Action of Trespass; or an Assise of *Novel disseisin*; for *Spoliation* doth not lie, if not against him who cometh to the Possession of a Benefice, or unto the Fruits thereof, by the Course of the Spiritual Law, by Institution, &c. so that he have Colour to have it, and to be Parson by the Spiritual Law.

38 H. 6. 19.
Markham.
26 H. 8. 3.
22 H. 6. 27.

So if a Prebend happen void, and the Bishop collate thereunto, and before Induction the Bishop die, and the temporalities come unto the King, and afterwards he is inducted, and afterwards the King giveth the same by his Letters Patents unto another Clerk, who is instituted and inducted; the first Clerk shall have a *Spoliation* in the Spiritual Court against the Presentee of the King, because the King ought to have removed him by *Quare impedit*, and not have collated as he did. And there the Patronage doth come in debate.

If an Abbot have a Manor unto which an Advowson is pendant in Fee, and he doth appropriate the Advowson

[37.]

M. 44. E. 3. to him and his Successors, and afterwards leaseth the Ma-
 33. Quare nor for one thousand Years, and also the Advowson, and
 imp. 4. the Lessee makes an Union of the Parsonage and the Vica-
 rage, and presents the Vicar unto the Ordinary as Parson,
 &c. by reason whereof the Abbot sueth a *Spoliation* against
 the Vicar, and the Vicar sueth a Prohibition; the Abbot
 shall not have a Consultation upon the Matter shewed. By
 which it appeareth, that a *Spoliation* doth not lie for the
 Abbot in this Case; for that the Right of the Patronage
 doth not come in debate.

38 H. 6. 19, And so if an Abbot be Parson imparsoned, and a Stran-
 20. ger present his Clerk to that Advowson, who is instituted
 and inducted; the Abbot shall not have a *Spoliation* against
 the Clerk, but an Action of Trespass, or Assise, if he be
 ousted; because the Right of the Parsonage is to be
 tried.

And if a Clerk obtain a Benefice by Provision, for which
 cause the King is to have the Presentment for that time,
 because the very Patron did not present within the time
 limited him by the Statute of 25 E. 3. and the King pre-
 sents to the Church his Clerk to the Ordinary; who is in-
 stituted, and before Induction takes the Profits; he who is
 in by Provision shall not have a *Spoliation* against him, be-
 cause he doth not come to the Possession of the Church by
 the Spiritual Law, but as an Intruder and Trespassor. But
 if the Presentee of the King were inducted, then there is no
 Remedy for him who hath the Benefice by Provision.

A Clerk had a Collation by the King unto a Chapel,
 and was put into Possession by the Sheriff, and afterwards the
 Clerk was ousted by a Prior, &c. in that Case he shall not
 have a *Spoliation*, but an Assise, or Trespass, &c.

But it appeareth by the Register, that one Parson shall
 have a *Spoliation* against another Parson, which have diverse
 Patrons, &c. if he be spoiled of any Tithes or Profits ap-
 pertaining to his Church, which do not amount to the
 fourth Part of the Value of the Church, as before is said.
 But if they do amount unto the fourth Part of the Church
 then one Parson shall not have a *Spoliation* against another
 Parson, if they claim not of one Patronage, so that the Ti-
 tle of the Patronage doth not come in debate; and then
 he shall have a *Spoliation*; and if the other sue a Prohibition
 on, &c. he shall have a Consultation.

Ne admittas.

THIS Writ of *Ne admittas* lieth for the Plaintiff in a *Quare impedit*: And the same is where one hath an Action depending in the Common Pleas, of *Darrein Presentment*, or of *Quare impedit*, and he supposeth that the Bishop will admit the Clerk of the Defendant pendant the Plea betwixt them; and he may sue this Writ directed to the Bishop. And this Writ ought to be sued within the six Months after the Avoidance; for after the six Months he shall not have this Writ, because that then the Bishop may present for Lapse; and therefore it is in vain then for to sue this Writ, because that the Title to present is then devolved unto the Bishop: But the King may sue this Writ after the six Months, where he hath a *Quare impedit* depending, or Affise de *Darrein Presentment*, because that *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*.

Nota. In Marrow's reading it is holden that the six Months shall not be accounted by 28 Days, but according to the Calendar Months.

But there is a Rule in the Register thus, *Notandum est, quando Rex presentat ut in jure Corona, tunc incurrit ei tempus*. But that is not Law at this Day.

And the Writ of *Ne admittas* for the King is such:

Rex venerabili in Christo Patri W. eadem gratia Winton. Episc', salutem. Prohibemus vobis, ne admittatis Personam ad Ecclesiam de I. qua vacat, ut dicitur, & de cujus Advocacione content. nota est in Curia nostra inter nos & A. Or thus, Inter A & B. donec discussum fuerit in eadem Curia, utrum ad nos an ad prefat. A. Or thus, In eadem Curia ad quem eorum pertineat ejusdem Ecclesie Advocat'. Or thus, Inter nos, ratione Abbacie de S. vacantis, & in manu nostra existentis, & H. Linc. Episc', donec discussum fuerit in eadem Curia nostra, utrum ad nos ratione Vacationis prefat', an ad prefat. Episc. pertineat ejusdem Ecclesie Advocat'.

And it seemeth that the Defendant may sue this Writ as well as the Plaintiff, if the Defendant do suppose that the Bishop will admit the Clerk of the Plaintiff pendant the Writ. And this Writ of *Ne admittas* doth not lie, if the Plea be not depending in the King's Court by *Quare impedit*, or Affise of *Darrein Presentment*. And therefore there is a Writ in the Register directed unto the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, to certifie the King in the Chancery, if there be any Pleas depending before him and his Companions by Writ betwixt such and such Persons, &c. And therefore it seemeth the Writ of *Ne admittas* shall not be granted, before the King be certified in the Chancery, that such Pleas

Breve Episcopo ad admittendum Clericum.

of *Quare Impedit*, or *Darrein Presentment* be there depending in the Common Pleas. But yet the Writ of *Ne admittas* may be granted out of the Chancery, directed unto the Bishop, that he do not admit, &c. before the King be certified in the Chancery, that such Plea of *Quare Impedit*, or *Darrein Presentment*, is depending in the Common Pleas; then the Party grieved may require the Chief Justice to certify the King in his Chancery, that no such Plea is depending there, and thereupon the Party grieved shall have such Writ:

[38]

Rex venerabili in Christo Patri, &c. Licet nos per Breve nostrum vobis prohibuimus, ne amitteretis Personam ad Ecclesiam de I. [ut in Brevi de ne admittas] quia tamen per certificationem dilecti, &c. I. de S. nobis constat, quod nullum placitum pendit in Curia præd. coram ipso & sociis suis Justic. nostris de Banco inter nos & præf. W. de Advocacione præd., vobis mandamus, quod id quod ad Offic. vestrum in hac parte noveritis pertinere, libere executiatis, Prohibitione nostra præd. non obstante. Teste, &c.

And when the Bishop himself is Party and Disturber, then the Form of the Writ of *Ne admittas* is as aforesaid; *Prohibemus vobis, ne admittas*. Yet the Form of the Writ used to be, *Prohibemus vobis, ne conferatis Clericum Ecclesie, &c. quæ vacat, &c.*

Breve Episcopo ad admittendum Clericum.

7 H. 8. 32. **I**F a Man do recover his Presentation in the Common Pleas
8 H. 4. 22. against the Bishop, then he may have a Writ to the
Al writ shall same Bishop to admit his Clerk, or unto the Metropolitan;
issue to the and the Writ shall be such:

Rex venerabili in Christo Patri, &c. Cum Prior de I. &c. in Curia nostra recuperasset versus nos Presentationem suam ad Vicariam de W. vobis mandamus, quod ad præsentat. ipsius Prioris ad præd. Vicariam idoneam Personam admittatis, &c.

And if a Man recover against another than the Bishop, then the Writ which shall be made to the Bishop, shall be thus:

Rex, &c. Cum Prior, &c. in Curia nostra, &c. recuperasset versus I. P. &c. Vobis mandamus, quod non obstante Reclam. præd. Impedit the I. P. ad Præsentat. præd. Prioris, &c. idoneam Personam admittatis, &c. And upon that he shall have an *Alias* and a *Placitum*, if the Bishop do not execute the Writ, and an *Attachment* against the Bishop, if need be.

shall have a Writ to the Bish. contr. in Disclaimer in a Writ of Right of Advowson
6 E. 3. 7. Error 78. The Reason is, because he cannot remove his Clerk after six Months past.

But if the King do recover in the Common Pleas any Prebendary, or Sub-deanry, or Dignity against the Bishop, and giveth the same by his Letters Patents unto another Clerk; the Clerk shall shew the Letters Patents in the Common Pleas, and thereupon shall have a Writ unto the Bishop to admit him, and to induct him. And if the Clerk die before he be admitted and inducted, and the King giveth the same by other Letters Patents unto another Clerk; that Clerk shall have a Writ out of the Chancery, directed unto the Justices of the Common Pleas, reciting the Recovery, and how that the other Clerk died before he was admitted, and how that he hath granted the same to this Clerk by his Letters Patents, commanding the Justices, that they send another Writ to the Bishop, that he admit this Clerk, notwithstanding the King's Collation before made unto the other Clerk.

In a *Quare Impedit* betwixt two Strangers, if there doth appear to the Court a Title for the King, they shall award Writ unto the Bishop for the King.

11 H. 4. 71.
Hank and
Hill.
21 E. 4. 3.

If a Man do recover an Advowson, and the six Months pass, yet if the Church be void, the Patron may pray a Writ unto the Bishop, and shall have it; and if the Church be void when the Writ cometh to the Bishop, the Bishop is bound to admit his Clerk. And in Reason the same Law is, If the Patron after the six Months present unto the Bishop, if the Church be then void, the Bishop is bound to admit his Clerk.

14 H. 4. 11.
Hankford.
31 H. 6. 15.
cont. where
there is
Fault in the
Court.

And a *Quare Impedit* shall be sued against a Sub-prior, for Disturbance of the Patron. *Trinit.* 31 E. 1.

Where the Writ abateth for Form, or false Latin, the Defendant shall not have a Writ to the Bishop. If the Patron who is Defendant make Default at the Distress, and the Incumbent abate the Writ by Plea, a Writ unto the Bishop shall not be awarded for the Patron, because he made Default.

7 H. 6. 15.
per Curiam.
E. contra,
If the
Patron had
appeared,
and the Incumbent

made Default, in 7 H. 6. 37. 14 H. 4. 16. upon Pleas of the Incumbent, a Writ awarded to the Bishop.

In a *Quare Impedit* against the Bishop and others, all made default but the Bishop, and the Plaintiff had not a Writ to the Bishop against the others, until he had counted against the Bishop.

10 H. 6. 4. f.

33 H. 6. 1. If the Plaintiff be Nonsuit, the Defendant shall not have
 22 H. 6. 44. a Writ unto the Bishop, before he hath made Title to the
 1 H. 7. 13. Advowson.
 31 H. 6. 14.
 38 H. 6. 14. 34 H. 6. 44. 11 H. 6. 8. Note: And there the Writ was brought
 two Coparceners against the third, and others.

Wint. 9. H. 6. Where the Defendant claimeth the Advowson as Par-
 16 per Cu- son imparsoner, although it be found for the Defendant, he
 riam; The Plaintiff shall not have a Writ to the Bishop.

Where the Writ abateth for *Misnom'*, or for Insufficiency, the Defendant shall not have a Writ to the Bishop.

If the Defendant do not appear at the Distress returned
 against him, the Plaintiff shall have a Writ to the Bishop
 without making Title.

21 H. 6. 36. If the Sheriff return upon a *Quare impedit*, quod querens
 Aid. non invenit Pleg, then the Plaintiff may find Pledges in the

33 H. 6. 1. Common Pleas, and shall have a new *Quare impedit*, in the
 Common Pleas; and if the Sheriff return upon that Writ
tarde, and the Defendant appear, and the Plaintiff be cal-
 led and appeareth nor, the Defendant shall nor have a Writ
 to the Bishop, because that no Writ is served against the De-
 fendant.

Where the Plaintiff recovereth by Verdict in a *Quare
 impedit*, and it is found by the same Verdict that the first
 Months are past, and that the Metropolitan hath presented,
 whereas the Ordinary ought to have presented, &c.
 and that the Year is now past, &c. yet the Plaintiff shall have
 a Writ to the Bishop.

7 H. 4. 37. If a Man recover against a Bishop, he may have a Writ
 to the same Bishop, or unto his Vicar-General, if he be out
 of the Realm, or unto the Metropolitan.

A Man sued divers *Quare impedit*s against the Bishop, and
 he was Nonsuit in all but one Writ; the Defendant shall
 not have a Writ to the Bishop until that Writ was determined.

2 H. 4. 1. In a *Quare impedit* the Defendant pleaded to issue, and
 after made Default, and a Writ was awarded unto the Bi-
 shop for the Plaintiff.

At the *Distingas* returned against the Defendant, he
 comes, and hath Day by the Prayer of the Parties, and af-
 terward makes Default; the Plaintiff shall not have a Writ
 to the Bishop, but a new *Distingas*.

[39.]

In a *Quare impedit*, the Defendant maketh Title for him-
 self and others, and afterwards the Plaintiff is Nonsuit;
 Writ to the Bishop shall be awarded for the Defendant
 only, and not for the others.

At the Distress returned against two, one appeareth, and the other maketh Default; the Plaintiff shall have a Writ to the Bishop against him who made Default; and yet it may be that the other Defendant may bar the Plaintiff; and is so used at this Day: But the contrary was adjudged H. 7. 3. for the Cause before said.

In a *Darrein Presentment* betwixt two Strangers, the Assise found a Title for another Stranger; who was not Party to the Writ; he shall have a Writ awarded to the Bishop for him, although he were not Party to the Writ, because that the Writ is, *Quis advocatus ult. presentaverit*, &c.

Where a Man hath a *Quare impedit* against one, and the Defendant hath a *Darrein Presentment* against the Plaintiff, and recovereth in the *Darrein Presentment*, and the Plaintiff is Nonsuit in the *Quare impedit*, the Defendant shall have two Judgments against the Plaintiff, to have a Writ unto the Bishop in both Actions; and two Writs shall be awarded to enquire of the Damages; but he shall not render double Damages for one Disturbance.

When a Man sueth a *Quare impedit* against another, and after pendant the Suit he sueth *Ne admittas* to the Bishop, &c. and afterwards they agree to present in common by Turns to that Advowson; then he shall have a Special Writ out of the Chancery unto the Bishop, to admit him who ought, by the Accord and Composition, to present at the first turn to that Avoidance. But first the King ought to send *Certiorari* unto the Justices of the Common Pleas, to certify in the Chancery of the Accord there; and upon that Certificate the King shall send his Writ unto the Bishop, to admit his Clerk who by the Accord ought to have the first Presentment and Turn. And the Form of the Writ in the Register is such:

Rex venerabili, &c. Cum nuper vobis per Breve nostrum prohibuimus, ne admitteretis Personam, &c. ejusdem tertie partis advocat. ac postmodum, ad prosecutionem ipsorum E. & M. nobis suggerent. inter eos concordatum fuisse sub hac forma, quod Rad. E. hac vice presentaret Clericum suum ad dict. tertiam partem, & predict. M. in proxim. Vacation. sequen. Clericum suum presentabit, sicut per quadam scripta indentata inter eos conclusa, & sigillis suis consign. & coram nobis in Cancellaria nostra ostensa, plene liquet; ipsosque penes vos prosecut. fuisse, pend. cum instantia, ut Clericum ipsius E. hac vice ad dictam tertiam partem admitteretis, juxta formam concordie predict. Tu tamen, asserent. manus vestras pretextu Prohibitionis nostre predict. ligatas, Clericum ipsius E. admittere recusasse; & nobis supplicanti,

supplican', ut sibi, ne collatio tertia partis præd. ad vos per Lapsum temporis, quæ in proximo, ut dicitur, imminet, hac vice de-
voluatur, velimus de congrua appositione remedii in hac parte fa-
ceri provideri; mandavimus dilecto & fideli nostro R. de N. quod
ipse cognitiones quas præfati E. & M. coram ipso facere velint,
utrum viz. ipsi super jure Præsentandi ad tertiam partem concor-
dati essent in forma præd., & si præd. M. vellet quod Clericum
per ipsum E. ad eand. 3. partem præsentatus hac vice admitteret,
ad eandem reciperet, & si dicta Scripta essent Facta ipsorum E. &
M. & nos inde in Cancellaria nostra sub sigillo vestro distincte &
aperte redderet certiores: Et quia præf. R. nos ad mandatum no-
strum certificavit, quod Concord. est inter præf. E. & M. quod
præd. E. hac instante Vacatione præsentabit Clericum suum ad di-
ctam tertiam partem, & præd. M. in proxim. Vacatione sequen-
& sic præd. E. & M. & hered. sui ad tertiam partem præd. al-
ternatim Imperpetuum præsentabunt; & quod ad Conventionem il-
lam firmiter observand. Scripta præd. inter partes præd. sunt con-
fecta: Vobis mandamus, quod idoneam Personam ad præd. terti-
am partem ad præsentat. præfati E. hac vice admittatis, & ulterius
quod vestro incumbit officio in hac parte (Prohibitione nostra præd.
non obstante.) Teste, &c.

By this Writ it seemeth a Man shall have a Quare Impedit
quod permittit ipsum præsentare ad tertiam partem Ecclesie; and
it seemeth to stand with Reason: For a Consolidation may
be made of three Advowsons, and every Patron to present
by turn, and then every one hath Right but to a third Part.

Prohibition and Inhibition.

THERE are divers Manners of Prohibitions and Inhibi-
tions, and they may be directed as well unto the Temporal
Court, as unto the Spiritual Court. And one Writ in the Re-
gister is, where a Man sueth a *Præcipe in Capite* against another
in the Common Pleas, of Lands or Tenements which are not
holden of the King, but of another Lord; then the Lord of
whom the Lands are so holden may sue this Writ directed
to the Justices of the Common Pleas, commanding them that
if it do appear unto them that the Lands are not holden of
the King, &c. but immediately of another, that they do not
meddle with the Consuance of that Plea, but that they bid the
Parry sue his Writ of Right Patent, *si sibi viderit expedire*.
And in a Writ of Right, if the Tenant vouch a Foreigner to
Warranty, the Tenant shall have a Writ of *Superfedeas* di-
rected to the Bailiffs of the same Court, to surcease the Plea.

until the Warranty be determined; and if the Bailiffs will not surcease for that Writ, then the Tenant shall have another Writ of Inhibition directed unto the Sheriff, that he go unto the said Court; and to inhibit the Bailiffs, that they do not proceed in the Plea until the Warranty be determined, &c. And if they will not surcease for that Writ, then the Tenant shall have Attachment against the Bailiffs, directed unto the Sheriff, returnable in the Common Pleas, or King's Bench.

A Prohibition may be directed unto the Sheriff at the Suit of the Tenant, that he do not hold Plea in a Writ of Right unless Battel shall be thereupon waged, because that the Tenant hath put himself upon the Grand Assise.

And a Man may have a Writ of Prohibition directed unto the Sheriff, to go unto the Lord's Court, and to inhibit the Bailiffs, that they do not hold Plea in the Lord's Court of a House, &c. *inter A. Petentem & B. Tenentem*. And he may have another Writ unto the Sheriff, to prohibit the Lord himself, that he do not hold the Plea, &c.

And also the Tenant may have another Prohibition directed to the Sheriff, to prohibit the Bailiffs of the Bishoprick of the Hundred of *F.* that they do not hold Plea in the said Hundred *inter A. Pet. & B. Ten', de Consuetudinibus & servitiis quæ idem A. de eo exigit de liber. Tenem', quod de eo tenet in I. nisi Duellum inde vadiat. fuerit*; because the said *B.* hath put himself upon the Grand Assise, &c. And if Tenant by Receipt sue such a Prohibition, the Writ ought to make mention of the Receipt.

Where the Bishop holdeth Plea of an Advowson, or of the fourth Part, or of the third Part thereof, then the Party shall have a Writ of Prohibition directed unto the Bishop himself, in this Form:

Rex vener. in Christo Patri A. eadem gratia Episcopo Winton', & ejus Offic. ac eorum Commiss. salutem Prohibemus vobis, ne ten. Placitum in Cur. Christianitat. de Advocat. Ecclesie de N. vel medietat'. vel tertia partis, vel quarta partis Ecclesie de N. unde S. & F. querunt quod R. trahit eos in Placitum coram vobis, &c. And he may have a Prohibition to the Party himself *Ne sequatur*, by these Words; *Prohibemus tibi, ne sequaris Placitum in Curia Christianitatis de Advocat', &c. unde C. queritur quod tu trahis eum in Cur', &c.* And he may have an Attachment thereupon against him, if he follow it after the Writ cometh unto him.

And

And the King for himself may sue forth this Writ, although the Plea in the Spiritual Court be betwixt two common Persons, because the Suit is in Derogation of his Crown.

And the King may sue an Attachment upon the same, if they do proceed, &c. And in Time of Vacation of a Bishoprick, the Prohibition shall be directed unto the Guardian of the Spiritualties, & *ejus Officiali & Commissariis*. And a Prohibition lieth for Chauntries, Chapels, Prebends, and Vicarages, &c.

If a Man sueth another in the Spiritual Court for a Chatel, or Debt, the Defendant shall have a Prohibition, and the Writ shall be; *Prohibemus vobis, ne ten Placitum in Curia Christianitatis de Catallis vel debitis*, &c. And he may have a Writ unto the Party himself, that he shall not sue there, &c. and shall have an Attachment thereupon, if they sue there afterwards, &c. And also the King may sue this Writ, and it may be directed unto the Judge and Party. And the King may have an Attachment upon it.

If a Man sueth another in the Spiritual Court for a Lay-fee, which is Land or Tenements, or the like, then he shall have a Prohibition, and the Writ shall be, *Prohibemus vobis, &c. ne teneatis*, &c. *de Laito feodo Regis in S. unde queritur quod H. trahit eum in Placitum*, &c. And he may have another Writ unto the Party himself, &c. *Ne sequatur*, &c. and he may sue an Attachment upon it; and he may sue an Attachment only against the Party, or against the Judge only, or against both, at the Election of the Party who will sue. And if the Judge do dwell in one County, and the Party in another County, then if he will have an Attachment against both, he must sue forth several Writs. And so it seemeth if he sue several Prohibitions against them, he ought to sue several Attachments against them, if he will sue both, although they be dwelling one County.

And a Man shall have an Attachment upon a Prohibition against the Judge, if he refuse to receive the Prohibition, and to admit of it.

Vid. 11 H. 4. And a Prohibition lieth, if a Man be sued in the Spi-
47. by which ritual Court for the Collation unto a Grammar-School.
it seemeth
a spiritual If a Man sue for Trespass in the Spiritual Court, the
Thing. 7 H. King or the Party shall have a Prohibition and Attach-
4. 1. ment, as before is shewed, unto the Judge, or Party, or un-
to them both.

In some Cases a Man shall have a Prohibition when he is sued in the Spiritual Court for the Tithes of his Lands. As if a Man be the King's Tenant, and holdeth of him in chief by Knights Service, and is sued in the Spiritual Court for the Tithes of the Demesne Lands, he shall have a Prohibition, because that these Lands may come into the King's Hands by reason of Wardship, or by Escheat; and then perhaps the King shall be otherwise charged than he ought to be charged, and therefore the same ought to be tried before the King in his Chancery.

And so, if a Bishop grant unto a Presentee in the Church of Lincoln the Tithes of his Demesne Lands, to him and his Successors; now if the Presentor be impleaded in the Spiritual Court for these Tithes, the King may grant a Prohibition; and the Form is such:

Rex tali Judic' salutem, &c. Monstravit nobis venerabil. Pater Linc. Episcopus, quod cum I. Present. in Ecclesia beata Mariæ Linc', teneat de dono suo omnes Decim. Dominicarum terrarum suarum vel Dominici sui de N. quas id. Episc. & predecess. sui Episc. loci prædicti conferr. consueverunt, Prior Sanctæ Katharinæ extra Lincoln' clamans Decimas illas pertinere ad Ecclesiam de B. trahit eum inde in placitum, &c. Et quia præd. Placitum tangit Coronam & dignitatem nostram, præsertim cum Collatio earund. Decimar. ad nos possit devolvi ratione Custodia vel Escheat'. quia etiam consimiles Decimas conferimus in quibusd. Dominicis, & similit. quamplures Magnates regni nostri in Dominicis suis; vobis prohibemus, &c.

[41.]

Also a Man may sue a Prohibition directed unto the Sheriff, that the Sheriff do not suffer the King's Lay Subjects to come to any Place at the Citation of the Bishop, *ad faciend. aliquas Recognitiones, nec Sacram. præstand', nisi in causis matrimonialibus & Testamentariis.* And the Party may have thereupon an Attachment against the Bishop, if he cite or distrain any one to appear before him to take an Oath at the Will of the Bishop, against the Will of him who is so summoned or cited. And by that it appeareth, that those general Citations which Bishops make to cite Men to appear before them *Pro salute animæ*, without expressing any Cause, are against the Law, and the Party may have an Attachment against the Bishop for the same, and may sue a Prohibition so to do. And if he do express See 50 N. any Cause in the Citation, it seemeth by the Writ before, that it ought to be for some Matrimonial or Testamentary Cause.

If a Man doth acknowledge in the Spiritual Court that he oweth

oweth another Man one hundred Pound to pay to him at a Day certain, and after doth not pay the same, &c. if he be sued in the Spiritual Court for this Debt, he shall thereupon have a Prohibition: And so if he acknowledge in the Spiritual Court, that he ought to pay to such a one 100 Marks at such a Day, &c. he shall not be sued in the Spiritual Court for that Debt; and if he be, he shall have a Prohibition and Attachment thereupon. But if a Man, by Reason of Marriage, or of a Will, doth acknowledge in the Spiritual Court that he ought to pay 100 Marks, or any other Sum at a certain Day; then if he do not pay it according to his Acknowledgment, he may be sued in the Spiritual Court for the same, and a Prohibition will not lie.

And if a Man do acknowledge in the Spiritual Court to pay a certain Debt at a certain Day, and doth not pay it at the Day, for which the other sueth him in the Spiritual Court, and excommunicate him there, because he did not pay it at the Day; the other Party shall have a Prohibition against him.

Vide 22 Aff.
70 Thorpe.

If a Man do recover a Debt in the Spiritual Court against another, and after sueth there to have Execution; the Party grieved shall have a Prohibition against the Party and the Judge, and an Attachment upon the same.

If a Man be indebted unto the King, or bounden to render an Account unto him, and after his Executors are sued in the Spiritual Court for a Debt which doth not concern Matrimony or Testament; his Executors shall have a Prohibition against the Judge, &c. rehearsing the special Matter, &c.

Where an Abbot, or Bishop, or other Person whatsoever, sueth in the Spiritual Court, because he taketh Toll, or other Composition or Custom of his Tenants, &c. there the Party grieved shall have a Prohibition against him; or the King may sue this Prohibition and Attachment thereupon.

Vide Br.
Prescription
603.

Where a Man granteth Parcel of his Manor to another Parson in Fee, to be quit of Tithes by Deed, and the Parson with the Assent of the Ordinary grants unto him, that he shall be quit of Tithes of his Manor for this Parcel of Land, &c. if he, or his Assignee be afterwards impleaded in the Spiritual Court for Tithes of his Manor, or any Parcel of his Manor, he, or his Assignee shall have a Prohibition upon that Deed: And if the Deed were made before Time of Memory, and so had continued to be quitted of Tithes of

his

his Manor, he shall have a Prohibition, if he be impleaded for the Tithes of that Manor, or any Parcel thereof, upon the Matter shewed.

If a Man sue any Prohibition to any Spiritual Court, and the Judges will not receive the same, or will not allow it, and because he bringeth the Prohibition, they make a Citation against the Party, to answer before them for the same Cause; now he shall have a new Prohibition upon the Matter directed unto the Judges there, &c. And also he shall have an Attachment thereupon, if they proceed against him in their Court. And it is not material whether the Prohibition were sued legally or erroneously, because he shall not be punished for suing a Prohibition in the King's Court.

A Man deviseth Lands in *London* in Mortmain, and by Reason of this Devise the Abbot, or he to whom the Devise is made, sueth for these Lands, or for any Parcel thereof, in the Spiritual Court by Colour of the Devise: The Party grieved by this Suit shall have a Prohibition.

If a Man sue another in the King's Court in Trespass for Battery, or taking of his Goods, and afterwards is Non-suit, and discontinueth the Suit, for which the Defendant sueth him in the Spiritual Court for Defamation, &c. he who hath sued in the Temporal Court shall have a Prohibition against him, and an Attachment thereupon, if he sue again in the Spiritual Court; and also shall have such Prohibition unto the Judge, and Attachment against him, if he hold Plea therein after the Prohibition delivered unto him.

Where a Composition is made by Deed indented at the Time of the Avoidance of a Prior, that an Abbot shall nominate six Persons, and that the other shall elect one of them to be Prior, unto the Ordinary; now if he who presenteth be sued in the Spiritual Court, because he hath presented one unto the Ordinary for to be Prior, he shall thereupon have a Prohibition against him who sueth there. And if the Sub-prior and Convent sue in the Spiritual Court to avoid such Presentment, he shall have a Prohibition against the Judge, &c.

[42.]

And also the King may have a Prohibition directed unto the Ordinary, that he shall not visit the Hospitals which are of the King's Foundation, or of the Foundation of his Predecessors, because that the Chancellor of *England* ought for to visit them and no other. And so is it of the King's or his Progenitors Free Chapels, no Ordinary shall visit them, but the Chancellor of *England*, &c.

Where

6 H. 7. 14.
 Keble, vide
 8 Aff. 29.
 Br. Affise
 138.

Where a common Person is the Founder of an Hospital, which is donative by his Letters Patents, and doth consist all in Temporalties, if the Ordinary will visit such Hospital, the Founder shall have a Prohibition against him; or if the Ordinary will cite any of the poor Men to appear before him for an Hospital Cause, or to remove him, the Founder, or his Heir, shall have a Prohibition. And such Hospital may be appendant unto a Manor, as well as the Advowson of a Church.

And if a Man recover his Presentation by *Quare impedit*, and hath his Clerk admitted and instituted, and another Person who claimeth the Advowson by Provision from the Pope sueth in the Spiritual Court, for to avoid and remove the other Clerk; the Patron who hath recovered his Presentment, &c. shall have a Prohibition unto the Judge for to surcease, &c.

So if the King hath Title to present unto an Advowson, by reason of a Ward who is in the King's Hands, and after the six Months past presenteth his Clerk, who is admitted and instituted, and the Bishop present his Clerk before to the same Church for Lapse, who was admitted and instituted, &c. by reason whereof the Bishop's Clerk sueth the Clerk, who was presented by the King, in the Spiritual Court; the King's Clerk shall have a Prohibition directed unto the Judges, &c. that they shall not proceed in the Plea, &c.

See the Statute 9 E. 2. Articuli Cleri.

If a Man sueth a Priest, or a Monk, or Canon, or Clerk, in the Temporal Law, in Debt, or Trespass, and cause him to be arrested by his Body; if they sue for his Arrest a Citation in the Spiritual Court *de violenta manuum iniectione in Clericum*, the other shall have a Prohibition directed unto the Judge.

If two Men are sworn to give Evidence unto a Jury, and do so, for which certain Persons are indicted; if they who are indicted sue them in the Spiritual Court who gave Evidence for Defamation, they shall have a Prohibition.

Where a Man sueth in the Spiritual Court for Spiritual Causes, and the Defendant purchaseth a Prohibition directed unto the Judges there, and delivers the same, and for so doing the Judges do excommunicate him for the Offence he did to the Church, in bringing a Prohibition to them upon a Spiritual Cause; the Party excommunicate shall have a new Prohibition upon that Matter, commanding them for to revoke the same. For a Man shall not be punished for suing forth Writs in the King's Courts, whether he have Right or Wrong.

If

If a Clerk of the Chancery, or any of his Servants, or the Keeper of the Great-Seal, or any of his Servants, or the Chancellor, or any of his Servants, be sued in *London* before the Mayor or Sheriff for Trespas, they shall have a *Superfedeas* directed unto the Mayor for to surcease, and bid the Party sue in the Chancery, if it be needful for him. And there are divers Forms of these Writs in the Register; Vid. 4 H. 3. and one Writ reciteth, that this Custom and Privilege Prohib. 15. was confirmed by Authority of Parliament *Ann. 18. E. 3.* Vid. 43. D.

If a Woman hath Title to sue a *Cui in vita*, and she swear unto the Tenant that she will not sue the *Cui in vita* 11 H. 4. 32. against him; if she afterwards sueth forth the Writ, for which the Tenant sueth her in the Spiritual Court for Breach of her Oath, she shall have a Prohibition, because the Oath toucheth a Temporal Thing, *viz.* Land.

If two several Patrons present severally to the Bishop, and thereupon one sueth a *Quare impedit*, or a *Darrein Presentment* against the other, and recovereth, and hath his Clerk admitted, for which the other Clerk sueth the Clerk who recovereth by Appeal, or otherwise, in the Archbishop's Court, because that he was not admitted at the Presentment of his Patron; the Patron who recovereth shall have a Prohibition directed unto the Archbishop, &c. or against the Clerk that sueth there for that Cause, that he doth not sue for that Cause, &c.

And so is it if the Patron be disturbed by the Presentment of a Stranger, and the Disturber's Clerk sueth the very Patron's Clerk in the Spiritual Court; or contrary, the Clerk of the rightful Patron sueth the Clerk of the Disturber in the Spiritual Court, he who is grieved shall have a Prohibition.

And if the King do collate unto any Prebendary, or recovereth the Collation unto any Prebendary, and hath his Clerk admitted, and afterwards the Clerk who is vexed sueth in the Spiritual Court, by means of Appellation, or Commission, or other Cause, by which the Title of the Collation may come in debate; the King shall have a Prohibition directed unto the Judges where the Suit is, commanding them that they do not proceed. And if the King do recover his Collation, or Presentation unto any Church, and after Execution of the Judgment is disturbed by Appeals, or Citations, or other such Means; or if that after the Clerk be inducted, the King's Clerk be vexed by Appeals, or Commissions, or Citations in the Spiritual Court for this Cause; then the King shall have a Writ, directed unto

unto all Sheriffs, Mayors, and other Officers, to take and arrest the Bodies of those who made such Impediments, to disturb the Execution of the Judgment, or of such Presentments or Collations made by the King; and also shall have a Writ of Prohibition unto the Bishops and their Officers, that they do not any thing in Derogation of his Presentment or Collation, or of the Execution of the Judgment given for the King. And also the King may sue such Prohibition directed unto the Party himself who sueth such Appeals, Provocations, Citations, Instruments, or Process, &c. that they do not sue such, or permit such Appellations, Provocations, or Impediments to be. And the King shall have Attachment upon that directed unto the Sheriff, &c. if the Party follow or suffer such, &c. to be sued contrary to that Prohibition.

If the King do recover his Presentment unto a Church, and hath a Writ unto the Bishop, &c. to remove the other Incumbent, for which the Incumbent sueth an Appeal in the Archbishop's Court, &c. by reason whereof the Archbishop sendeth a Prohibition that he do not admit the King's Clerk pendant the Appeal, &c. then the King shall have a Writ directed unto the Archbishop and his Officers to take off his Inhibition, and that they do nothing, nor suffer any thing to be done by others, in Derogation of the Crown, or of the King's Right; and shall have another Writ against the Incumbent, that he follow not such Appeals, Provocations, or other Process or Impediments. And also the King may have an Attachment directed unto the Sheriff against such Incumbent, if he go on there after such Prohibition directed unto him.

And it appeareth by the *Register*, that another common Person who recovereth his Presentment, or hath Title to present, shall have such Writs of Prohibition unto the Spiritual Judges, or the Party, that they shall not proceed, or pursue such, &c. and also Attachment against them if they do, &c. And where the King's Clerk is in Possession by such Recovery, and is after disturbed by another with Force and Arms, that he cannot take the Tithes and Profits of the Church, he shall then have a special Commission directed unto the Sheriff, and other the King's Officers, to take such Persons, as well within Liberties as without, and to carry them unto the Goal, there to remain till they have other command from the King.

And if the King do recover his Presentment, and hath a Writ unto the Bishop, and his Clerk is instituted and in-

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usted; if the Bishop, at the Suit of others hath Provocations, or other Instruments, to cite the King's Incumbent to the Court of *Rome*, or elsewhere out of the Kingdom; then the King shall have a Prohibition directed unto the Bishop, that he do not cite, nor cause to be cited, such Incumbent, &c. and the King may have an Attachment upon it, if, &c. And it seems that the King shall have a Prohibition without any Recovery had before, if his Presentee be instituted, &c. And so it seems a common Person shall have and sue such a Prohibition, when the Suit is to try the Title of the Presentment or Collation; yet the Writs in the Register are and speak of a Recovery.

If a Man make Oath to insoff me before such a Day, &c. 11 H. 4. 83.
if he do not insoff me, I cannot sue him in the Spiritual Court for Breach of his Oath, because the Thing which is to be done is a Temporal Act, and shall be tried at the Common Law, whether he hath done it or not; and therefore if he be sued in the Spiritual Court for that Cause, he shall have a Prohibition. And if a Man be sued in the Spiritual Court, and the Judges there will not grant unto the Defendant the Copy of the Libel, then he shall have a Prohibition directed unto them for to surcease, &c. until they have delivered the Copy of the Libel, according unto the Statute made Anno 2 H. 5. And also the Defendant may have an Action against them upon the said Statute, if they will not deliver the Copy of the Libel, whether the Cause in the Libel be a Spiritual Cause or not. *contrary for personal Things.* 4 H. 3. Prohibition 15. See 42 F. 2 E. 4. 10. 4 E. 4. 37.

If a Man maketh a Devise of Lands or Tenements devisable, the Party to whom the Devise is made shall not sue in the Spiritual Court to have the Lands or Tenements so devised; but if he do, the other Party shall have a Prohibition. But if he deviseth Goods or Chattels Real, as a Term for Years, or a Ward; there he may sue in the Spiritual Court for such Things. 37 H. 6. 9. *Ashcon.* 46 E. 3. 32. 8 H. 8. Prohibition 19.

If a Man sueth in the Common Pleas for Trespass, if he sue him in the Spiritual Court for the same Cause, he may shew the Matter in the Common Pleas, and shall have a Prohibition from thence directed to the Judges, &c. And so always when the Matter is depending in the Common Pleas, if he sue for the same Cause in the Spiritual Court, he shall have a Prohibition out of the Common Pleas. 13 H. 6. Prohibition 3. 4 E. 4. 37. 38 H. 6. 14.

But a Man shall have a Prohibition out of the Chancery or King's Bench upon his Surmise, surmising that he is sued in the Spiritual Court for a Temporal Cause, &c. although he be not sued in the King's Bench, or elsewhere, for that Cause. 31 H. 8. Br. Prohibition 17.

M

If

If a Man sue a *Quare Impedit*, and deliver it of Record, as he may, and afterward the Defendant, or his Clerk, sue a Citation against the Presentee of the Plaintiff; the Plaintiff in the *Quare Impedit* shall have a Prohibition in the Common Pleas, before the Return of the Writ of *Quare Impedit*, because it appeareth on Record that such a *Quare Impedit* is depending.

[44.] If a Parson grant to one by Deed, that he shall be discharged of Tithes of his Lands, and afterwards he sueth in the Spiritual Court for the Tithes, &c. it is said that he shall not have a Prohibition, because he may pretend this Matter in the Spiritual Court, to discharge him of the Tithes. But if it were upon a Composition made before Time of Memory, and now the Parson sueth for the Tithes of those Lands, there he shall have a Prohibition against the Parson, &c. *Quare* the Diversity, for I think he shall have a Prohibition in both Cases. The Case is *M. 8 E. 4. 14.*

Vide Com. 350, & 309. If a Man promise one 10*l.* if he will marry his Daughter; if he marry the Daughter, and the other will not pay the Money, he shall not sue for the same in the Spiritual Court. But if he promise one with his Daughter in Marriage 10*l.* &c. if he doth marry the Daughter, and he do not pay the Money, he may sue in the Spiritual Court for the 10*l.* because it concerneth Matrimony. Which Diversity see in 22 *E. 3. lib. Ass.*

37 H. 6. 8. If the Testator charge his Executors to pay his Debts to his Creditors, if they do not pay them, the Creditors may sue in the Spiritual Court; and they shall not have a Prohibition, for that this Charge of the Testator is as a Devise unto his Creditors: *Quod vide H. 9. E. 3. Prohibition 17.*

13 H. 3. Prohib. 21. If a Man giveth Goods in Marriage with his Daughter, and afterwards they are divorced; the Wife may sue in the Spiritual Court for the Goods, and no Prohibition will lie thereof.

4 E. 3. 27, 29. Prohib. 2. If a Stranger do disturb the Executors to perform the Will, they may sue him in the Spiritual Court, and no Prohibition lieth against them for so doing *T. 4. H. 3. Prohib. 28. ant.*

If a Man sueth a Prohibition because another draweth him into the Spiritual Court for an Advowson of a Church, &c. upon the Attachment upon the Prohibition sued he may declare, that he did deforce him of great and small Tithes, &c.

If one Parson sueth another Parson in the Spiritual Court for Tithes of the Profits arising in one hundred Acres of Lands within the Bounds and Limits of his Parish being

or which the Patron of the other Parson purchaseth an *In-licavit* unto the Spiritual Judge for to surcease, &c. then may the Parson who sueth in the Spiritual Court come into the Chancery, and have a Writ unto the Bishop for to enquire of the Value of the Church, according to the Tax of Tithes now current, as upon the Value of the Tithes demanded, and to certifie the King in the Chancery thereof by Letters under his Seal, with the Writ: And it seemeth he ought so to do before he have a Consultation granted in that Case.

If a Bishop will cite or compel the King's Chaplains, or the Masters of the Chancery, which are the King's Chaplains, to make their personal Residence upon their Benefices when they are attending in the King's Service, they may have a Prohibition unto the Bishop, &c. and upon the same an *Alias*, *Pluries*, and Attachment. But if they be not attending in the King's Service, then the Ordinary may compel them to make personal Residence upon their Benefices; and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex venerabili, &c. Cum Clerici nostri ad faciend. in Beneficiis suis Residentiam personaliter, dum in nostris immorant. obsequiis, compellari, alias sup. r. hoc molestari seu inquietari non debeant; Nos, ac Progenitores nostri quond. Reges Angl', hujusmodi Libertat. & Privileg. pro Clericis nostris à tempore quo non extat memoria semper hactenus usi sumus, vobis mandamus, quod dicti Clericum nostrum, Personam Ecclesie de B. &c. quæ per præcept. nostrum in Cancell. nostra nostris jugit. intendit obsequiis, ad personalem Residentiam in Benefic. suo, &c. dum in eisdem obsequiis nostris immorat', nullatenus compellatis, &c.

And if the King's Chaplain be chosen Dean of any Church, which Office requireth personal Attendance and Residence, and the Bishop will compel him to take the Deanry which requireth that personal Residence, by spiritual Censures and Citations, &c. then he shall have a Prohibition unto the Bishop by these Words: *Vobis distrikt. prohibemus, ne ipsum A. ad Residentiam aliquam in Benefic. suo faciend', seu assumend. officium præd', vel aliquod hujusmodi Residentiam requir', dum obsequiis nostris præd. sic intenderit, quoquo modo compellatis; & Sequest'r', si quod in fructibus aut aliis bonis Ecclesie dicti Clerici nostri per ipsum Episcopum aut suos ea occasione appositum fuer', sine dilatione fac. relaxari, &c.* And so if the Clerk abide in the King's Service in the Company of our beloved and trusty R. of P. in the Parts of Gascony.

And so if the Bishop will amerce the King's Chaplains, and compel them to pay a certain Sum of Money for Non-residence, they shall have a Prohibition.

If one sue another out of the Realm for Debt, or other Cause, whereof the King's Court may have Conusance, he shall have a Prohibition against him, and an Attachment upon the same, if, &c. And so if one Clerk sueth another upon the Title of Collation of any Prebendary out of the Realm, &c. he may have this Prohibition: And the King may send a Writ to him who is so sued out of the Realm, commanding him upon Pain of Forfeiture of so much as he may forfeit, that he go not out of the Realm for to answer thereunto, whereof the Conusance doth appertain unto the King's Court. And also the King may send unto the Prebend, if he be sued out of the Realm for Title of the Prebendary, to prohibit him, upon Pain of Imprisonment, and of Forfeiture of what he may forfeit, that he do not go out of the Realm, nor answer there by his Proctor, or otherwise, &c.

[49.]

And if any Man do purchase from the Court of Rome any Citation against any Clerk, or others, directed unto the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, or unto others, to cite such Persons to appear before the Pope, &c. and to answer for the Collation or Presentation unto any Benefice or Prebendary; then the King shall send his Writ of Prohibition unto the Archbishop, or other to whom such Process is directed, that they do not cite, &c. and may have another Prohibition to the Party himself, and an Attachment upon the same, &c.

And when a Consultation is once duly granted, then the Court may proceed in the Spiritual Court, notwithstanding that the Party purchase a new Prohibition directed unto them, if the Libel be not changed: *Quod vide* by the Statute of 50 E 3. c. 4.

The Writ of Prohibition, which is called *Indicavit*, most commonly lieth between four Persons, whereof two are Patrons, and two are Clerks, and properly lieth where one Clerk sueth another in the Spiritual Court for Tithes which do amount unto the fourth Part of the Value of the Church at the least; for if it doth not amount unto the Value of the fourth Part, but unto the fifth Part, the *Indicavit* doth not lie. And this Writ lieth for the Patron, and that Clerk who is sued in the Spiritual Court: And this Writ may be sued as well against the Judges as the Party. And the King may sue this Writ where his Clerk is impleaded for Tithes amounting to the Value of the fourth Part of the Church, or of the Church it self. And this Writ of *Indicavit* lieth as well for the Patron, where his Clerk is impleaded for the Advowson it self, or such Vicarage, Prebend, or Chapel, as well as if he were impleaded of

of Tithes of the Church, Vicarage, Prebend, or Chapel. And it appeareth by the Register, the Writ of *Indicavit* which the King shall have where the Clerk is impleaded in the Spiritual Court for Tithes, not making Mention what is the value of the fourth Part, is such:

Rex Officiali Episcopi, &c. Et ejus Commissariis salutem: Cum de B. Persona Ecclesie de W. teneat omnes Decimas provenientes de Marisco, &c. de Advocatione nostra, Abbas de Bello, clams eas pertinere ad Ecclesiam suam de, &c. trahit eum in Placitum, &c. Vobis prohibemus, &c. utrum ad nos an ad præd' Abbat. pertinet earundem Decimarum Advocatio, quia Placita, &c. And this Writ of *Indicavit* ought to be sued by the Patron before Judgment given in the Spiritual Court, for after Judgment given there, the *Indicavit* is void.

And a Man shall not have an *Indicavit* before the Party in the Spiritual Court hath libelled there against the Defendant; and the Party who sueth the *Indicavit* ought to ^{31 H. 2. 1.} show the Copy of the Libel in the Chancery, before he have the *Indicavit*. And when the Party hath libelled in the Spiritual Court, and the Party is put to answer, then it is libelled and said, that the Suit is contested in the Court of Christianity.

And *Indicavit* lieth for Tithes and Offerings, if Suit be in the Spiritual Court for them, as well as it lieth of an Advowson; and that for a common Person, as well as for the King. And the Writ of *Indicavit* shall not mention that the Tithes and Offerings which are in suit do amount unto the fourth Part of the Church, but *Decimas provenientes de sum acris terre*, or of such a Manor: And if these Tithes ^{4 E. 3. 29} do not to the fourth Part of the Value of the Advowson, ^{29. Prohibition 1.} the other Party may alledge and surmise the same, and have Consultation.

And also *Indicavit* lieth where one Party is Parson Imparsoned, and the Clerk of the other Patron sueth him in the Spiritual Court for Tithes, &c. he may sue the *Indicavit*. And so if an Abbot be Parson imparsoned of a Church, and another Abbot is Parson Imparsoned of another Advowson, and one sueth the other for Tithes appertaining to his Advowson, amounting unto the fourth Part of a Church, &c. the other shall have the *Indicavit* against him.

And if an Abbot be Parson Imparsoned of an Advowson, and hath a Vicar endowed; then if the Parson be sued in the Spiritual Court for the fourth Part of the Tithes of his Advowson, he shall have an *Indicavit*. And so if the Vicar be sued for the fourth Part of the Tithes and Offerings of his

Vicarage, the Parson, or he who is Patron of the Vicarage shall have the *Indicavit*, because they are several Advowsons; the Parsonage one, and the Vicarage another; and there may be divers Patrons of them. *Quod vide Pasch. 31. H. 6. in Title Indicavit.*

If Bailiffs, Mayors, or others, who claim Jurisdiction to arrest a Man upon a Plaint before them, or to attach his Goods, &c. do arrest one for Trespas or Contract, who was not within their Jurisdiction, the Party arrested, &c. shall have a Prohibition directed unto them, &c. and the Form is such:

Rex Ballivis A. de N. salutem. Cum de Communi consilio regni nostri provisum sit, quod non liceat alicui de eod. regno, nisi nobis, & ministris nostris specialem auctoritatem ad hoc habentibus, aliquis per Ballivam seu potestatem suam transseuntem attachiar', ad respondendum alicui super contract', conventionibus, seu transgr. aliquibus extra eand. Ball. seu potestat. factis; vobis precipimus, quod non attachiatis B. ad respondend. alicui coram vobis in Ball. vestra super hujusmodi contractibus, conventionibus seu transgr., contra formam provision' pread'; & Districtionem, quam inde feceritis, deliberari faciatis, &c. And if they will not obey the same, he shall have an Attachment against the Bailiffs. And this Writ lieth as well upon Attachment of Goods, as for arresting of the Body.

If a Woman have Lands which she holdeth in Dower, or of joint Purchase with her Husband, or of her own Inheritance, if the Sheriff have Process out of the Exchequer to levy the Husband's Debts which he oweth unto the King, or if the Sheriff have Process out of another Court to levy Debts due by her Husband to another Person; if the Sheriff will distrain in the Lands which the Wife holdeth, & the Wife shall have a Writ unto the Sheriff, that he do not distrain the Wife who holdeth such Lands, in the said Lands, for the Debt of the Husband; and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vie', &c. Cum secund' Legem & consuetud. regni nostri mulieres in Terris & Tenementis quas tenent in dotem de virorum suorum, vel quæ sunt de hereditate sua, vel quas acquisiverunt, pro debitis virorum suorum reddend. distringi non debeant; ac tu B. quæ fuit uxor A. distring. in Terris Tenementis suis, quas tenet in dotem ex dono ejusd. A. & de quæ fuer. de hereditate ipsius B. ac ex quæsito ipsius B. ex gravi querela sua accepimus: Tibi precipimus, quod tu B. in Terris & Tenementis suis quas tenet in dotem, vel quas de hereditate sua propria, vel ex quæsito. ipsius B. pro debitis A. quondam viri sui, reddend. non distringas, vel distringi

contra Legem & consuetud. prædictæ, & Distinctionem, si quam, &c.

And there is such a Writ unto the Sheriff, where Process cometh unto the Sheriff out of the Exchequer, to levy the Debts of the Husband, *per summ. Seaccarii, &c.* And in that Case he may sue a Writ unto the Barons of the Exchequer, that they surcease to make out such Process to the Sheriff to distrain the Wife in such Lands, &c. Another Form of Writ unto the Barons of the Exchequer, to surcease for to distrain the Wife, &c. and with a Proviso in the same Writ, that they levy the Debts of the Husband's Executors, or of his Heir, or of the Lands and Tenements which were the Husband's, &c.

And if a Man sue another in the County-Court for Debts or Chattels which do amount to the Sum of 40s. then the Party shall have a Prohibition against him who is Sheriff, that he shall not hold Plea thereof, and that he tell the Party that he sue in the Common Pleas; and the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Cum Placita de catallis & debitis quæ summam quadraginta solidor. attingunt, vel eam excedunt, secundum Legem & consuetud. regni nostri sine Breui nostr. placitari non debeant; ac A. B. de debit. centum solid. in Com. tuo sine Breui nostro implacitavit, ut accepimus: Tibi præcipimus; quod si ita sit, tunc Placito illo in Com. præd. sine Breui nostr. ulterius tenend. supersed. omnino, & præf. A. dicas ex parte nostra, quod Breve nostrum de prædict. debit. versus præd. B. sibi impetret, si sibi viderit expedire. Teste, &c. And if such Writ be sued in another Court, then the Writ shall be directed unto the Bailiff of the Court, in such Form:

Rex Ballivis I. de N. vel Ball. suis de N. salutem. Cum Placita &c. [usque ibi, non debeant] ac. A. B. de eo, quod idem B. redd. præf. A. catall. ad valentiam decem librar. coram nobis in Curia dicti Dom. vestri de N. vel in Curia nostra de N. sine Breui nostro implacitet, ut accepimus; Vobis præcipimus, quid si ita sit, tunc Placito illo, &c. ut supra. And if they do not surcease upon this Writ, then he shall have an *Alias* and *Pluries*, and Attachment against them, and also an Attachment against the Party himself.

And if a Man do owe unto another Man five Marks, and he sue several Plaints for the same in the County-Court, or in any other Court against the Debtor, he shall have a Prohibition thereof, and rehearse the Matter, and that he would defraud the King's Court of its Jurisdiction, and also the Party of his Answer, &c. commanding them that they do not proceed, &c. and that he command the Party to sue at the Common Law in the King's Court; and if they will not

surcease, he shall have an *Alias* and *Pluries* and Attachment upon the same, &c.

And so it is if a Man will sue in the County-Court a Writ of Covenant or Trespass, unto his Damage of forty Shillings or more, the Party shall have a Prohibition for to surcease, and thereupon an *Alias*, *Pluries* and *Attachment*, &c.

And so if the Executor sueth in the County, or in a Court-Baron, for a Debt of five Marks by divers Plaints, whereas the Debt is upon a Contract, or upon an Obligation; now the Defendant may shew the same, and plead unto the Jurisdiction of the Court, or he may have a Writ of Prohibition directed unto them, that they do surcease, &c. and if he have Judgment in any of the Plaints sued for Parcel of the Debt, yet in the Prohibition he may prohibit him in the Plaints which are depending, and that Execution of the Judgment cease for the Residue.

And also if a Man sue in the County a Plaint of twenty Pounds, and hath Judgment to recover in that Court; yet the Defendant may sue a Prohibition, commanding the Sheriff and the Suirors that they do not execute the Judgment, although he have before admitted the Jurisdiction.

And so after Judgment given, and Execution awarded in the County, or in other Court-Baron, which hath not Power to hold Plea of Debt of the Sum of forty Shillings, &c. or of Damages in Trespass amounting to such Sum, or more, the Party Defendant shall have a Writ of Prohibition unto the Bailiffs, or unto the Sheriff or Officer of the Court, that they do not Execution; and if they have distrained the Party to make Satisfaction, that then they release the Distress, and that they revoke what they have done therein.

There is a Rule in the Register thus: *Si Placita de catallis vel debitis que summam quadraginta solidorum attingunt, vel eam excedunt, in Com^o, vel in alia Curia, sine Breui placitent^r, quod absit, non fiat inde Breve de falso Judicio, nec Recordari, nec Breve de Executione Judicii; exc^o prius Cur. Civitatum, & aliis, que secundum Consuetud. hujusmodi Jurisdictiones habent,* &c.

[47.]

1 E. 4. 15.
Justices li-
eth without
Vi & Armis.
Littleton.

And if a Man sueth another in the County, or other Court upon a Plaint of Trespass *Vi & Armis*; the Defendant may sue a Prohibition unto the Sheriff, or unto the Bailiff, in such

Rex Ballivis de B. &c. Cum Placita de transgr. contra pacem nostram in regno nostro Anglⁱ vi & armis factis, secundum Legem & Consuet. ejusd. Regni, sine Breui nostro placitar. non debeant, ac W. implacitaz. coram vobis in Cur. predict. Domini vestri

vestri R. de T. de diversis transgr. eidem W. per prefat. R. contra pacem nostram, vi & armis (ut dicit.) factis, ut accepimus, in ipsius W. grave dampnum, & contra Legem & Consuet. præd: Vobis præcipimus, quod si ita sit, tunc Placita prædicta coram vobis ulterius tenend' supers. omnino, præf. W. dicentes ex parte nostra, quod Breve nostrum de Transgr. præd. versus præfat. R. sibi impetret, si sibi viderit expedire. Teste, &c.

B And if one Man sueth another in a Court-Baron, or other Court which is not a Court of Record, for Charters concerning Inheritance or Freehold, he shall have a Prohibition, and the Form is such :

Rex Ballivis de R. de P. salutem. Cum Placita de Detentione chartar. seu scriptor. Liber. Tenement. tangentium in aliquibus Cur. que record. non habent, secundum Legem & consuet. regni nostri, sine Brevi nostro placitari non debeant, ac E. W. de eo quod id. W. redd. præf. E. tres Chartas, eorum vobis in Cur. præd. Domini vestri de P. sine Brevi nostro implac', ut accepimus: Vobis præcipimus, quod si ita sit, tunc Placito illo coram vobis in Cur. præd. sine Brevi nostro ulterius tenendo supers. omnino; & præf. E. dicatis ex parte nostra, quod Breve nostrum de Detentione Chartar. præd. versus præf. W. sibi impetret, si sibi viderit expedir', Teste, &c. An. 8. Apud Ebor. istud Breve ordinat. fuit per Concilium.

Quare non admisit.

C If a Man do recover an Advowson, and hath a Writ unto the Bishop to admit his Clerk, and he will not admit him; then the Party may sue an *Alias* and *Pluries*, or Attachment, &c. or may sue a Writ of the Chancery, or out of the Common Pleas, at his Election, de *quare non admisit*, as well in the Term-time as in the Vacation; but the best is in Term-time to sue in the Common Pleas: And in this Writ it behoveth him to certify the Recovery. And the Form of the Writ of *Quare non admisit* for the King is such :

Rex Ric', &c. Sum. &c. A. Winton Episc, &c. quod sit coram nobis tali die, &c. ubicunque, &c. Quare cum nos nuper in Cur' nostra coram nobis recuperassetus, &c. And he shall not say in the Writ, Si Rex fecerit te securum, because the King shall not find Pledges, &c.

And if the King do recover his Presentment in the Common Pleas, yet he may sue a *Quare non admisit* in the King's Bench before himself.

And

And so if a common Person do recover in a *Quare Impedit* in the Common Pleas, and the Record is removed by a Writ of Error into the King's Bench, and there affirmed; then he shall have a Writ unto the Bishop here, and ought to sue *Quare non admittit* against the Bishop there upon the Record, otherwise not. After the Record removed by a Writ of Error, the Plaintiff who recovered shall not have *Quare non admittit* until the Judgment be affirmed in the King's Bench.

And the *Quare non admittit* ought to be sued in the County where the Bishop refuseth the Plaintiff's Clerk.

And in the *Quare non admittit* he shall recover only Damages, and shall not have his Clerk admitted by this Writ.

And if the Bishop hath admitted and instituted him, and the Archdeacon will not induct him; he hath no Remedy but only in the Spiritual Court, as it is said; for it is a good Plea for the Bishop to say, That he admitted the Clerk, and sent his Letters unto the Archdeacon who will not induct him. And I conceive that if the Archdeacon refuse to induct the Clerk, that the Clerk shall have an Action on the Case against the Archdeacon, because the Induction is a Temporal Act. As if the Sheriff upon *Habere facias seisinam* will not admit him into Possession, he shall have an *Alias* and *Pluries*, and Attachment against him. But some have said, that he shall have a Citation against the Archdeacon in the Spiritual Court, and punish him there; for perhaps he may alledge a special Cause, for which by the Spiritual Law he ought not to be inducted, which Cause cannot be determined in the Temporal Court. *Ideo quare.*

Vide 21 H. 7. 3. A Man recovered in a *Quare impedit*, and had a Writ to the Bishop, who returned, that the Clerk who was in, had resigned, and that the Church was full of the Presentment of J. H. and upon that Return the Plaintiff had a Scire facias against the Bishop: And after the Return the Opinion of the Court was, That he should have *Quare non admittit*.

And if the Vicar-general do refuse to admit the Clerk, the *Quare non admittit* shall be brought against the Bishop for that refusal; and if the Bishop do refuse the Clerk, and afterwards dieth, *Quare non admittit* is maintainable against the Guardian of the Spiritualties for this Refusal made by the Bishop. *Tamen quare.*

The Bishop is not bounden to admit the Clerk, if the Church be full of the Presentment of another Party who is not Party to the Recovery.

If the Bishop do refuse the King's Presentee, and doth afterwards admit him, yet the King shall have *Quare non admittit* against him for that Refusal; and so shall a common Person in like manner have, as I conceive.

M In a *Quare non admisit* the Bishop may say, that he did present for Lapse.

N And *Quare non admisit* was maintainable against the Bishop's Official, *Mich. 9 E. 3.*

A If a Man do recover in a *Quare impedit* his Presentment unto a Chapel which is donative, then I think that he shall have a Writ unto the Sheriff to put the Clerk who recovered into Possession.

[48]

B And in a *Quare non admisit* the Bishop may say, that the Church is litigious betwixt two, &c.

C If a Man hath a Donative Chauntry, which is of the Nature that one name unto another his Clerk, and that the other shall institute and induct him; there if he who hath the Nomination be disturbed, he shall have a *Quare impedit*, and if he do recover, he shall have a Writ unto him who ought to instal and induct him, to put him in Possession. But if he be disturbed by him who ought to instal him, then he ought to have a *Quare impedit* against him: And after that he hath recovered, he shall have a Writ to him who disturbed him, to put his Clerk into Possession; or he shall have a Writ unto the Sheriff, to put the Clerk of him who recovered into Possession, at his Election.

Quare Incumbravit.

D *Quare incumbravit* ought to be sued in the County where the Church is, because the Wrong is done there.

E And *Quare incumbravit* doth not lie but where the Plaintiff recovereth by Judgment of Court. And the King may sue a *Quare intumbravit* in the King's Bench, although the Record of Recovery be in the Common Pleas; but a common Person cannot do so. 17 E. 3. 74.

F And *Quare incumbravit* may be sued in the Common Pleas, although the Record be removed in the King's Bench by a Writ of Error, or in the Treasury; but if the Record be in the King's Bench, it seemeth then that the Party shall sue the *Quare incumbravit* there, &c. 17 E. 3. 74.

G And *Quare incumbravit* is an Original Writ, and shall issue out of the Chancery, and not out of the Common Pleas.

H And *Quare incumbravit* doth not lie until the Party hath sued the Writ of *Ne admittas* unto the Bishop; for if the Bishop do incumber the Church before the Writ of *Ne admittas* sued, then the Party shall have a *Quare impedit*, and not *Quare incumbravit*; for the Bishop cannot have Notice until the *Ne admittas* be delivered unto him. And if the Bishop, after the *Ne admittas* delivered unto him, do admit his

Quare incumbravit.

his Clerk for whom it is found by the *Jure Patronatus*, yet the other Party shall have *Quare incumbravit* against him. And in *Quare incumbravit* he shall have Judgment to recover Damages, and also his Presentment. But so shall he not have in *Quare non admittit*, but only Damages.

And in 21 E. 1. it was adjudged, that a Man shall have *Quare incumbravit* without making mention of any Recovery in the Writ, or in the Count. But by the Rule of the Register he ought to mention the Recovery; and that seems to be the better Opinion.

And after the *Ne admittas* delivered, if the six Months pass, the Bishop may present his Clerk for Lapse, and shall not be charged by the *Quare incumbravit* for that Presentation; but it seemeth he cannot admit the Clerk of the other Man after the six Months past, for that shall be against the Writ of *Ne admittas* delivered unto him. And also if the Bishop do present the Clerk of the other Party after the six Months, who had presented unto him before, that Presentment maketh Title to the Party, although it be after the six Months; by which it seemeth that the *Quare incumbravit* lieth then for the Party.

And if the Plaintiff be Nonsuit in *Quare incumbravit*, he may sue a new *Quare incumbravit*, and may vary from his Count upon the first Writ. And it is a good Issue, that he did not incumber, &c. after the Prohibition delivered unto him.

And if a Man hath a *Quare impedit* depending, and he sue a *Ne admittas* to the Bishop, and afterwards the Bishop do incumber the Church within the six Months with his Chaplain, or with the Defendant's Chaplain; then the Plaintiff shall have *Quare incumbravit*, and the Form of the Writ shall be such.

Rex Vic', Linc. salutem. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. H. Linc. Episc', quod sit coram Justic', &c. ostens. quare cum idem A. in Cur. nostra coram pref. Justic. recuperasset versus B. Presentat. suam ad Eccles. de I. per cons. Cur. nostre pred', idem tamen Episc', pendente Placito in pred. Cur. coram pref. Justic', eandem Eccl. incumbravit, in ipsius A. dampnum non modicum & gravamen, & contra Legem & Consuet. regni nostri, & habeas ibi, &c. Teste, &c.

And if he do not appear at the Return of the Writ of *incumbravit*, nor at the *Alias*, then the *Disfringas* shall be in the End, *In nostri ac mandator. nostror. contemptum manifest', & consideration Cur. nostre enervationem manifestam: Et habeas ibi, &c.*

And if a Man hath a Writ of Right of Advowson depending betwixt him and another, and the Church void pendant the Writ, the Plaintiff shall not have *Ne admittas* to the Bishop, nor the Writ of *Quare incumbravit*, although the

the Bishop incumber the Church; for the Demandant shall not recover the Presentment upon this Writ, but the Advowson; and if he hath Title to present, he may present, and have a *Quare impedit* if he be disturbed.

Juris utrum.

J*uris utrum* is a Writ of the highest Nature that a Parson can have; and he shall have this Writ where the Lands or Tenements are aliened by his Predecessor, or if a Recovery be had against the Predecessor by Default, or by Reddition, or for want of Pleading of the Predecessor, where he hath not prayed in Aid of the Patron and Ordinary. But if he do pray in Aid of the Patron and Ordinary, and they join in Aid, and render the Land, or confess the Action, then the Successor of such a Parson shall not have this Writ against that Recoverer: And also if a Man recover by Action tried against a Parson's Lands, or Tenements, by Verdict, and the Parson doth not pray in Aid of the Patron and Ordinary, yet his Successor shall have a *Juris utrum*, and shall not be put to a Writ of Attaint.

[49.]
19 H. 4o.
Forfeiture. If Annuity be recovered against a Parson, his Successor shall not have Juris utrum upon that Recovery, for that nothing is taken out of the Possession of his Successor; but a charge only upon the Successor which shall bind him.

And if a Man intrude into Lands and Tenements after the Death of a Parson, the Successor shall have this Writ of *Juris utrum*: And so if a Parson be disseised of Lands and Tenements, Parcel of his Rectory, and dieth, his Successor shall have a *Juris utrum*.

And also a Parson may have an Assise of Lands or Tenements of his Rectory, or a Writ in the *Quibus*, in the Nature of an Assise, or a Writ of Entry in the *Per*, or *Cui*, or in the *Post*, upon a Disseisin made to himself, but not upon a Disseisin made to his Predecessor, but shall be put to sue a *Juris utrum*, &c.

Also a Person may have a *Cessavit*, if his Tenant who holdeth of him cesseth, &c. or a Writ of Escheatry, if his Tenant die without Heir. And by the Statute of *West. 2.* he may have *Quod permittat* of common Pasture.

Vide 57. c.

And if a Parson with the Assent of the Patron and Ordinary leaseth his Glebe-lands for Life, and the Tenant alieneth in Fee, or loseth by Default; it seemeth the Parson who leased the Land shall have a *Consimili casu* during the Life of the Tenant for Life; and after the Death of the Tenant for Life, a Writ of Entry *ad Communem Legem*.

Vide 50 H.

And if an Abbot or Prior be Parson Imparsoned of a Church, and alieneth the Land of the Rectory, his Successor shall have a *Juris utrum* to recover the Land, and not other Writ, because he shall have that as Parson. And

And if a Man leaseth Lands unto one for Life, and afterwards granteth the Reversion by Licence unto a Parson and his Successors, and the Tenant attorneth, and after the Tenant for Life loseth the Land by Default, or alieneth in Fee; the Parson shall have a Writ *de Consimili casu*, during the Life of the Tenant for Life, and after his Death he shall have a Writ of Entry *ad Communem Legem*, &c.

And if a Parson lose by Action tried, or loseth by Default, his Successors shall have a Writ of Error or Attaint.

And if a Reversion be granted unto a Parson and his Successors by Licence, he shall have a *Quid Juris clamat*; or if the Services of a Tenant be by Licence granted unto a Parson and his Successors, he shall have a *Per quæ servitia*: And so of a Writ of *Quem redditum reddit*, &c.

And so if a Parson be Tenant in Common of a Wood, or other Land, in the Right of his Church with another, and the other Tenant do Waste in the Wood, or Land, &c. the Parson shall have a Prohibition; and if he do Waste, he shall have a Writ of Partition, and the Place wasted shall be assigned to the other Party by the Statute of *West. 1. cap. 21.* But if a Parson be Patron of a Vicarage, and the Vicarage void, and a Stranger doth present, the Parson shall have a *Quare impedit*, or a *Darrein presentment*: But if the six Months pass, he shall have a Writ of Right of Advowson, because that that Writ is given only for him who hath the entire Fee and Right in him, and the Parson hath not the same; for the Right is in the Patron and Ordinary.

Nor shall a Parson have a Writ of Right *Sur disclaimer*, nor a Writ of Customs and Services, nor an *Injuste vexat*, nor such Writs as are grounded upon the mere Right. But it seemeth he may have *Contra formam Collationis*, or *Fossamenti*, and a Writ of *Mesne*, and *Ad Terminum qui præterit*, &c. and such possessory Writs which are grounded upon the mere Right.

And a Parson or a Vicar shall have a Writ of *Juris utrum* against those who are several Tenants; and then the Form of the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic. S. salutem, Si L. Episcopus de Lond. Person. Ecclesie de E. fecer. te secur', &c. tunc summ. xii. liber. &c. de visis de E. quod sint coram Justic. nostris apud West. tali die, &c. parati sacrament. recogn', utrum xx. acra terre cum pertin. in E. sint libera Eleemosyna pertin. ad Ecclesiam ipsius L. an laicis feud. & A. B. C. & D. interim terram ill. videant, & sum'. &c. præd' A. qui duas acras inde tenet, B. qui octo acr. inde tenet, C. qui quinque acr. & unam rodam inde tenet, & D. qui quatuor

Chap. 11.
Part 49.

20 E. 3.
Juris
utrum, &c.
Old N. 125.
contr.

act. terra & tres rodas inde tenet, quod tunc sint, &c.

And two Prebendaries may be one Parson in one Church, and then they shall join in a *Juris utrum*; and their Writ shall be such:

Si W. Prebendarius Prabenda de N. & R. Prebendarius Prabenda de I. in Ecclesia beati Petri Eborac', Person. Ecclesie de A. predictis Prabendis annexa, fecerint, &c. tunc. summ. xii, &c. ut supra.

And where a Man is Parson of the Moiety of the Church, and another Clerk is Parson of the other Moiety of the same Church, then one may have a *Juris utrum*, and the Writ shall be such:

*Si W. Person. medietatis Ecclesie de N. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. xii, &c. sacramento recognos. utrum, &c. sit libera Eleemosyn. pertin. ad medietatem ipsius W. Ecclesie pred' an libera Eleemosyn. pertin. ad alteram medietatem R. Person. alterius medietatis Ecclesie pred', &c. And Dean and Chapter may have *Juris utrum* in Special Case where they are Wardens of a Chauntry, thus:*

Rex Vic. Lond. salut. Si Decanus & Capitulum Ecclesie S. Pauli London, Custodes Cantarie ad Altare beate Mariæ in Ecclesia Sancti Pauli Lond', pro anima Ric. D. ordinat', fecerint vos secur', &c. tunc sum. &c. de visn. urbis Lond', quod sint coram Justic. nostris apud Westm. tali die, &c. utrum, xx. solid. reddit. cum pertin. in Suburbio London. sint, &c. pertin. ad Cantariam ipsorum Custod. ad Altare pred', an Laicum feod', &c. & interim Ten. unde redditus, &c. Teste, &c.

[50.]

40 E. 3. 27.
2 H. 4. 2.
Quare 11.
H. 4. 13.
11 E. 3. Juris utrum
19. 7 Eliz.
Dyer 239.
240. 22 H.
B. accept.
14. 2 E. 6.
B. accept.
20.

Where a Parson alieneth the Right of his Church with Warranty, and afterwards the Alienee is impleaded, and voucheth the Parson, who entereth into the Warranty, and loseth by Action tried; his Successors shall have a *Juris utrum* of the Seisin of his Predecessor, which he had before the Alienation. And a Vicar shall have a *Juris utrum* against the Parson for the Glebe of his Vicarage, which is Parcel of the same Church. If a Parson receive Rent or Fealty of the Tenant of the Land, which is aliened by his Predecessor, he shall nor, during his Life, have a *Juris utrum*; but his Successors shall have *Juris utrum*.

If a Writ of Right be brought against a Parson, who joineeth the Mife without praying in Aid of the Patron and Ordinary, and afterwards loseth by Default, his Successor shall have *Juris utrum*. Otherwise it is if he loseth the Land by Verdict, as it seemeth.

If a Parson have a Chapel annexed to his Parsonage, to which Chapel Glebe is appurtenant, the Parson shall have *Juris utrum* of the same.

A

A Recovery in a *Cessavit* against a Parson by Default shall not bar his Successor, but he must have a *Juris utrum* against him who recovered.

If a Chaplain of a Chauntry lose the Lands of his Chauntry by an Assise of *Novel Disseisin*, yet he himself shall have a *Juris utrum*, because that that is a Writ of Right; and the Writ is to enquire, *Utrum sit libera Eleemosyna Cantaria, an Laicum feodum*, &c. H. 1 R. 2.

1 E. 1. *Quod* The Parson or Vicar shall have a *Quod permittat* in the *Debet* only, of his own Seisin, or of the Seisin of his Predecessor; and may have that *Quod permittat* in the Nature of an Assise of *Mortdaucestor*, upon the dying seized of his Predecessor.

32 E. 1.
Comment.
24.

In a *Juris utrum* the Plaintiff ought to be named Parson or Vicar, or such Name in Right of which Name he bringeth his Action: For if an Abbot, or Bishop, or a Dean, bring a *Juris utrum*, by Reason of the Land, which is Parcel of the Rectory annexed to the Bishoprick, or appropriated unto the Abbey or Deanry, they ought to be named Parsons of the Church in the Writ.

In a *Juris utrum*, if the Tenant at the first Day do make Default, Re-summons shall be awarded; and if he make Default again at the Summons returned, then the Jury shall be taken. And the Tenant shall plead in a *Juris utrum*, as the Tenant shall plead in Assise of *Novel disseisin*, *scilicet* two or three Dilatories to the Writ; and if it be not found, then to pray the Jury to enquire of the Points of the Writ.

And where the *Juris utrum* is brought against several Tenants by several Summons in the Writ, it may be taken against one only for that Parcel, and afterwards against the others. But it is otherwise in an Assise of *Novel disseisin*, if it be not in Special Cases.

Writ of Consultation.

See the Statute de circumspiciente agatis, 13 E. 1 Rastall Prohibition 3. IF the Bishop cite any of the Parishioners of the Church to be contributory unto the Reparations of the Parish Church, or of any Chapel annexed thereunto, if the Party who sueth the Prohibition directed unto the Bishop, suppose that he is impleaded of a Lay Fee in the Spiritual Court, the Bishop shall have a Consultation upon the Matter shewed in the Chancery on the Part of the Bishop.

37 H. 6. 9.
Ashton.

And so if a Man obtain any Judgment or Sentence in the Spiritual Court for a Legacy of Money, or other Chattels, if the Executors will sue a Prohibition for to delay the Execution of the Judgment, the Party shall have a Consultation.

And if any Chaplain of the King's free Chapels keepeth any Concubine, then the Bishop may cite him before him for to punish him : And if the Chaplain purchase a Prohibition, because the King's free Chapels ought not to be visited by the Bishop, yet upon the Matter shewed, the Bishop shall have a Consultation to proceed to correct him by Pain corporal, and not pecuniary.

If a Prior and Convent sue in the Spiritual Court for Tithes and Mortuary, ¶ Parson of the Church of C. and an Abbot cometh into the Chancery, and surmisseth that J. holdeth the Church of his Patronage, and that the Prior, &c. claimeth the third Part of the Church of his own Advowson and Patronage, and prayeth an *Indicavit*, and the same is granted; now the Prior, &c. may shew this Matter in the Chancery, and have a Consultation, because that in the Statute of *li Cleri*, *Articuli Cleri* it is contained, that in Dismes and Mortuaries, ^{cap. 1.} when under these Names they are proposed, there is no Room for our Prohibition.

If a Prior sueth in the Spiritual Court for the Moiety of the Tithes of four Plough-lands, which he claimeth as appertaining unto the Church of N. whereof he is a Parson Imparsonnee, which are not of the Value of the fourth Part of the Church, if the other purchaseth an *Indicavit*, surmising, that they are of the Value of the fourth Part; he who is sued in the Spiritual Court shall have a Consultation to proceed, *dummodo non agitur de Advocacione alicujus partis Ecclesie, dicta Prohibitione non obstante.*

If a Man promise unto another with his Daughter in Marriage ^{Vide 44. 2.} ^{14 E. 4. 6.} by Reason whereof the Party marrieth his Daughter, if he who promiseth the Money will not pay the Money, he shall be sued for the same in the Spiritual Court; and if he purchase a Prohibition, the other shall have a Consultation : And if he who promiseth the Money dieth, yet the Husband who married his Daughter may sue the Executors for that Money, or the Executor of his Executors, in the Spiritual Court. ^{17 E. 4. 6.} ^{Com. 309.} ^{20 E. 4. 3.} [51.]

And if any of the Parishioners do disturb any Parson or Vicar to carry his Tithes by the usual Ways and Passages, the Parson may sue in the Spiritual Court for this Disturbance; and if the other sue a Prohibition upon the Matter shewed, he shall have a Consultation.

If a Parson or Vicar have a Pension out of another Church, and the Pension is kept from them, and another Parson taketh and claimeth the same; the Parson or Vicar who ought to have the Pension may sue for the same in the Spiritual Court.

N

And

And so if a Parson, or Vicar, or Master of an Hospital, sue for a Pension in the Spiritual Court, which they and their Predecessors have had time out of mind, &c. if the other Party purchase a Prohibition upon the Matter shewed, he shall have a Consultation: And yet it seemeth, that upon the Prescription he may maintain a Writ of Annuity at the Common Law, but the same is in his Election. But if he once sue a Writ of Annuity at the Common Law for the same, and declare there upon the Prescription, then he shall not afterwards sue in the Spiritual Court for that Annuity in the Name of a Pension; and if he do, it seemeth the Party may have a Prohibition against him.

38 H. 6. 19. And a Parson may sue in the Spiritual Court a Spoliation against another for taking of his Tithes, or for taking of any Pension which doth appertain to his Church, although they claim by several Patrons, and of their several Presentments: But this is intended only where the Tithes and Profits taken and spoiled do not amount unto the fourth Part of the Value of the Church; for if they claim by several Patrons, and the Tithes, Profits, or Pensions, amount unto the fourth Part of the Church, then the Party grieved shall have an *Indicavit*, because the Title of the Patronage doth come in debate, &c. But if they claim by one and the same Patron, and of his Presentment, then one Parson shall have a Spoliation in the Spiritual Court against the other, although the Profits do amount unto a fourth Part, or a third Part, or the Moiety of the Church, because the Title of Patronage comes not in debate; and if a Prohibition be sued thereupon, the Party shall have Consultation.

Vide 36. A.

18 H. 6. 19.

For where the Title of the Patronage is in question, there is no Spoliation.

If a Man have his Sheep lying and feeding for one Year in a Parish, the Parson of the Parish may sue in the Spiritual Court for Tirhe of Wool of those Sheep; and if the Party sue a Prohibition, he shall have a Consultation.

And note, that Consultation shall be granted and directed to the Party himself who sued in the Spiritual Court, that he do not proceed in his Suit there; and also he may have a Consultation directed unto the Judge, commanding him to proceed there, notwithstanding the Prohibition aforesaid.

And the Parson may sue the Executors of his Predecessor for in the Spiritual Court for the Dilapidations, and for that Sum of Money which is found by the Enquest charged by the Bishop or Ordinary, that the Dilapidations do amount unto to pay the same: And if the Executors sue a Prohibition, the Party who sued in the Spiritual Court shall have a Consultation directed to the same, &c. to proceed; and

acoth

another Consultation directed to him to sue as before.

And if a Man doth detain his Tithes for his Sheep, which are in the Parish, and there feeding for half a Year, if he die, the Parson may sue his Executors for these Tithes in the Spiritual Court, and shall have a Consultation, if the Executors sue a Prohibition. And the Parson by Prescription may claim the Tithe of Calves and Kine, and Milk of Cattel feeding in the Parish, from the Feast of the Holy Trinity, unto the Feast of Saint Peter, which is said *ad vincula*; & *Decim. Lan. Provenientis de Ovibus Parochianorum suorum, occisis & morientibus a festo S. Mich. usque ad festum Paschæ singulis annis*; & *Decimas Mellis & Cere provenienti. de Apibus & alveis Apum infra limites Parochiæ suæ*; and may sue for them in the Spiritual Court, and shall have a Consultation, if he be disturbed by Prohibition.

And a Man may sue in the Spiritual Court for a Legacy: Where a Man deviseth *Fabrica Ecclesiæ 20 s. &c.* the Parson may sue the Executors for the same in the Spiritual Court, &c. and may sue the Executors in the Spiritual Court for the Tithes of Mills due by the Testator in his Life-time. And so a Vicar may sue in the Spiritual Court for the Tithe of Beans and Oats, arising within certain Limits within his Parish. And so he may sue *pro Decimis panagii provenientius de bosco suo*; & *pro pullanis provenienti. de equis suis*; & *pro Butyro, Caseo, & Lacticio, tempore hyemali*. But it seemeth the same ought to be by Prescription. And it was agreed before the King's Council in the Parliament holden at Salisbury, *quod Consultationes fieri debeant de silva cadua, eo non obstante quod non renoventur per annum*.

A Man may sue in the Spiritual Court, where another^{27 H. 8. 13.} Man doth defame him as a Falsifier, an Adulterer, or an Usurer, &c.

And a Parson, or other Priest, may sue in the Spiritual^{12 H. 7. 23.} Court, for laying violent Hands upon him, &c. to have him^{per Constable.} Excommunge, or to have corporal Punishment, but not to^{11 H. 4. 88.} have Amends there.^{7 H. 4. 1.}

Where a Prior sueth a Parson in the Spiritual Court^[52.] *Pro duabus partibus Decimarum provenienti. of the Demesnes of* &c. whereof the Parson hath spoiled the said Prior, for which the Parson purchaseth an *Indicavit* in the Chancery, surmising that the Tithes do amount unto the fourth Part of the Value of his Church, and that the King is Patron thereof, by Reason of the Wardship of an Infant in the King's Hands, by Reason whereof the Prior cometh into the Chancery, and sheweth there that the Tithes do not

amount unto the fourth Part of the Value of the Church, and hath a Writ directed unto the Bishop to certify the King into the Chancery the Value of the Church which the Parson holdeth, and the Value of the Tithes demanded by the Prior: If the Bishop by his Letters certify for the Prior, then the Prior shall have a Consultation. And so it seemeth by this Writ, that where an *Indicavit* is sued, &c. the King shall be certified by the Bishop's Letters upon a Writ directed to the Bishop, what is the Value of the Church, and also what is the Value of the Tithes demanded in the Spiritual Court, before a Consultation shall be granted: And it seems to be a good Rule, and a good Order, so as no Party shall be deceived: And this Certificate of the Bishop shall bind the Party to say or aver any Thing against it. But a Consultation shall be granted upon the Certificate returned, &c. but notwithstanding that, if it be unto the fourth Part of the Value of the Church, the Party may sue a Writ of Right of Tithes, &c.

11 H. 4. 48.
So if the Bishop certify
that J. S. is
utlage, or in
Prison at
the Time of
the Utlagary,
15 E. 3.
Utlagary 2.
Brev.
Estoppel
211.

If a Bishop make an Order, that the Parson of such a Church shall yearly pay unto the Abbot of B. and his Successors two Parts of the Profits of the Church in the Name of a yearly Pension, and that the Parson before he have Possession of the Church take an Oath so to do, for which the Parson sueth in the Court of *Rome*, and obtaineth a Delegacy directed unto the Bishop and his Officers, to repeal the Order, &c. Now if the Abbot sueth a Prohibition upon this Matter, the Parson shall have a Consultation.

If a Lay-man will not make his Offerings at Days limited to the Parishioners to offer, or will not confesse himself unto his Curate, or receive the Sacrament of our Lord Jesus Christ of his Curate, by Reason whereof the Curate citeth and sueth him in the Spiritual Court for the same: If he purchase a Prohibition, &c. upon shewing the Matter, a Consultation shall be granted.

See for
their Capacity at the
Common
Law,

11 H. 4. 12.
7 H. 6. 30.
22 H. 7. 27.
8 E. 4. 6.
12 H. 7. 22.

If the Churchwardens of any Church have used Time out of Mind to receive yearly of one of the Tenements of the Parish a Pound of Wax to maintain the Taper before the Crucifix in the Church, and he who is now Tenant of the Tenement refuseth to pay this Wax, &c. there the Churchwardens may sue in the Spiritual Court for the same: And if he obtain a Prohibition, Consultation shall be granted.

If a Man be condemned in the Spiritual Court in a Cause of Defamation, for which he appealeth unto the Court of *Canterbury*, &c. and there the Sentence is confirmed, and the Party condemned in twenty Shillings for Costs,

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Costs, and the Cause remitted unto the Judges before whom it was first commenced, by Reason whereof he who is condemned sueth a Prohibition; the other Party shall have a Consultation. If a Parson doth detain from the Parishioners the Goods of the Church, and in his Will he enjoineth his Executors to deliver them unto the Parishioners; the Parishioners may sue the Executors in the Spiritual Court for them; and if they sue a Prohibition, the Parishioners shall have a Consultation; and this Consultation may be sued by any of the Parishioners who will sue in the Spiritual Court. If the Bishop or his Official cite any Man for laying violent Hands upon any Clerk, &c. if he sue a Prohibition, the other may have a Consultation; *Dummodo agitur ad penam corporalem, & non pecuniariam, &c.* See 51 K.

If a Man in Time of the Vacancy of a Parsonage or Vicarage will not pay his Tithes, and the Ordinary *ex officio* cite him to pay them, &c. if he purchase a Prohibition, the other shall have a Consultation granted unto him.

If an Abbot and Convent are bounden, by Reason of any Ordinance lawfully made, to find four Chaplains to sing in such a Church or Chapel for the Souls of such or such, and if they fail to find them, they bind themselves in divers Pains and Censures, and if they fail in all or in Part to find these Chaplains, they have granted that the Dean of *Salisbury*, or his Official, shall interdict their Church, and so hold it until they have satisfied, &c. for which the Dean or his Official, *ex Officio*, cite the Abbot and Convent to find the said Chaplains, &c. if they sue a Prohibition, the Dean or Official shall have a Consultation in that Case.

If the Ordinaries do forbid the Friars, that they shall not hear Confessions, nor they shall not admit any one to be buried in their Church, and sue them in the Spiritual Court for that Cause; if the Friars purchase a Prohibition, the Ordinaries shall have a Consultation.

If a Man sueth in the Spiritual Court for taking and detaining from him his Wife lawfully married unto him, if the other sue a Prohibition for the same, he shall have a Consultation, forasmuch as for Restitution of his Wife only he sued, &c. And yet he may have an Action at the Common Law, *De Uxore abducta cum bonis viri*, or an Action of Treasures for taking the Wife as it seemeth. See 51 L.

And a Parson shall sue for a Pension of forty Shillings in the Spiritual Court, whereof the House hath been seized Time out of Mind, and shall have a Consultation thereupon, if a Prohibition be sued, &c.

If a Man recover in the Spiritual Court in a Cause of Defamation Costs, he shall sue there for the Costs; and if the other sue a Prohibition, he shall have a Consultation.

[53.] And if a Man have corporal Punishment in the Spiritual Court for a Cause of Defamation, or for laying of violent Hands upon a Clerk, &c. if the Party will redeem his Penance, and promise to pay unto the Party a certain Sum for his Damages, &c. if after he will not pay the Money unto the Party, the Party damnified may sue for the same in the Spiritual Court; and if the other Party purchase a Prohibition, he shall have a Consultation.

12 H. 7. 22.

If a Parson for an Offence have Judgment to be deprived in the Spiritual Court, and the Patron doth present another Parson unto the Ordinary, who sueth the first Parson in the Spiritual Court because he will not void the Church, but defend himself by Appeals, or other Matters, &c. now if the first Parson purchase a Prohibition, the other may sue a Consultation; or without any Prohibition sued by the first Parson, the Parson may sue a Writ in the Chancery unto the Spiritual Judge, to proceed in the Spiritual Court upon the Cause of Deprivation and Disability.

Upon a Legacy given to any Order of Friars, they may sue the Executors in the Spiritual Court for the same. And if the Executors purchase a Prohibition, they may have a Consultation upon the Matter shewed, &c.

If Friars, or other Persons whatsoever, sue in the Spiritual Court for a Legacy, and have Process against others as Witnesses in that Cause; if the Witnesses will sue a Prohibition surmising that they are sued against their Wills *ex Officio Judicis*, in the Spiritual Court, &c. yet he or they to whom the Devise is made shall have, upon the Matter shewed, a Consultation.

And note, that the Justices of the King's Bench may grant a Consultation of Tithes as well as the Chancellor.

And when the Justices grant a Consultation of Tithes of Spoliation, they make the Libel indorsed in such Manner:

Dominus Rex non habet cognoscere in Foro Ecclesiastic. de Spoliacione Decimarum, quatenus de Jure Patronat. seu de Advocacione Decimarum non agatur. And so they give no Power by the Indorsment; and the Rule in the Register is by those Words:

Nota, that the Justices said, That Tithes shall not be but of such Things which increase from Year to Year, and that by the Manure of Man: But that is against the Decretals.

And

And all the Justices are against a Consultation in a Cause of Defamation, because, it seems, he may have his Action at Common Law for the same Defamation. 27 H. 8. 13.
ac. Br. Consultation 7.

Also of Coals, or of Quarries, or the like, a Man shall not pay Tithes, nor of Agistment, because that he payeth Tithes for the Cattel which feed in the Pastures. Registers 55.
Br. Dismes 18.

And also they say, that properly a Consultation ought not to be granted, but in Case where a Man cannot recover at the Common Law in the King's Courts.

And if the Bishop cite a Man *ex Officio* for to appear before his Officers for Fornication, &c. or such like Offences, and the Party defenderh himself by Appeals, or such other Delays, and by suing a Prohibition unto the Spiritual Court, and afterwards he waves the Delays, and submits himself to the Judgment of the Spiritual Court, and they Delay to proceed in these Causes for the Vexation and Delays, and the suing of the Prohibition which the Party had before; then the Party shall have a Writ directed unto the Spiritual Judges, that they do proceed *in casu Defamationis ad penam canonicam imponend*, & *in causa Submissionis*, &c. *Provisio quod quicquid in juris nostri Regii derogation. cedere valeat aliquantiter, per vos nullatenus attemptetur.*

If the very Patron present an able Person to the Ordinary, and the Ordinary refuseth him, and afterwards a Disturber presenteth unto the Ordinary another Person unto the same Church, and the Ordinary doth admit, institute, and induct him, and afterwards the very Patron recovereth his Presentment against the Disturber; for which Cause the Presentee of the very Patron sueth the Presentee of the Disturber in the Spiritual Court, to avoid and remove him; for which Cause he sueth a Prohibition, &c. now the Presentee of the very Patron shall have a Consultation unto the Spiritual Court to proceed in that Case, &c. But first the Record in the Common Pleas ought to be certified into the Chancery of the Recovery, or of the Composition there made of the Title of the Presentment, before the Consultation shall be granted.

If the Tenants or Possessors of any Lands or Tenements within any Parish have used to find a Chaplain to say Divine Service in the Parish Church, &c. time out of mind, &c. and afterwards they withdraw, and will not find such Chaplain, &c. then the Parson and Parishioners shall sue against them in the Spiritual Court, for to find such Chaplain in the Church: And if the Tenants or Possessors of the Land sue a Prohibition of the Matter shewed in Chancery, the

Parson and Parishioners shall have a Consultation to proceed, and by such Words: *Vobis significamus, quod in causa illa quatenus ad Cantariam præd' ad pristinum statum, &c. & ad debitam punitionem occasione subtractionis hujusmodi eidem, &c. imponend. per vos agitur, licite procedere, & ulterius facere poteritis quod ad forum Ecclesiasticum noveritis pertinere, dicta Prohibitione nostra, seu aliqua alia vobis in causa præd. impofterum dirigena, non obstante, &c.*

[54.]

And if it be after Time of Memory, viz. in the Time of R. 1. and before the Statute of Mortmain, the Parson and Parishioners shall have such Suit for a Chantry, &c. And if a Parson and Parishioners sue one such Tenant and Possessor of the Lands to find such Chaplain, &c. and he sue an Inhibition from the Court of Canterbury; or appeal unto the Court of Canterbury, or make such subtil Delays in the Court of Canterbury; then the Parson and Parishioners shall have a special Writ unto the Archbishop and his Officers: *Quod in casu & processu præd. coram vobis in Cur. Cant. virtute Appellationis præd' devolutis, quatenus ad Cantar. ad debitum statum reducere faciend'. ad debitam punitionem occasione subtractionis hujusmodi eidem, &c. imponend', & impon. faciend', & ad dictam sententiam in ipsum latam, si rite deducta fuer', in suorum-bore permanere faciend. per vos agitur, rite procedere, & ulterius facere poteritis, &c. dicta Prohib. nostra non obstante.*

If a Man devise an Ox or a Cow unto the Church for A Reparation thereof, or for the Churchyard, and he who hath the Cow or the Ox will not deliver the same unto the Churchwardens; then the Ordinary *ex officio*, or the Churchwardens may cite him, and sue him for the detaining of the Cow or Ox: And if the other Party sue a Prohibition, the Churchwardens shall have a Special Consultation. *Vobis significamus, quod in casu præd' quatenus ad restitutionem eidem Gardianis de Legat' præd', in forma præd', ac penam Canonica eidem imponend. pro detentione eorund' coram vobis tantumvis agitur, licite procedere, & ulterius facere poteritis quod ad forum Ecclesiasticum, &c. Prohibitione nostra non obstante.* And if he will not proceed upon that, they may sue an Attachment, &c.

And in many Cases a Man shall have a Special Consultation. As, if a Parson sue in the Spiritual Court for Tithes of great Trees which pass the Age of 20 Years, and makes his Libel by the Name of *Silva cadua*; now the Party may shew in the King's Bench, or in the Chancery, that the Trees were great Trees above the Age of 20 Years; and upon this Surmise he shall have a Special Consultation, to proceed *ita*

Breve de Vi Laica removenda.

121

quod de cadua, and not of other Trees which are past twenty Years growth, or the Age of twenty Years. And see the Statute for the same, *Anno 45 E. 3. cap. 31.*

If a Man have a Chapel within his Manor which is a donative Chantry, or presentable, and the Chaplain hath used to have the Tithes arising of the Demeans of the Manor Time out of Mind, &c. Now if a Parson (in whose Parish this Chapel is) sueth the Lord of the Manor, and also the Chaplain in the Spiritual Court, for the Tithes of the same Manor, they shall have a Prohibition, &c. because the Advowson of this Chapel may come unto the King by Wardship or Escheat, &c. And then the Parson within whose Parish this Manor and Chapel is, shall have a Special Writ of *Scire facias* against the Lord of the said Manor, and also against the Chaplain, returnable in the Chancery at a certain Day, if they can say any Thing wherefore a Consultation shall not be granted, and the Writ of Prohibition revoked and repealed; and further to do as the Court shall award in that Case. And in the End of the Writ shall be, *Et habeas ibi nomina eorum per quos ei scire feceris, &c. & hoc Breve, &c.* Which Writ appeareth in the Register, in the End of the Writs of *Significavit*.

See Com. 472. In Mo- lin's Case. Plow. com- mends this Form of Scire fa- cias; but there is another Form used at this Day.

Breve de Vi Laica removenda.

THIS Writ de *Vi Laica removenda* lieth as well upon a Surmise made by the Incumbent, or by him that is grieved, &c. without any Certificate thereof made in the Chancery by the Bishop, as upon a Certificate thereof made in the Chancery by the Bishop.

Old Na.Br. 33 Cent. and Mar- row in his Reading.

And when the Bishop makes Certificate into the Chancery the Force, then the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vic. Linc'. salutem. Ad requisitionem venerabilis Patris Lincoln' Episcopi, tibi precipimus, quod omnem Vim Laicam, se tenet in Ecclesia de I. sue diocesis, ad perturbandum ipsum Episcopum, quo minus officium suum Spirituale in Ecclesia illa exercere possit, sine dilatione amoveas ab eadem, &c. And he shall have an *Alias*, and a *Pluries*, and an *Attachment* against the Sheriff, directed unto the Coroners, if he do not serve the Writs.

And if the King do collate unto any Prebend of any Bishop come to him by Title, and the Bishop make resistance, the King's Presentee cannot have the corporal Possession thereof; then the Writ shall be directed unto the Sheriff, and shall be such:

Precipimus tibi, quod omnem Vim Laicam seu armatam que

se

Breve de Vi Laica removenda.

se tenet in dicta Ecclesia, vel dominiis eidem annexis, ad pacem nostram in Com. tuo perturband', sine dilatione amoveas ab eisdem; & si quos in hac parte resistentes inveneris, eos per corpora sua attachies, & in prisona nostra salvo custodias, ita quod eos habear coram nobis in Octab' Sancti Hil' &c. ubicunque, &c. ad respondend. nobis de contemptu & resistentia supradict'. Et habear ibi nomina eorum quos attachiaveris, & hoc Breve. And this Writ de Vi Laica removenda may be made returnable, or not returnable, at his Pleasure who will sue the Writ; and it may be returned into the Common Pleas as well as into the King's Bench.

[55.]

And note, that by this Writ the Sheriff ought not to remove the Incumbent who is in Possession of the Church, whether the Possession be of right or wrong, but only see to remove the Force, and to suffer the Incumbent for to enjoy the Possession: And if the Sheriff do amove, or would put out the Incumbent who is in Possession, the Incumbent shall have a Writ directed unto the Sheriff, commanding him that he do not put him out; and if he hath put him out, that without Delay he make him amends: And if he do not so do, the Party may have an *Alias*, and *Pluries*, and *Attachment* against the Sheriff. And the Form of the Writ de Vi laica removenda, without the Certificate is such:

Rex Vic. S. salutem. Pracipimus tibi, quod omnem vim Laicam seu etiam armatam potentiam, quæ se tenet in Præbenda de E. Ecclesia de C. ad pacem nostram perturband', sine dilatione amoveas ab ead': & si quos tibi resistent. inveneris in hac parte, tu assumt. tecum sufficien. posse Com. tui, si necesse fuerit, eos attachies per corpora eor', &c. ut supra.

And the Form of the Certificate of the Bishop is such: Excellentissimo Principi & Domino suo, Domino Henric. D. gratia, &c. W. permissione divina Ebor. Archiepiscopus, Ant. Primas, salutem in eo per quem Reges regnant & cuncta subsistunt Celsitudini vestre Regis notum facimus per præfentes, quod quidam, salutis sue immemores, possessionem Domini I. in Ecclesia C. nostra Dioc. canonice sibi collata, quam A. aliquando tenuit cupat', in nostr. offic. & libertatis Ecclesiastica & juris prædicti præjudicium impediunt & perturbant: Idcirco Excellencia vestra humiliter supplicamus, quatenus ad hanc vim & potestatem mod. amovend. brachium regalis potentie solita gratia apponatur ut inimicor. Christi rebellio sic per vestram reprimat. subsidium libertas Ecclesiastica sub vestr. defensionis clypeo tuta maneat illesa, & vos a Deo exinde retributionem condignam consequi valeatis, qui vos Ecclesie sue & populo per tempora conservet & servet. Dat. apud B. quarto Kalend', &c.

Writ of Waste.

THE Form of the Writ of Waste against Tenant in Dower doth vary from the Form against other Tenants; for the Writ of Waste against Tenant in Dower is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. fecerit te secur', &c. tunc sum. per bonos Sum. B. qua fuit uxor C. quod sit coram Justic. nostris apud West. in quinden. Trin', ostens. quare fecit Vastum, venditionem, destructionem, & exilium in terris, domibus, boscis, gardinis, & hominibus, quæ tenet in dotem de hereditate præd. A. in N. ad exhæredationem, &c. And in that Writ he doth not rehearse the Statute which gave the Writ of Waste, nor the Writ of Waste against the Guardian, because they were punishable at the Common Law, before the Statute, by Prohibition and Attachment thereupon, if they did Waste. And exilium in hominibus shall not be put in the Writ of Waste, if the Tenant in Dower, or other Tenant, do not misuse the Villains of the Manor, by reason whereof they depart from the Manor, or from their Tenures; and if they do, then it is Waste. And in a Writ of Waste against Tenant for Life or Years, he shall recite the Statute in such Form:

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. fecer. te secur', &c. tunc sum. B. &c. quare cum de communi consilio regni nostri Angl. provisum sit, quod non liceat alicui Vastum, venditionem, seu destructionem facere in terris, domibus, boscis, seu gardinis; idem B. de terris, domibus, & gardinis in L. quæ prædict. A. ei dimisit, &c. fecit Vastum, &c.

And if an Abbot bring a Writ of Waste against Tenant in Dower, the Writ shall be: *Ostens. quare fecit Vastum in terris, &c. quas tenet in dotem de jure Ecclesia ipsius, ad exhæredationem Ecclesiæ suæ, &c.* And shall not say, *de hereditate ipsius Abbat',* nor *ad exhæredationem ipsius Abbat', &c.* But if the Heir bring a Writ of Waste against the Tenant for Life of his Ancestors, then the Writ shall suppose that the Tenant holdeth *de hereditate, &c.* and that the Waste is done *ad exhæredationem suam, &c.* and that they have made Waste of lands they hold in Dower of the Wife, yer the Husband doth not hold in Dower.

And the Writ of Waste shall be always brought against the Tenant in Dower, or Tenant by the Courtesie, although they have granted over their Estates unto others.

If the Husband make a Feoffment of his Land, or a stranger doth abate after the Death of the Husband, or disleiseth the Husband in his Life-time, and afterwards the Wife

Wife recovereth her Dower against the Stranger, &c. if he bring a Writ of Waste against the Wife, the Writ shall make mention of the Recovery, &c. how she recovered the Land against him.

If a Feme hold in Dower of the King who hath the Reversion, and the King granteth the Reversion in Fee unto a Stranger, and afterwards the Feme committeth Waste; now the Grantee shall have a Writ of Waste, and the Writ shall make mention how she holdeth of the King, and how he hath granted the Reversion unto a Stranger, &c. and that she who held in Dower of the Stranger of the King's Grant hath committed Waste, &c. So if the Husband dieth, and the Heir maketh a Feoffment unto a Stranger in Fee, who assigneth Dower unto the Wife, and she commits Waste; the Writ shall make mention that she held in Dower of the Gift of her Husband by the Assignment of a Stranger, of whom the aforesaid Feme held in Dower of the Assignment which the Heir of the Husband hath made to the said Stranger, *ad exheredationem* of him who bringeth the Writ. The Form of the Writ of Waste where the Wife is endowed *ex assensu patris* is such :

[55] *Rex, &c. Si S. &c. tunc sum', &c. quæ fuit uxor R. quondam S. &c. ostens. quare fecit Vastum, &c. qu. tenet in dote de dono præd. R. quondam viri sui, ex assensu A. de B. patris prædicti R. de præf. S. ex assignatione ejusd. A. &c.* And if the Wife do recover her Dower against the Father, then the Writ of Waste shall make mention of the Recovery thus; *Et quod eadem Isabella in Cur' nostra coram Justic' nostris de Banco per considerationem ejusd. Cur' recuperavit, ut dorem suam, versus præf. A. ad exhered' ipsius S. &c.* And the Writ may be of Mills and Vivaries; and then the Writ shall be, *ostens. quare fecit Vastum de terris, domibus, molendinis, boscis, vivariis, & gardenis.*

And if a Guardian in Chivalry grant over his Estate, who maketh Waste, the Writ of Waste shall be brought against the Grantee, and not against the Guardian; and it is not like Tenant in Dower, or by the Courtesie: But if the Guardian do commit Waste, and afterwards granterth over his Estate, then the Heir shall have an Action of Waste against the Guardian, and not against the Grantee. And so if Tenant for Life or Years commit Waste, and granteth over his Estate, the Writ lieth against him who doth the Waste, and not against his Grantee. And the Form of the Writ against the Guardian is such: *Rex, &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc sum' &c. quare fecerit, &c. quæ habet vel habuit in custodia de hereditate, &c. ad exheredationem, &c.*

3 & 4 Eliz.
Dyer 206.
208.

40 E. 3. 33.
Finchden.
41 E. 3. 23.
Candish.
42 E. 3. 19.
per Curiam,
24 H. 8.
14, 20. ac.

And againſt the Executors of the Guardian the Writ is:
Sum', &c. B. & C. Em cutores Teſtamenti de, &c. quare fecer. Va-
ſum &c. quas habent in cuſtod poſt mortem præd. B. de hæred',
&c. ad exhered. &c.

In a Writ of Waſte againſt Tenant by the Courteſie, the 20H.6.1.ac.
 Form of the Writ by the Register is to recite the Statute;
 and yet it ſeemeth the Writ is good, although that he do
 not recite the Statute; and the Form of the Writ is:

Rex, &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc ſum', &c. quare cum de Com-
muſſio regni noſtri Angl. proviſum ſit, quod non liceat alicui Va-
ſum, venditionem, ſeu deſtructionem facere in terris, domibus, boſ-
ſis, ſeu gardinis ſibi dimiſſis ad terminum vite vel annorum, ſeu
de illis que per legem terr. tenent; idem B. de domibus quas tenet
per legem Angl. de hæreditate præd. A. in N. f. cit Vaſum, ad
exheredationem ipſius A. & contra formam proviſionis præd', ut
ſiſcitur. Et habeas, &c.

And if the Heir grant the Reverſion of Tenant by the
 Courteſie unto another in Fee, and the Tenant attorn, &c.
 then the Form of the Writ is ſuch:

Rex, &c. Si Abbas de B. &c. fecerit &c. tunc ſum. B. &c.
quare cum, ut ſupra, idem B. de domibus in N. quas tenet ad
vitam ſuam de præf. Abbate, quas A. de quo idem B. illas tenuit
per legem Angl. de hæreditate ipſius A. aſſign. inde præf. Abbati,
ſiſcit Vaſum, &c.

And if the Heir granteth the Reverſion unto another
 Stranger in Fee, and the Tenant by the Courteſie doth at-
 torn, and afterwards granteth over his Eſtate by the Cour-
 teſie to another Stranger, and afterwards that Stranger com-
 mitteth Waſte; now the Grantee of the Reverſion ſhall have
 his Action of Waſte againſt the Grantee of the Tenant by
 the Courteſie, for he cannot be Tenant by the Courteſie,
 if not of the Heir, &c.

But if the Tenant by the Courteſie grant over his Eſtate
 unto a Stranger, and the Grantee commit Waſte, the Heir ſhall
 have the Action againſt the Tenant by the Courteſie, and not
 againſt the Grantee who committed the Waſte. But if the Heir
 have obtained or granted the Reverſion in Fee, &c. and after
 the Tenant by the Courteſie attorn, and after grants over
 his Eſtate unto a Stranger who committeth Waſte; now the
 Grantee of the Reverſion ſhall not have an Action of Waſte
 againſt the Tenant by the Courteſie, but againſt the Gran-
 tee of the Tenant by the Courteſie. And if a Feme be Te-
 nant in Dower, and ſhe grant her Eſtate unto a Stranger, and
 after the Heir granteth the Reverſion in Fee unto another,
 and the Tenant attorneth, and after the Tenant for Term of 11 H. 4. 15.
 Life

10 H. 4. *At-* Life commits Waste; it seemeth that the Grantee in Rever-
torment sion shall have an Action of Waste against the Grantee of
 16. *The At-* the Tenant in Dower, as he shall have against the Grantee
torment of of the Tenant by the Courtesie. The Form of the Writ of
Tenant in Waste against the Tenant for Life or Years is such:
Dower is
good.

Rex, &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. B. &c. Cum de communi
consilio, &c. in terris, &c. sibi dimissis ad terminum vite vel an-
norum; idem B. de terris, domibus, boscis & gardinis in L. que
præd. A. præf. B. dimisit ad vitam ipsius B: Or thus, Qua F.
pater vel mater, vel aliqu. Antecess. præd. A. cujus hæres ipse est,
præf. B. dimis. ad terminum annor', fecit Vastum, &c. ad exha-
redationem, &c. & contra formam prævis. præd', ut dic'; & ha-
beas, &c.

11 E. 3.
 West. 113.

And by the Statute of Marleb. cap. 23. it is ordered, *Quod*
Firmarii, &c. non fac Vastum in domibus, &c. vel exil. de ho-
minibus. By which Statute the Writ of Waste *de Exilio homi-*
num is warranted, &c.

In a Writ of Waste, if the Premises of the Writ recite
Quod non liceat alicui facere Vastum in domibus, boscis, & gar-
dinis; in the End of the Writ it is said, That the Defendant hath
 done Waste in Lands, Houses, Woods, Gardens, and Exile
 of Men; so as there is more in the End of the Writ than
 is in the Premises, yet the Writ is good: And so if less
 be in the End of the Writ than is recited in the Premises,
 yet the Writ is good. As if it be recited, *Quod cum prævi-*
sum sit, quod non liceat alicui facere Vastum, &c. in terris, domi-
bus, boscis, & gardinis; and in the End it is recited, *Quod De-*
fend. fecit Vastum in terris only, or in boscis only, or in domi-
bus only; yet the Writ is good.

If an Abbot make a Lease for Life or Years, and dieth,
 and the Lessee afterwards committeth Waste, the Writ shall
 be such: *Rex, &c. Si Abbas, &c. tunc sum. B. Quare cum de*
communi consilio, &c. idem B. de domibus in L. quas præd. Ab-
bas, &c. (if the Abbot himself maketh the Lease;) and if
 his Predecessor made the Lease, then thus: *Quas R. quondam*
Abbas, &c. prædecessor præd' nunc Abbatis, præf. B. dimisit
ad vitam ipsius B. vel ad terminum annorum (if the Case be so)
fec. vastum, &c. ad exheredationem Eccl. ipsius Abbatis. And
 the like shall be for a Prior, or Master of an Hospital.

And against the Executors the Writ shall be; *Sum' I.*
K. Executores Testamenti L. quod sint, &c. iidem Executores
serv. quas præf. A. præd' L. dimisit ad terminum annor', sic Vastum
&c.

And if a Man make a Lease to a Feme Sole of Chases, and
 she take Husband, and the Lessee dieth, and she and her
 Husband

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 Estate,
 Writ n
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Husband commit Waste; the Writ for the Heir shall be thus:

Rex, &c. Si A. fecit, &c. tunc sum' B. & C. ux' ejus, quod, &c. quare cum, &c. iidem B. & C. de virvariis in L. qua tenent ad vitam ipsius C. ex dimissione quam F. pater præd' A. cujus hæres ipse est, inde fecit præf. C. fecit Vastum, &c.

And another Writ for the Heir: Where Land is leased to Husband and Wife, and the Heir, and the Husband dieth, and the Wife committeth Waste, the Writ shall be: *Eadem A. de domibus in L. quas tenet ad vitam suam, ex dimissione quam W. inde fecit eidem A. & præf. B. quond' viro suo, & hæred' ipsius B. patris præd' H. cuius hæres ipse est, fecit Vastum, &c.*

And another Writ: When a Gift is made unto the Husband and Wife, and unto the Heirs of the Body of the Wife, and the Wife dieth, and the Husband committeth Waste, the Heir shall have a Writ of Waste, and the Writ shall be:

Idem A. de domibus in B. quas tenet ad vitam suam, ex dimissione quam W. inde fecit præf. A. & M. quondam uxori ejus, & hæred. de corpore ipsius M. matris præd' B. cujus hæres ipse est, executibus, fecit Vastum, &c. contra formam, &c.

And if a Man leaseth Lands for Term of Life, and hath three or four Sisters, and dieth, and they make Partition of the Lands, and of the Reversion, and the Tenant for Life committeth Waste; that Sister and her Husband who hath the Reversion shall have a Writ of Waste, and the Writ shall be:

Rex, &c. Si A. de B. & M. ux. ejus, &c. tunc sum', &c. &c. quare cum de communi consilio, &c. idem F. de domibus, &c. in L. quas tenet ad vitam suam, ex dimissione S. de C. de parte ipsius M. ipsam de hereditat. qua fuit ipsius S. fratris ejus, cujus una hæred. ipsa est, per partitionem inter ipsas M. A. & B. sorores ejus S. inde factam, conting' fecit Vastum, &c. Or thus: Idem F. de domibus in L. quas tenet ad vitam suam de parte ipsius M. ex dimissione A. patris præd' M. cujus una hæred. ipsa est, de purparte ejusd. M. ipsam de hereditate præd. A. conting', fecit Vastum, &c. And if Tenant for Term of Life grant over his Estate unto another, and the Grantee committeth Waste, the Writ shall be:

Rex, &c. Si B. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. A. &c. idem A. in domibus in N. quas tenet ad vitam I. ex dimissione quam idem I. cui fecit B. illas dimisit ad eundem terminum, inde fecit præf. A. fecit Vastum, &c. And if Tenant for Term of Life grant over his Estate, and the Grantee granteth over his Estate, then the Writ shall be thus:

Rex

Rex, &c. Si M. de R. Præbendarius Præbenda de F. in Eccl. beati Petri Ebor', fecerit, &c. tunc sum' R. &c. quare cum, &c. idem R. de domibus in L. quas tenet ad terminum vite A. qui fuit ux. H. de N. ex dimissione M. de O. qui ill. tenuit ad eundem termin' ex dimissione ipsorum H. & A. cui quidam A. & M. de Q. quondam viro suo, W. B. quondam Præbendarius præd. Præbenda, predecessor præd' Præbendarii, ill' dimisit ad vitam eorund. M. de Q. & A. fecit Vastum, &c. ad exheredation. Præbend' ipsius R. & Contra formam provisionis præd', &c.

And by that it appeareth, that if a Prebendary or Parson maketh a Lease for Term of Life, he or his Successor shall have
 10 H. 7. 5. an Action of Waste. If M. leaseth Lands unto I. for Term of Life, and dieth, and L. Son and Heir of the said M. granteth the Reversion unto H. in Fee, and H. granteth this Reversion unto A. in Fee, and afterwards the Tenant for Life committeth Waste; now the Writ of Waste brought by A. shall be such:

Rex, &c. Si A. fecit, &c. tunc sum' I. &c. quare, &c. id. I. de domibus in L. quas tenet ad vitam suam de præf. A. ex assignatione K. de quo idem I. illas tenuit ad vitam suam, ex assignatione quam L. filius & hæres M. qui ill. præf. I. dimisit ad eund. terminum, inde fecit eid. H. fecit Vastum, &c.

If S. and K. his Wife seized in Fee, lease the Land unto O. for Term of Life, and afterwards S. dieth, and D takes H. to Husband, and K. granteth the Reversion unto A. in Fee, and afterwards D. attorneth, and committeth Waste, and A. bringeth Waste, the Writ shall be:

Rex, &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc sum', &c. B. quod sit, &c. idem B. de domibus in N. quas tenet ad vitam suam de præf. A. assignatione quam H. & K. ux. ejus, quæ quidem K. & S. quondam vir suus, illas præf. B. dimiser. ad eundem terminum, inde fecer. præf. A. fecit Vastum, &c. If N. leaseth Lands for Years unto F. which F. maketh I. his Executor, and dieth, and leaseth the Lands unto R. and afterwards N. granteth the Reversion in Fee to P. and P. granteth the Reversion to A. in Fee, and after R. Tenant for Life, committeth Waste; the said M. shall have a Writ of Waste, and the Writ shall be:

[58.] *Rex Vic', &c. Si M. fecerit, &c. tunc sum', &c. R. quod sit, &c. id. R. in domibus in L. quas tenet ad termin. annor', ex dimiss. I. Exec. Testam. F. cui N. illas dimisit ad eund. terminum præf. M. ex assign. P. de quo idem R. ill. tenuit ad eund. termin. ex assign. quam præd. N. inde fecit præf. P. fecit Vastum, &c.*

P. leased Lands unto *E.* and *A.* his Wfe, and unto the Heirs of *E.* and afterwards *E.* dieth, and *B.* his Son and Heir granteth the Reversion unto *G.* in Fee, afterwards *A.* committeth Waste; the Writ shall be :

Rex, &c. Si C. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. A. &c. quare cum, &c. idem A. in domibus in B. quas tenet ad vitam suam de pred. C. ex assign. quam B. filius & heres E. cui pref. A. quondam ux. sua, E. illas dimisit, habend. eisda' E. & A. & her. ipsius E. inde fecit pref. C. fecit Vastum, &c.

M. leaseth Lands for Life unto *C.* and *A.* her Husband, and *A.* dieth, and *C.* taketh to Husband *T.* of *F.* and *T.* and *C.* his Wife lease the Lands unto *P.* of *F.* who leaseth the Lands unto *J.* and afterwards *M.* granteth the Reversion unto *R.* in Fee, and *J.* committeth Waste, and *R.* bringeth a Writ of Waste; the Writ shall be such :

Rex, &c. Si R. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. J. &c. quare cum, &c. eadem J. in domibus vel terris quas tenet ad vitam C. ux. T. de F. de pref. R. ex assign. M. de quo P. de H. qua ill. pref. J. ad terminum illum dimisit, ill. tenuit ad eund. terminum. ex dimissione pred. T. & C. cui quidem C. & A. quondam viro suo, pref. M. ill. dimisit ad vitam eorund. A. & C. inde fecit pref. R. fecit Vastum, &c.

R. leaseth Lands unto *Amice* and *J.* her Husband for Term of their Lives, the Remainder to *N.* Daughter to *J. D.* for Term of her Life, the Remainder to the right Heirs of *J. D.* and afterwards *T.* (right Heir of *J. D.*) granteth that Remainder unto *B.* of *C.* in Fee, and afterwards *J.* (Husband of *Amice*) dieth, and she committeth Waste; the Writ of Waste shall be such :

Rex, &c. Si B. de C. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. &c. Amic', que fuit uxor, &c. quare cum, &c. eadem Amicia in boscis, &c. quos tenet ad vitam suam de pref. B. de C. ex assign. quam T. cons. & heres J. D. de quo eadem Amicia illos tenuit ad eund. termin', ex dimiss. quam R. inde fecit pref. A. & J. quondam viro suo, ad vitam eorund. A. & J. ita quod post mortem eorund. A. & J. pred. bose. N. filia J. D. ad totam vitam suam ulterius remanet, & post mortem ipsius N. iidem bosci rectus har. pred. J. D. remanent, inde fecit pref. A. fecit Vastum, &c.

And by this Writ it appeareth, that he in the Reversion shall have a Writ of Waste against the Tenant for Life, where there is a mean Estate in Remainder for Life to another. *Quare?*

There is another Writ of Waste in this Form.

Rex, &c. S. J. & C. fec', &c. tunc sum', &c. J. &c. quare, &c. eadem J. de omnibus, &c. quas tenet ad vitam suam per Finem inde in Curia nostra coram W. de C. & Sociis suis Justic. nostris
O ds

de Banco per Breve nostrum inter præd. C. & I. R. de P. leuæ, & quæ post mortem præd. T. & I. præf. C. & I. & hered. de corpor' eorund' I. & C. exeunt', remanere debent per formam Finis præa', fecit Vastum, &c.

And if a Man leaseth Lands for Term of Life unto E. the Remainder to M. for Life, and afterwards granteth the Reversion in Fee to one B. Father of R. whose Heir the said B. is; and afterwards the first Tenant for Life dieth, and the Tenant in the Remainder entreth, and committeth Waste; now the Writ shall be :

Rex, &c. Si R. fec', &c. tunc sum', &c. I. de C. & M. ux. ejus, &c. quare cum, &c. iidem I & M. in terris quas tenent ad vitam ipsius M. de præf. R. ex assign. quam I. de C. qua terram præd' I. de E. ad totam vitam suam, ita quod post mortem ipsius I. de E. eadem terra præf. M. ad totam vitam suam habend. remaner', dimisit, inde fecit B. patri præd. R. cujus heres ipse est, fecer' Vastum, &c.

And there are other Forms of Writs in the Register which are not mentioned here for the Length of them; ideo quare librum.

3 H. 6. 1.
Nota.

21 E. 3. 3.
& 27. contr.
16 E. 3.
West. 100.
contr.

And there is another Form of Writ of Waste for the Lord by Escheat, who hath the Reversion by Escheat, &c.

And there is a Writ of Waste in the Register for him in the Reversion against Tenant by *Elegit* who hath Lands and Tenements in Execution for Debt or Damages. And so against Tenant by *Elegit* who hath Lands in Execution by Recognizance of Debt: And also against his Executor who hath Lands in Execution by *Elegit*. And it seemeth to stand with good Reason that the Action doth lie.

But some say, that he against whom the Execution is sued shall not have an Action of Waste, because he may have a Writ of *Venire facias ad computandum*, &c. and there the Waste shall be recovered in the Debt; but by the Action of Waste he shall recover treble Damages, and so it seemeth he shall not do by that Writ of *Venire facias ad computandum*.

And also if a Man hath Lands in Execution by *Elegit* and afterwards he in the Reversion granteth the Reversion unto a Stranger in Fee; that the Grantee shall have an Action of Waste against the Tenant by *Elegit* seems reasonable because the Waste is to his Disinheritance, and he ought not to satisfie the Debt due by the Grantor.

And see 21 E. 3. in Title *Scire facias*, whether Recognizance for had a *Scire facias* upon his Surmise that the Recognizance had levied all the Debt by cutting of Trees.

If a Man have Common of Estovers in the Woods of another

another, and he who is Tenant and Owner of the Wood cutteth down all the Wood, he who ought to have the Estovers shall not have an Action of Waste, but shall have an Assise of his Estovers: For the Action of Waste doth not lie but upon a Lease made, or against Tenant by the Courtesie, or Tenant in Dower, or Guardian.

If Guardian in Chivalry commit Waste, the Heir shall have an Action of Waste as well at full Age as within Age.

And if a Man be in Ward unto the Lord by Reason of the Use of Lands, because that certain Persons were seised in Fee of the Lands holden by Knights Service unto the Use of his Father and his Heirs; now if the Guardian commit Waste, the Heir within Age, or of full Age, shall have the Action of Waste against the Guardian, and yet the Heir hath not the Reversion of the Lands, but the Use only. But that is given by the Statute of 4 H. 7. cap. 17.

And if the Guardian do commit Waste, he shall lose the Wardship; and if the Wardship be not sufficient to Answer the Damages for the Waste, then he shall render Damages unto the Value over and above the Loss of the Wardship, by the Statute of Gloucester, cap. 5.

If the King commit the Wardship of the Heir in Ward unto another, and the Committee doth Waste; then upon a Surmise made thereof in Chancery, the King shall send a Writ unto the Escheator, to go to the Land, and see if Waste be done, and to certify the King thereof in the Chancery.

If Escheators do commit Waste in Lands which they have in their Hands in Custody; the Heir within Age, or of full Age, shall have an Action of Waste, and shall recover treble Damages against them, and they shall suffer Imprisonment two Years at the least, at the King's Pleasure. And so if Escheators do commit Waste in other Lands seised into the King's Hands by Enquest of Office. Anno 36 E. 3. cap. 13.

And Escheators, or other Guardians of Lands, in the Vacation of the Temporalities of Bishopricks or Abbies, shall do no Waste, &c. Anno 14 E. 3. pro Clero, cap. 4 & 5.

And if Tenant for Term of Life, or in Dower, or by the Courtesie, or for Years, grant over their Estate unto divers unknown Persons, &c. to defraud him in the Reversion, and afterwards Waste is committed; he in the Reversion shall have an Action of Waste against the first Tenant who took the Profits, &c. Anno 11 H. 6. cap. 5.

There is another Writ of Waste which lieth betwixt two Tenants in Common of Lands, or a Wood in Fee-simple, and the Form of the Writ is such:

[59.]

Note, 12 H. 4. 3. per Hankford, in a Writ of Waste the Writ doth not recite the Statute, which proves that a Prohibition was against the Guardian at the Common Law.

Writ of Waste.

Rex, &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. &c. B. offens. quare cum iidem A. & B. teneant boscum de J. in N. pro indiviso, prad. B. de eodem bosco fecit Vastum, &c. ad exheredationem ipsius A. &c. Et habeas ibi, &c. And this Writ lieth as well of Lands, Piscary, Turbary, and the like, as of Woods when they are holden in Common. See the Statute of *West. 2. Cum duo vel tres, &c. Turbariam, cap. 22.*

The Heir within Age shall have an Action of Waste against the Guardian in Socage.

The Heir at full Age shall have an Action of Waste against the King's Committee, &c.

22 H. 1. 25. If two have a Reversion unto them, and unto the Heirs of one of them, they shall join in an Action of Waste against the Tenant for Life.

28 H. 6. Guardian in Socage shall not punish Waste done by a Stranger.

46 E. 3. 17. Waste shall be brought against Tenant for Life, where there is a Mesne Estate for Years between the Tenant for Life and him in the Reversion.

48 E. 3. 16. And it appeareth by the Register, that the Writ of Waste shall be maintainable, although the Mesne in the Remainder for Term of Life be between the Tenant for Life and him in the Reversion.

50 E. 3. 4. Where a Lease is made unto the Husband and Wife for Life or Years, there the Wife shall not be punished, after the Death of her Husband, for Waste done by the Husband.

2 H. 4. 3. *Old Na. Bre. 36. M. 3. E. 3.* The Tenant may cut Trees to mend Houses, &c. and to do Reparations. But if Houses decay by the Default of the Tenant, to cut Trees to amend them is Waste.

7 H. 6. 33 ac. 40 A. 22. Where Waste is done by the King's Enemies, or by Tempest, the Tenant shall not be punished for the same.

20 E. 3. Cutting of dead Wood is not Waste. And if a Man cut Wood to burn, where he hath sufficient Head-wood, it is Waste.

2 H. 6. 11. Also it is not Waste to suffer Lands to lie fresh, and not to manure them, and to suffer them to grow full of Thorns, &c.

7 H. 6. 38. Also it is not Waste to fell seasonable Wood, which is used to be felled every twenty Years, or within that Time.

40 E. 3. 25. If a Man fell Trees it is Waste; and if he suffer the Germans upon the Roots of the Trees to be again newly destroyed, the same is new Waste.

9 H. 6. 66. And if a Man do not repair the Banks, by Reason whereof the Land is drowned, the same is Waste.

20 H. 6. 1.

And

And if a Man plough Meadow, &c. it is Waste. A Wall or Pale, which is covered with Thabe or Timber, may be Waste, if the Tenant suffer them to be uncovered, by Reason whereof, &c. And the digging of Gravel, or Stone, or Coals, shall be said Waste. 25 H. 3. Waste 131.
20 H. 6. 1.
22 H. 6. 24.
16 H. 2. ac.

Housebote, Haybote, and Firebote, do appertain unto a Termor of Common Right, and he may take Wood for the same. H. 21 H. 6.

A Bishop, or a Master of an Hospital, or a Parson, shall not punish Waste done in the Time of their Predecessors. But an Abbot or Prior shall. See 57 E.

Tenant in Tail, after possibility of Issue extinct, shall not be punished for Waste.

Cutting down Willows in the Sight of the Manor is adjudged Waste. [60.]
P. 40. E. 3.

Lessee for Life, Remainder in Tail, the Remainder in Fee unto the Lessee for Life, if he do commit Waste, he shall be punished by him in the Remainder in Tail; and yet the Lessee for Life hath the Remainder in Fee, but there is a Mesne Estate of Inheritance, &c. 50 E. 3. 3.

If a Man cut Trees of the Value of 3 s. 4 d. it hath been adjudged Waste. 14 H. 4. 11.
38 E. 3. 7.

If a Man maketh a Lease for one Year, or half a Year, and the Tenant do Waste, the Lessor shall have Waste, and the Writ shall say, *Quas tenet ad Terminum Annorum*, and in the Count he shall shew the Special Matter. Graunge to
the Value of
40s. wasted,
and yet no
Waste, say
they.

A Termor may cut the Under-wood, growing under the great Woods and tall Woods; but if there be not any tall Wood, then he cannot cut the Wood. P. 41 E. 3.

And a Man may have Action of Waste, and Count upon several Leases. M. 44 E. 3.

The Guardian shall not be punished for Waste done by a stranger, &c. but a Termor shall, &c.

If Tenant in Tail leaseth the Lands for his own Life, he shall have an Action of Waste against the Tenant, if Waste be done.

The Grantee by Fine of the Reversion shall not have a Writ of Waste against the Tenant, before the Tenant attorn: Lit. 131.

if a Reversion escheat unto the Lord, he shall have Waste against the Tenant without Attornment.

And so if the King grant the Reversion by Letters Patent, the Grantee shall have Waste without Attornment. 34 H. 6. 51.
6 E. 3. 17.

And so if a Man deviseth the Reversion unto another in Fee, upon Waste done, the Devisee shall have Waste without Attornment. Attorn. 13.
12 E. 4. 3.

And none shall have an Action of Waste but he who hath

10 H. 7. 5. an Estate in Fee-simple, or in Fee-tail. But a Parson or Prebendary shall have a Writ of Waste upon their Lease, yet some say that they have not the Fee-simple in themselves alone.

45 E. 3. 9. And if Tenant for Term of Life commit Waste, and afterwards alieneth in Fee, yet the Writ of Waste lieth against him: Otherwise it is if the Waste be done after the Alienation made, as is said; *tamen quare.*

3 H. 7. 11. & 5 H. 7. 24. If an Abbot committeth Waste in Lands which he hath in Ward, and dieth, the Successor shall not be charged. But if he be deposed, the Successor shall be charged, *M. 49 E. 3.*

For the Reason of the Case. A Writ of Waste shall be maintainable against one upon a Lease made unto him until he be promoted unto a Benefice, and the Writ shall suppose *quod tenet ad terminum vite*. And so of a Lease made to endure from such a Feast unto such a Feast, the Writ shall suppose *quod tenet ad terminum annorum* in that Case, and by the Court the special Matter shall be shewed.

40 Ass. 22. Destruction of Villains by Tillage, adjudged Waste. Waste done by a Guardian unto the Value of 10 d. was adjudged Waste, and the Plaintiff recovered. *H. 34 E. 3.*

Waste 24. The Termor is not bound for to repair the Houses which are ruinous at the Time of the Lease made unto him.

by Knevir. a House which was newly built and not covered was abated by the Guardian. and no Waste. But if a Frame which was once covered in the Life of the Lessor, if the Lessee do erase it after his Death; the Heir shall have Waste. *M. 11 E. 3.*

If there be two Coparceners, and one hath Issue, and dieth, and her Husband is Tenant by the Courtesie, and committeth Waste, his Son shall not have an Action of Waste against him without naming the other Coparcener: But if he bring his Writ, it shall abate. *Quod vi. P. 2. H. 6. Title Waste.*

If there be Tenants in common *pro indiviso*, and one committeth Waste, the other two ought to join in an Action of Waste against the Third. See for that, *M. 3 E. 2. Waste.*

If the Guardian commit Waste, and the Heir being within Age, bringeth an Action of Waste, the Guardian thereby loses the Wardship, and Damages for so much as is wasted besides the Value of the Wardship which is lost; but if the Heir at full Age do bring a Writ of Waste against him who was Guardian, and recover, then he shall recover treble Damages against the Guardian, because the same is out of the Statute of Gloucester, which saith, that the Guardian shall

45 E. 3. 3. 20.

lose the Wardship; for he cannot lose the Wardship there; and therefore he is not in that Case as Tenant in Dower or by the Courtesie are, who were punishable in Waste by the Common Law, *Quod vi. M. 12 H. 4. 3.* in the Title of Waste, the Opinion of *Thirning*.

Writ of Estrepmēt. *Quere if this be a Writ of Right*

There are two Manner of Writs of Estrepmēt. One is 3 H. 6. 16: when a Man hath a real Action depending, as a *Forfeiture*, or a *Dum fuit infra etatem*, or a Writ of Right, or such Action wherein the Demandant shall not recover Damages; then he may sue this Writ of Estrepmēt against the Tenant, inhibiting him that he do not make Waste, nor strip, pendant the Action: And this is properly before Judgment is given for the Demandant.

And another Writ of Estrepmēt lieth for the Demandant, where he hath Judgment to recover Seisin of Land, and before Execution sued by *Habere facias seisinam*, he may sue this Writ, that the Tenant do not waste or strip: And this Writ doth recite the Recovery and the Judgment, &c. And also the Demandant may have a Writ of Estrepmēt directed to the Sheriff, commanding him that he do not suffer the Tenant to do waste or strip.

Trespass, and no Process of Utlawry, for that it is a Preeyre. 14 H. 7. 10. If the Defendant plead in arrest of Judgment, or Release be pleaded after Verdict, or if the Justices take Advice of their Judgment, the Party may have Estrepmēt, by Read, 2 H. 6. 13. 4 El. Dy. 210.

And some say that this Writ of Estrepmēt doth not lie in such Action where the Demandant shall recover Damages against the Tenant. But it seemeth reasonable that the Demandant have such Writ where he doth recover Damages, as where not: For it may be that the Tenant is not of Ability to satisfy the Demandant for his Damages. And also if the Tenant shall be suffered to let the Houses to fall to decay, or to pull them down, and to destroy the Parks and Chases, it should be very inconvenient.

And in every real Action the Demandant may have a Writ unto the Sheriff, commanding him, that he see that the Statute which ordaineth the Estrepmēt be observed; and that he do not suffer the Tenant to do such strip: And by the like Reason he may have the Writ against the Tenant, where he may receive Damages, &c.

And if the Tenant do make a Feoffment hanging the Plea, the Demandant may have a Writ of Estrepmēt against the Tenant and against his Feoffee, &c. And by the same

same Reason it seemeth that he may have a Writ of Estrepment against the Tenant and those who are his Servants, naming their Names, &c. although they have nothing in the Tenancy. *Quare tamen. Vid. T. 5 E. 2. Tit. Estrepment.*

34 E. 3.

Estrepment

15. 15. E. 3.

Dyer 325.

In an Assise, and in every real Action, where the Demandant shall recover Damages, he may have a Writ of Estrepment for Strip made after the Judgment, and before Execution: But for Corn cut and carried away after Judgment, and before Execution sued forth by the Demandant, the Demandant shall not have a Writ of Estrepment. *Quare* what Remedy he shall have: It seemeth none; for the Tenant may take the Profits of the Lands before Execution, as I think, for it shall not be said Estrepment, if not that the Tenant do such a Thing which shall be said Waste if a Termor had done it.

18. H. 8. 5.

Note, A

Man cannot

have this

Writ be-

tween the

Award of

the Writ and the Return;

for the Statute giveth it pendent the Writ, and it is re-

pendent till returned. See 12 R. 2. Estrepment 6. by Charlton, he shall not recover

Damages for Waste before the Judgment against the Tenant of the Land.

And when a Man purchaseth his original Writ directed to the Sheriff, then may be purchased his Writ of Estrepment against the Tenant, if he will; or a Writ unto the Sheriff, commanding him to see that the Statute which ordaineth the Estrepment be observed.

And if a Man sueth a Writ of Right unto the Lord of a Court-Baron, there he may sue a Writ out of the Chancery, directed to the Sheriff, that he see that Waste be not done, &c. or he may sue a Writ out of the Chancery, directed to the Party himself, commanding him that he shall not do Waste, &c. and an Attachment thereupon. And when the Writ is depending in the Common Pleas, then the Demandant shall have the Writ of Estrepment out of the Common Pleas, or out of the Chancery, at his Election.

3 H. 6. 13.

And the Writ may be directed unto the Sheriff and the Party; or he may have several Writs, one to the Sheriff, and the other to the Party.

3 H. 6. 16.

12 R. 2. Br.

Estrep-

ment 13.

they were at

Issue, if it

were before

the Delive-

And hanging the Action the Tenant may do Waste, and shall not be punished, because it is before the Prohibition delivered unto him; but only for that Waste done after the Prohibition delivered.

And if a Stranger of his own Wrong do Waste after the Prohibition delivered unto the Tenant, and against the Tenant's Will, then the Tenant shall not be punished for that Waste, &c.

Writ de Partitione facienda.

137

In a *Scire facias* to execute a Fine, if the Tenant do commit Waste, the Demandant may sue a Writ of Estreptment, 33 H. 6. 6.
14 H. 7. 7.
2 H. 6. 13.
&c.

In an Assise, the Tenant did Waste after Verdict, and before Judgment given, and afterwards the Plaintiff had Judgment, and afterwards sued a Writ of Estreptment against the Tenant for the Waste done by him after the Verdict, and before Judgment; and it was awarded, that the Writ was well brought. *H. 21 E. 3.*

And a Writ of Estreptment against the Tenant for Waste done after the Judgment, and before Execution, was maintainable at the Common Law before the Statute. 33 H. 6. 6.
cont. by
some.

And if a *Formedon* be brought of a Manor, and after the Estreptment is brought against the Tenant, and afterwards a Tenancy doth escheat unto the Manor, and the Tenant doth commit Waste in that Manor, he shall be punished for the same, and yet it is not demanded by the Writ, but Sureties were demanded by the Writ in the Name of the Manor, and the Land cometh in lieu of the Services, &c. 15 Eliz.
Dyer 325.
ac. 4 E. 3.
32 Br. E.
streptment
12.

If a Man do recover in a Writ of Waste, he shall have a Writ of Estreptment against the Defendant for Waste done after the Judgment, and before the Execution. 14 H. 7. 10.
Cutler and
Koble.

In Attaint in the Common Pleas, the Plaintiff shall have the Writ of Estreptment against the Defendant out of the Common Pleas, if he will, or out of the Chancery. 21 E. 3. 3.
Br. Estreptment 7.

If a Man sue a *Juris utrum* against several Tenants, as he may, or a *Scire facias* against several Tenants, there he may have an Estreptment against any of the Tenants, and not against them all. And so it seemeth if a *Formedon* be brought against two Tenants jointly, the Demandant may have an Estreptment against one Tenant only. Quære, If
Justices of
Assise may
award this
Writ.
34 E. 3. E.
itrepment
14. 5 E. 2.

Estreptment 11. Joint-tenancy at the Original is a good Plea; otherwise if it was Joint-tenant at the Time of the Judgment given.

And in a *Juris utrum* sued in London, a Man shall have a Writ of Estreptment directed to the Sheriff of London, as appeareth by the Register.

Writ de Partitione facienda.

THE Writ de Partitione facienda is such:

Rex, &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. sum. B. &c. ostens. quare quum A. & B. insimul & pro indiviso teneant tres acras terre cum pertin. de hereditate qua fuit M. matris predict. A & B. cujus

cujus hered. ipsa sunt, in I. eidem B. Partitioni nostræ inde inter eas secundum Legem & consuetudinem regni Angl. faciend. contradic'. & eam facere non permittit, minus juste, ut dicit'. & hab. ibi Sum'. & hoc Breve.

9 H. 5. 15.
Quare if
Parceners of
Lands in
Tail shall
have a
Writ of
Partition.

[34.]

And if the Husband hath one Part of the Land by purchase, and the other Parcel in the Right of his Wife, and another Coparcener hath another Part as one of the Heirs of the common Ancestor; then the Husband and the Wife shall have a Writ of Partition against the three Coparceners, and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic', &c. Si I. & M. uxor ejus fecer', &c. Sum' M. &c. ostens. quare cum idem I. ut in jure ipsius M. de purparte ipsorum de Manerio de T. quod fuit A. patris prædict'. M. cujus una hered. ipsa est, contingent. idemque I. virtute Fœoffamenti sibi pr. F. filiam & alteram heredem prædict' A. de purparte ipsius F. de eodem Manerio contingent. facti, ac præf. M. filia & tertia her. ejusdem A. insimul & pro indiviso teneant Manerium præd. cum pertin', eadem M. Partitione inde, &c.

And there is a Rule in the Register such, that is to say, That Anno 12. at York, was sealed a Writ de Partitione facienda betwixt Strangers; and there it was said, that a Man should have the same in every Case without de hereditate in the Writ: And it's there said, that that Writ was never seen before.

And if a Man will sue a Writ of Partition for Lands in London, then he shall have a Writ unto the Mayor and Sheriffs of London in the Nature of an Audita querela, and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Majori & Vic Lond. salut'. Ex parte S. de H. & I. uxor. ejus nobis est ostens. quod cum ipsi R. & S. insimul & pro indiviso teneant unum mesuag. cum pertin. in Lond' idem R. & S. Partitioni inde secundum Legem & consuet. ejusdem Civitat. sciend. contradic', & eam fieri non permitt', in ipsorum S. & I. dampnum non modicum & gravamen, & contra Consuetud. Civitatis illa hactenus obtentam & approbatam: Vobis igitur præcip', quod audita ipsorum S. & I. in hac parte querel', & testificatis coram vobis R. & S. auditisque hinc inde partium rationibus iisdem S. & I. in præmissis ulterius fieri faciatis quod de jure & secundum Consuetudinem Civitatis prædictæ fuerit faciend', ut hactenus in casu consimili fieri consuevit. Teste, &c.

And by that it appeareth that by the Custom of London one Joint-tenant, or Tenant in common, shall have a Writ of Partition against his Companion.

And Partition may be made in the Chancery, where one of the Coparceners is in ward to the King.

Writ de Partitione facienda.

139

D And Partition may be made of an Advowson or of a Reversion, that one shall have the Reversion of such Acres, and another shall have the Reversion of others Acres; and such Partition may be without Deed.

E And it appeareth in 3 E. 4. that Tenants in common may make Partition by Deed.

F And Partitions betwixt Husbands and Wives shall bind the Wives, if they be equal. And by Partition made of a Manner without speaking of the Advowson, the Advowson doth remain in common. And Joint-tenants do make Partition of a Mill without Deed, and adjudged good. Trin. 47 E. 3.

G If one Coparcener doth lease her Part unto another Coparcener for Years, yet she shall have a Writ of Partition against her Sister during the Term of Years.

H After Partition in the Chancery, she which is within Age, after she cometh of full Age, if she have too little, shall have a Writ de Partitione facienda against her Sister; or a Scire facias, upon the Record of the Partition in the Chancery, against her Coparcener, which shall be returned into the Chancery, &c. to shew wherefore new Partition or Extent shall not be made, &c.

I And Partition betwixt Coparceners, that one shall have the Occupation of the Land from Easter until August, solely and in Severalty to her self, and then that the others shall occupy the Lands solely and severally from August to Easter, yearly to them and theirs Heirs, is adjudged a good Partition in the Time of King E. 1.

K And by the same Reason it seemeth a good Partition, if two Coparceners have two Manors by descent, and they make a Partition, that one shall occupy one Manor one Year, and the other the other Manor for that Year, and then that he who occupied one Manor one Year, should occupy the other Manor for the Year following; and so they and their Heirs shall change every Year, and occupy the Manor which the other Coparcener did occupy the Year before.

L And also Coparceners may make Partition for Term of Life, or for Years.

M And also Partition, that one shall have the Land which is entailed, and the other the Fee-simple Land, is a good Partition; and the Process in this Writ is Sum, Attachment, and Distress infinite.

Writ

Writ de Excommunicato capiendo.

20 H. 6. 1.
Not good by
his ordina-
ry Seal.

8 H. 6. 3.
The Arch-
deacon hath
certify, and
it is said
that he was
Ordinary
immediate,
and yet it is
doubted
whether
good or no,
because the
King cannot
have benefit
to seize Tem-
poralties for
that he hath
not Tempo-
ralties as a
Bishop hath.

[63.]

BEfore this Writ shall be granted, the Contumacy and Contempt made by the Party unto Holy Church ought to be certified into the Chancery by the Bishop, by Letters under his Seal. But this Certificate by Letters may be made into the Chancery by a Bishop elect, before he be consecrated: And also the same may be certified by Letters of the Chancellor or Vicar-General, when the Bishop is beyond the Seas, or out of his Diocese, *in remotis agenda*, &c. And although that the Bishop be in his Diocese, yet the Certificate of the Vicar-General by his Letters unto the Chancery, reciting that the Bishop is *in remotis agenda*, is good, and shall not be traversed. And in Time of Vacation of the Bishoprick, the Certificate ought to be made by the Guardians of the Spiritualties for the Time being, or by the Archbishop, &c. if he be Guardian of the Spiritualties.

And upon this Writ he shall have an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, and if they are not answered, an Attachment against the Sheriff, directed unto the Coroners, returnable in the King's Bench.

And if the Excommunicate hath made Satisfaction unto the Church for his Contumacy and Contempt, &c. then the Bishop or Vicar-General, or the Guardian of the Spiritualties, &c. as before is said, ought to certify the King in the Chancery, that the Party hath made Satisfaction unto the Church for the Contempt, &c. and thereupon he shall have such Writ to the Sheriff, *viz.*

Rex Vic. Linc. salut'. Cum S. & I. quos ad denunciations Decani & Capituli Ecclesie beati Petri Ebor. sede vacante, or thus, ad denunciation. vener. Patris A. Winton Episcopi, tanquam excommunicatos, & claves contemptentes, per corpora sua, secundum Consuetud'. And, per te iusticiari preceperimus, donec sancte Ecclesie tam de contemptu quam de injur. ei illata ab eis fuerit satisfact'; jamque ex ipsis Decan. & Capitulo, or thus, ab ipso Episcopo Absolution. beneficium in form. meruerunt obtiner, sicut iidem Decanus & Capitul', or thus, sicut idem Episc. per Literas suas patentes nobis significaver', vel significavit: Tibi precipimus, quod ipsos S. & I. a prisona qua detinent' si ea occasione, & non alia, detinent' in eadem, sine dilatione deliberari facias, &c.

And if the Sheriff will not execute that Writ, he shall have an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, and Attachment against the Sheriff, directed unto the Coroners, returnable into the King's Bench.

And

And if the Party excommunicated, who is so taken and in Prison, offer sufficient Caution or Surety, to abide the Ordinances and Rules of the Holy Church, and the Judges there and the Ordinary do refuse for to take such Caution or Surety, then he may have another Writ unto the Bishop to admit of his Caution, and the Writ is such :

Writ de Cautione admittenda.

REX venerabili, &c. Ex parte A. Cum ad denunciationem vestram tanquam excommunicatum & claves Ecclesie contempnens, per corpus suum, secundum Consuetudinem Ang', per Vic. nostrum Lincoln. &c. Justiciari preceperimus, donec sanct. Ecclesie, &c. esset satisfactum; Nobis est ostensum, quod licet idem A. vobis frequent. obtulerit idoneam Cautionem de parend. mandatis Ecclesie in forma juris, ut per hoc Absolutionis beneficium consequi posset, vos nihilominus Cautionem hujusmodi ab eo admittere hactenus recusastis, de quo miramur: Et quia nolumus quod idem A. diutius in prisona contra justitiam detineatur; Vobis mandamus, quod, accepta a prefato A. Cautione predicta, ipsum A. a prisona qua occasione premissa detinet, deliberari mandetis, alioquin quod nostrum est in hac parte exequemur, &c.

And if the Bishop will not send unto the Sheriff to deliver the Person so excommunicated, then he shall have such a Writ out of the Chancery for to deliver him.

Rex Vic', &c. Ex parte A. qui ad denunciationem venerabil', &c. and rehearse the Writ sent before unto the Bishop for Deliverance of the Prisoner, &c. Et quia nolumus quod idem A. diutius in prisona. contr. justitiam detineat; Tibi precipimus, quod a propria person. tua accedas ad prefat. Episc', & ex parte nostra monas & efficaciter indices, ut, accepta ab eodem A. Cautione predicta, ipsum A. a prisona predicta, mandet deliberari. Et si idem Episcopus vel Custos in presentia tua id facere noluerit, tunc ipsum A. a prisona predicta, si ea occasione, & non alia detineatur in eadem, deliberari fac'. Teste, &c.

And upon this Writ he shall have an *Alias* and a *Pluries* unto the Sheriff; and if he do not serve the Writs, he shall have Attachment against the Sheriff, but so shall he not sue against the Bishop, &c.

And if the Bishop do certify by his Letters into the Chancery, that he hath sent unto his Official or Archdeacon to solve the Party Excommunicate, then the Party shall have Writ unto the Sheriff rehearsing those Letters, &c. Vobis precipimus, quod predicta A. cum vob. constare poterit ipsum ab excommunicatione sua predicta per predict. Offic. vel Archidiacon. absolvi,

absolvi, à prisona quâ detinet', si eâ occasione, & non aliâ, detineat. in eadem. sine dilatione deliberari fac', &c. Teste, &c.

And upon that Writ he shall have an *Alias*, *Pluries*, and Attachment against the Sheriff, if he do not serve the Writ.

And yet it seems that the Official or Archdeacon to whom the Bishop hath sent his Letters to absolve the Party is not bound to certifie the Sheriff that he hath such Letters; but the Sheriff ought to go or send to them to know the Truth thereof, and thereupon to deliver the Party: And the Bishop, or he who excommunicated him, and upon whose Certificate the Party was taken, may command the Sheriff to deliver him, as it appeareth by the Writs in the Register.

And if a Man be excommunicated, and taken by a *Significavit*, and after offers Caution unto the Bishop to obey the Church, and the Bishop do refuse, for which he sueth a Writ to the Sheriff, to go unto the Bishop, and to warn him to take Caution, &c. now if the Bishop think in his Conscience, or standeth in Doubt whether the Sheriff will deliver him by that Writ, the Bishop may purchase another Writ directed to the Sheriff reciting the Case, and in the End thereof, *Tibi precipimus, quod ipsum A. à prisona prædictâ, nisi in præsentia tua cautionem pignorat. ad minus eidem Episc. de satisfaciend. obtulerit, nullatenus deliberes absque mandato nostro, seu ipsius Episcopi, in hac parte speciali. Teste, &c.*

[64.]

And if the Bishop do take Caution of the Party to obey Holy Church, then the Bishop may certifie the same into the Chancery, and thereupon the Party shall have a Writ unto the Sheriff for to deliver him.

And if the Sheriff do deliver such Persons excommunicated without Order of Law, then upon Complaint of the Bishop into the Chancery, he shall have a new Writ unto the new Sheriff rehearsing the Matter, commanding him to take the said Person, and to detain him in Prison; and also by the same Writ he shall command the Sheriff, to make the old Sheriff to answer the King in his Bench for the Contempt: And if the Sheriff who setteth the Party at large yet Sheriff, then it seemeth the Writ shall be awarded unto the Coroners to apprehend the Party excommunicated, and to cause the Sheriff to appear, &c. as before is said.

And if a Man be excommunicated before the Chancellor of Oxford, &c. and the Chancellor doth certifie this Excommunication into the Chancery, &c. upon the same Certificate the King shall award a *Significavit* unto the Sheriff, to apprehend the Party; and the Writ shall be such: *Quia*

de gratia nostra speciali concesserimus, quod Cancellar. Universi-
tat. Oxon', qui pro tempore fuerit, per Literas suas patentes
Cancell. nostro Angl. pro tempore existent. significare possit & cer-
tificare de nominibus singulorum de jurisdictione pref. Cancell.
Oxon. qui majoris Excommunicationis vinculo fuerint inno-
dati, & quod dict. Cancell. nostro, qui pro tempore fuerit, Brevia
nostra fieri & sub magno Sigillo nostro consignari fac. pro captione
eorum qui sic per dictum Cancell. Oxon. fuer. excommunicati, &
per quadraginta dies perseveraver. in ead. ad signif. siue certif. ip-
sius Cancell. Oxon. supradict', prout in Liter. nostr. patent. inde
confectis plenius inde continet'; ac Joh. F. Cancell. Universitatis
præd', &c. per Literas suas, &c. quod W. de B. &c. sua juris-
dictionis propter suam, &c. as in the Writ. And quere if the
University of Cambridge have such Privilege; it seemeth
they have.

If a Man be sued in the Spiritual Court, and he purchase
a Prohibition and deliver the same, and notwithstanding
they proceed, for which Cause the Defendant sueth an At-
tachment upon the same Prohibition, and pendant the At-
tachment, the Defendant in the Spiritual Court is excom-
municated, and the same certified into the Chancery, by
reason whereof a *Significavit* is awarded unto the Sheriff
against the Defendant for to take him: Now the Defendant
may come into the Chancery, and shew how that he had a
Prohibition, and an Attachment thereupon against the Par-
ty, and that pendant the Attachment he is excommunica-
ted, and the *Significavit* awarded to take him. Now upon
that he shall have a *Superfedeas* directed unto the same She-
riff, reciting all the Matter, commanding him not to take
him; and if he do take him for the Occasion aforesaid, that
he deliver him *donec Placitum dicti Attachment. fuerit discuss.*
&c. And this Writ shall issue out of the Chancery, if the
Attachment be not returned into the King's Bench. But if
the Attachment be returned into the King's Bench, then
he shall have this Writ of *Superfedeas* out of the King's
Bench, or out of the Chancery, at his Pleasure. And it
ought to appear by the Certificate of the Bishop. that he
hath been excommunicated by the Space of forty Days, be-
fore the *Significavit* shall be awarded.

And if a Man be sued in the Spiritual Court, or the Bi-
shop sue or cite him *Ex officio*, and excommunicate him, and
certifie the same into the Chancery, and upon the same a
Significavit is awarded unto the Sheriff for to apprehend
him, &c. and afterwards the Official by Letters certifie into
the Chancery, that he hath appealed from that Sentence
unto

unto the Court of Rome, or unto the Court of Canterbury, &c. then upon that Certificate he shall have a Writ of *Superfedeas* directed unto the Sheriff, reciting that he hath appealed, commanding him not to apprehend him *pendente Appellationis negotio supradicti*; or thus, to surcease, *donec de Consilio nostro aliud inde duxerimus ordinandum, vel usque talem diem*; or thus, to surcease, &c. and he hath apprehended him *in occasione, tunc ipsum a prisona prae qua, &c. deliberari facias* &c.

And after the *Significavit* awarded against the Party, if he bring the Pope's Bulls into the Chancery, testifying that he hath appealed from that Sentence, &c. he shall thereupon have a *Superfedeas* unto the Sheriff; and in the *Superfedeas* it behoveth not to make mention of the Pope's Bulls, but to say, *quod sicut per instrumenta publica, &c.* And he ought to prove his diligence in suing his Appeal by Witnesses, or by Oath, and within the Year of the Time of his Appeal sued. And the Rule in the Register is, Writs of *Superfedeas* (hanging Appeals) ought not to be; if it do not appear upon Record in the Chancery that the *Significavit* is granted and passed, &c.

And this Writ of *Significavit* doth not lie but where a Man is excommunicated by a Special Name, and in a Special Suit against him by the Ordinary *Ex Officio*, or by the Party, for that is called *Sententia majoris Excommunicationis*, and upon Certificate thereof in the Chancery doth the Writ lie. But where he is not especially excommunicated, &c. although that the Bishop certify that he is excommunicated *in Sententia Excommunicationis*, upon that this Writ of *Significavit* doth not lie, for they ought to express the Cause, and sue against him specially in the Certificate.

Upon an Excommungment certified by the Pope's Bulls *Significavit* shall not be granted.

[65.] If a Bishop certify an Excommungment into the Chancery, made in Time of his Predecessor, and the Contumacy &c. he shall have a *Significavit* thereupon: But upon Certificate of the Commissary, or Official, of an Excommungment in the Chancery, and of the Contumacy a *Significavit* shall not be granted; nor upon the Certificate of an Abbot, who hath ordinary Jurisdiction, of an Excommungment in Chancery, a *Significavit* shall not be granted.

If a Bishop certify in Chancery, that another Bishop hath certified him that the Party is Excommunicate in his Diocese, and so hath remained by the Space of forty Days

the same Certificate is void, and a *significavit* shall not be granted thereupon.

If a Man be excommunicated in the Spiritual Court, and the Bishop certifieth the same in the Chancery and hath a Writ of *Significavit* directed unto the Sheriff to apprehend the Party, and the Defendant do appeal unto the Court of *Rome*, and hath Bulls and Instruments exhibited into the Chancery to prove the same; then upon these Bulls, &c. shewed in Chancery he shall have a special *Scire facias*, rehearsing all the matter directed unto the Sheriff, to warn the Party at whose Suit he was excommunicated to appear in the Chancery at a certain day, to shew cause why he ought not to surcease to apprehend the Party so excommunicated depending the same Appeal; and also commanding the Sheriff to take sufficient Sureties, who will answer Body for Body for him who is so excommunicated, to pursue, &c. and to do unto the Party as the Court shall award, and that then he do surcease to apprehend him. And if the Sheriff return the Writ of *Scire facias*, that he hath warned the Party, and hath sent the Writ unto the Bailiff of the Liberry, who had given him Answer, that he had warned the Party at whose Suit he was so excommunicated, to appear in the Chancery at the Day given by the Writ, &c. Now if the Party who was returned warned doth not come to appear, then he who was excommunicated shall have another Writ unto the Sheriff for to deliver him, &c. if he hath apprehended him; and if he hath not taken him, that he do surcease for to apprehend him, &c.

And if a Man be excommunicated by the Bishop, and after the Vicar-General certifieth the same into the Chancery, because the Bishop is *in remotis*, for which a *Significavit* is granted, and he is taken by it; and then he who is apprehended, by his Friends sheweth in the Chancery how that he hath appealed unto the Court of *Canterbury*, which he followeth with Effect: Upon this Surmise he shall have a Writ unto the Sheriff who hath the Party excommunge in his Custody, commanding him that he warn the Bishop or the Vicar-General, and him who sued the Process against the Party excommunge, to appear in a certain Day in the Chancery, to shew wherefore the Party should not (*pendente appellatione*) be delivered; and also to cause the Party excommunge under safe Custody to come, and to do as the Court shall consider in the said Cause.

If the Bishop do excommunicate a Man, and certifieth the same into the Chancery, and thereupon a *Significavit* is awarded,

awarded, and the Party taken thereby, and he sueth Appeal in the Court of *Canterbury*, or of *Rome*, &c. and hath a *Scire facias* against the Bishop as aforesaid, and against the Party, to answer in Chancery, and shew Cause why he should not be delivered; by which the Bishop and the Party are warned, and appear not, for which Cause the Party is delivered: Now if he who is excommunicated will sue any Action in the Common-Pleas, or in the King's-Bench, or elsewhere, if he think the other Party will plead the Excommunication against him in the Common-Pleas, or elsewhere, then he shall have a special Writ of *Significavit* unto the Justices of the Court where he sueth, rehearsing all the Matter as aforesaid, &c. commanding them to proceed *secundum Legem & consuetudinem Regni*.

If the Bishop certifie into the Chancery an Excommunication made at the Suit of any one, and thereupon a *Significavit* is awarded, and the Party apprehended; now he who is apprehended may by his Friends shew in the Chancery, that he sued an Appeal from that Sentence in the Court of *Canterbury* with effect, and by *Scire facias* against the Bishop, and the Party at whose Suit he was excommunicated, returned at a certain Day into the Chancery: And thereupon he shall have a Writ unto the Sheriff, rehearsing all the Matter, commanding him thereby to warn the Bishop and the Party to be in the Chancery at the Day of the Return of the Writ, to shew what they can say wherefore the Party shall not be delivered; and also by the same Writ commanding the Sheriff that he take sufficient Sureties of the Party excommunicated to appear in the Chancery at the same Day, and to carry him back again unto Prison, if the Court at the same Day shall so think fit; and in the meantime to let him go at large by his Sureties, &c. and then at the Day of the Return of the Writ the Party excommunicated doth not appear, nor his Bail, then shall a new Writ be awarded unto the Sheriff to apprehend the Party excommunicated again, &c. *donec sanctæ Ecclesiæ tam de contemptu quam de injuria ab eo fuerit satisfacta*; and also to arrest the Bail, to appear before the King in his Bench at a certain Day, &c. *ad satisfaciendum tam nobis quam pref. Episcopo* and him at whose Suit he was excommunicated; and farther to do as the Court shall award. And if at the Day given in Chancery by the Writ of *Scire facias*, the Bishop, and the Party at whose Suit he was excommunicated, do appear, and also he who was excommunicated, and the Matter cannot be determined that Day: Then Day shall be given or

Writ de Cautione admittenda.

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unto both Parties, at a certain Day at another Term, &c. and then the Party excommunicate shall have a special *Superfedeas* unto the Sheriff, rehearsing the whole Matter, commanding him that he do not apprehend him till that Day, &c. if he have not other Commandment from the King, &c.

There are other Writs in the Register which are called Writs of *Significavit*, because they shall not be granted before that the Bishop hath made Certificate by his Letters under his Seal of the Matter in the Chancery, upon the which the Writs shall be so granted. And the Writ is, where a Man is a Clerk convict for Felony, and afterwards makes his Purgation; now the Bishop shall certifie this Purgation into the Chancery by his Letters, &c. and thereupon the Clerk convict shall have a special Writ out of the Chancery directed unto the Sheriff, to restore him to his Goods and Chattels.

[66.]

Rex Vic. Lincoln. salut. Cum C. de P. Persona Ecclesie de R. nuper de raptu uxoris S. & de asportac. bonorum suorum, coram dilecto & fideli nostro W. & sociis suis Justic. nostris, prout mos est, eid. Episcopo liberatus, ibidem innocentiam suam super eodem crimine coram eodem Ordinario legitime purgaverit, sicut idem Episc. per Literas suas patentes nobis significavit; tibi precipimus, quod eid. C. terras, bona & catalla sua per te manum nostram occasione premiss. capta, nisi fugam fecerit ad. occasione, sine dilatione restituas, de gratia nostra speciali. Teste,

And the like Writ for the Heir of the Clerk, after his Death, to deliver the Lands unto him, &c. and in the End of the Writ are these Words, *sine dilatione de gratia nostra speciali*; by which it seemeth that these Words, *de gratia nostra speciali*, are not necessary Words, but Words of Form for the King's Honour, and that the King of right ought to make such Restitution.

And if a Man do demand his Clergy before the Justices, and reads as a Clerk, and the Ordinary is demanded, and cometh nor, for which the Justices command the Clerk to go again, &c. now at the Suit of the Ordinary, or of his Vicar-General, unto the King, or his Chancellor, he shall have a Writ out of the Chancery directed to the Justices of Goal-delivery, reciting the Matter, commanding them that they send unto the Goaler to deliver him unto the Ordinary.

And if a Man be taken out of a Church, or out of Sanctuary against his Will: Now if the Bishop certifie the Matter by his Letters Patents under his Seal into the Chancery, &c. requiring Restitution; then the King shall send his Writ unto

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Writ de Homine replegiando.

the Judges of Gaol-delivery, reciting the Matter, commanding them to bring back the Parry to the Place from whence he was taken.

If an Abbot or Prior certifieth by his Letters under his Seal, that his Monk, Friar, Canon, is vagrant out of his Order, &c. in the Country; then upon that Certificate he shall have a Writ unto the Sheriff, to arrest and apprehend him, and to deliver him unto his Abbot or Prior, &c. or to their Attorney, to chastise him according to the Rule of his Order, &c.

Writ de Homine replegiando.

IN divers Cases a Man shall not have this Writ, although he be taken and detained in Prison: As if a Man be apprehended for the Death of a Man, or be taken by the King's Command; or if a Man be apprehended by the Command of the Chief Justice, as it appeareth by the Register. But the Statute of *West.* i. is, that he shall not be replevifable if he be taken by the Command of the Justices, and doth not say of the Chief Justice.

And also if a Man be taken by the Command of the Justices of the Forest, or if a Man be outlawed, or if a Man abjure the Realm, or if a Man be Approver, or if a Man be taken for Felony with the Manner; or those who break the King's Prison, or those who are common or known Thieves, or those who are appealed by Approver so long as the Approvers live, if they be not of good Fame, or for burning of Houses feloniously, or those who counterfeit the King's Money, or the King's Seal, or those who are taken by Certificate of the Bishop by a Writ de *Excommunicato capiendo*, or those who are apprehended for Treason, or those who are convicted by a Writ of *Redisseisin*, &c. all these Persons are not bailable by this common Writ de *Homine replegiando*. But first they ought to make their Fines, or agree with the King, and thereupon to have a Special Writ to the Justices, or those who do keep them in Prison, reciting how they have been fined, commanding them for to deliver them.

And if two or three Men be taken and imprisoned, they may sue a joint Writ de *Homine replegiando*. And yet *H. 4. 31.* such a Writ sued by two was abated; but yet it seems the Law is, they may sue jointly, and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic. Lincoln', &c. Precipimus tibi, quod iuste & diligat. repleg. fac', B. C. & D. quos tu ipse cepisti & captus tui ut dicitur; vel, quos D. & E. ceperunt. & capt. teneant.

2 H. 4. 21.

but 8 H. 4.

16. contr.

See 78 D. &

9 H. 4. 2.

dicitur; nisi capti fuerint per special præcept. nostrum, vel capitalis Justic. nostri, vel pro morte homin', vel pro Foresta nostra, vel pro aliquo alio recto, quare secundum consuet. Angl. non sint replegi'; ne amplius clamorem inde audiamus pro defectu justitiæ. Teste, &c.

And upon that he shall have an *Alias* and *Pluries*, and Attachment, if need be. But if he who apprehendeth the Man do claim him as his Villain, and the same is returned by the Sheriff upon the *Alias* or the *Pluries*, then the Plaintiff shall have another Writ of *Pluries* to the Sheriff thus:

Rex Vic', &c. Quum tibi plur' præceperimus, quod injuste, &c. W. quem H. cepit, & capt. tenet, ut dicitur, nisi capt. esset, &c. non sit replegiabilis, vel nobis causam significares, quare, &c. ac tu nobis retornasti, quod accessisti ad Manerium prædict' H. ad replegiand. ibidem præd W. juxta tenorem mandati nostr. præd', sed præd' H. deliberation. corporis ipsius W. non fieri permisit, eo quod asserit ipsum W. esse nativum & fugitivum suum Manerii sui præd' clamando jus natiuitatis & servitutis in persona ipsius W. infra dominium Manerii sui, &c. Nos nolentes quod præd. W. si live homo sit, p. r. hujusmodi captiõ. & clameum lege communi destituat', tibi præcipimus. quod si præd. W. invener. tibi sufficiant. Caution', &c. essendi coram nobis a die S. Mich. in xvi. ai. s, &c. ad respond. præf. H. si, &c. tunc ipsum W. interim reple. fac', juxta tenor. mandatorum nostrorum, &c. Et nihilominus si præd' W. fecerit te secur. de clam. suo, &c. tunc pone per vad'. &c. præd' H. quod sit coram nobis ad diem prædictum, præd W. de captiõ. & clameo præd. resp. Et habeas ibi nomina Pleg', & Breve, &c.

[67.]

And in the same Manner it shall be done in a *Homine replegiando*: If the Defendant claim the Plaintiff as his Ward, then upon that returned at the *Pluries* by the Sheriff, the Plaintiff shall have a Special Writ as aforesaid, reciting that he holdeth the same Land of the Defendant by Socage, and not by Knight's-service; commanding the Sheriff to deliver him, and to admit the Defendant by Pledges to appear at a certain Day, as afore is said, to answer unto the Plaintiff, &c.

And if a Man be taken within the Cinque-Ports, then he shall have a Writ *de Homine replegiando*, directed unto the Constable of Dover, and unto the Warden of the Cinque-Ports, or his Lieutenant, in the Nature of an *Audita querela*, and the Writ shall be:

Rex dilecto, &c. Constabular. Castri sui Dover', &c. & Custod. Cinque portuum suorum, vel ejus locum tenenti, salutem. Ma-

Writ de Homine replegiando.

damus vobis, quod audita querela A. quem B. cepit, & infra libertat. Portuum prædicti captum tenet, ut dicitar, vocatisque eorum vobis partibus præd', auditisque hinc inde eorum rationibus, ipsum A. si secundum Legem & Consuetud' Portuum prædicti replegiabilis fuerit, replegiari faciatis, nisi capt. sit per speciale præceptum nostrum, vel capitalis Justici' nostri, &c. ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu justitiæ, &c.

And if a Man be taken by the Officers of the Forest, then he shall have a Writ *de Homine replegiando* unto the Keeper of the Forest, in such Form, viz.

Rex dilecto & fideli suo W. de B. Custodi Forestæ suæ citra Trent', vel ejus locum tenenti in Foresta de S. Mandamus vobis, quod si A. & B. capti & detenti in Foresta de S. pro transg' Venationis per ipsos facta, ut dicitur, unde indictat. sunt, inven. vobis, viz. uterque eorum, duodecim probos & legales homines de Balliva vestra, qui eos manucaptant habere coram Justici. nostris proxim' itinerantibus ad Placita Forestæ in Com. N. cum in partes illas venerint, ad stand. recto de transg' præd' ; tunc ipsos A. & B. si secundum Ass. Forestæ replegiabiles fuer' præd. xii. interim tradas in ball', sicut præd. est : & habeas ibi nomina illorum xii. hominum, & hoc Breve. Tiste, &c.

And if the Warden will not bail him, he shall have an *Alias* and *Pluries* against the Warden, directed unto the Sheriff, to attach him to answer before the King in his Bench, and to shew wherefore he has not replevied him, &c. And in the same Writ it shall be contained, that he call to him the Verderors, to deliver him who is so taken in the Presence of the Verderors by good Bail, and that the Sheriff do deliver the Names of the Bail unto the same Verderors, to answer before the Justices in the next Eyre. And no Man shall be taken nor imprisoned for Vert or Venison, if he be not found in the manner, or indicted ; in which Case he shall be set to Bail by the Warden *ex Officio*, or otherwise by Writ, as is aforesaid, &c.

For hunting in the King's Chases, or in the Chases of other Men, he ought to be sued at the Common Law ; and for the same a Man shall not be taken and imprisoned, until he be convicted at the Common Law in an Action there brought against him. But for hunting in Parks, &c. the Party shall have an Action within the Year and Day upon the Statute of *West. 1. cap. 20.* But after the Year and Day the King shall have Suit.

And if a Man hath any Park within the Bounds of any Forest, which Park is not inclosed according unto the Assise of the Forest, &c. then it shall be seised into the King's Hands

Hands; and then the Party shall have a special Writ of Replevin, to replevy a Park out of the King's Hands: And the Writ is such,

Rex dilect. & fideli suo W. B. Custodi, &c. vel ejus locum tenenti in Foresta de S. salut'. Mandamus vobis, quod Parcum A. de B. & I. qui est infra metas Forestae nostrae praed', & qui, pro eo quod non includitur secundum Assisam Forestae, captus est, ut dicitur, in manum nostram, si secundum Assisam Forestae replegiabilis existat, eidem A. usque ad adventum Justic. Placis. Forestae in Com. praedict' replegiari fac'. Teste, &c.

In a *Homine replegiando*, the Defendant claims the Plaintiff for his Villain, and the Plaintiff pleads that he is free, and saith that the Defendant hath taken his Goods, and prays that he may gage Deliverance, &c. for which the Defendant doth gage Deliverance. But the Plaintiff shall not find Sureties that he shall re-deliver the Goods, &c. if he be found Villain. *Quod vi. M. 6 E. 4. 8.*

But in a *Homine replegiando*, if the Defendant claim the Plaintiff as his Villain, the Plaintiff ought to find Sureties to deliver his Body to the Defendant if he be found his Villain. *Quod vid. P. 31 E. 3.*

In a *Homine repleg.* the Plaintiff was bound in a Recognisance in a certain Sum of Money unto the Defendant's Use, that he would sue him *cum effectu*; and if the Writ be abated for any Cause, yet he ought to sue another Writ for the taking, &c. otherwise he shall forfeit that Recognisance, as it appeareth, *H. 8 H. 4.*

If a Man sue a *Homine repleg.* and the Defendant claim the Plaintiff for his Villain, if the Sheriff return the same upon the *Alias*, or upon the *Pluries*, in the King's-Bench, or Common-Pleas, where the Writ is returnable; then upon Sureties found in Court where the Writ is returned by the Plaintiff to yield his Body, &c. he shall have a special Writ unto the Sheriff for to deliver the Plaintiff out of Prison, &c. But by the Register he shall have a special Writ unto the Sheriff to take Sureties of the Plaintiff, and to sue with effect, and to yield his Body, if, &c. But the Usage at this Day is, that he find Sureties in Court, &c. and not to award a Writ unto the Sheriff to take Sureties, *Quod vi. M. 8 H. 4. 3.*

And in a *Homine repleg.* if the Sheriff return that the Defendant hath esloined the Plaintiff's Body, so that he cannot deliver him; then the Plaintiff shall have a *Capias in Withernam* to take the Defendant's Body, and to keep the same *quousque*, &c. whether he be a Peer of the Realm, or other common Person. And if the Sheriff return *Non est inventus* in

5 H. 7. 3.
13 H. 7. 17.
But the better Opinion is, that it is in the Judges Discretion. But
6 E. 4. 8.
& 12 E. 4. 4.
That he shall not find Surety.
[68.]

Writ de Replegiare de Averiis.

this *Capias in Withernam* of the Body, then the Plaintiff shall have a *Capias in Withernam* against the Defendant's Goods, &c. *Quod Vide M. 11 H. 4. in Title of Withernam.*

Writ de Replegiare de Averiis.

IF a Man take more live Cattle than one Beast, then the Writ is such:

Rex, &c. Præcipimus tibi quod juste & sine dilatione replegiari fac B. Averiis suis, quæ D. cepit & injuste detinet, ut dicitur; & postea cum tale juste deduci fac, ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu justitiæ, &c.

But if he take but one live Beast, then the Writ shall be:

Rex, &c. Præcipimus quod repl. fac. B. quendam equum suum, vel quoddam jumentum suum, vel bovum suum, &c.

And if a Man take a Dead Chattel, then the Writ shall be:

Rex, &c. Præcipimus, &c. quod rep. fac B. Bna & Catta sua. And in the Count he ought to declare of divers Things: But if he take but one Thing which is a dead Chatte, then the Writ shall be:

Rex, &c. Præcipimus, tibi, &c. quod repleg. fac. B. quoddam rete, vel quoddam examen apium suarum, vel quoddam ferr. m. lend. sui. And if the Sheriff doth nothing upon this Writ, then he shall have an *Alias repleg. fac.*, &c. and in the same Writ he may have this Clause; *Vel causam nobis significet, quare mand. nostrum ad tibi inde direct. exequi noluit, vel non potuit, &c.* And then this Writ shall be returned into the King's Bench or Common Pleas. And if he do not serve this Writ, then he shall have a *Pluries* returnable into the King's Bench or into the Common Pleas. And in the *Pluries* is always this Clause; *vel causam nobis significet*: But not in the *Alias repleg.* if not that the Party will have it put in the Writ. And the Plaintiff may sue all these Writs forth together, viz. the *Replevin*, the *Alias* and the *Pluries*, and deliver them unto the Sheriff all at one Time, if he so see good. And if the Sheriff doth not return the *Pluries*, then the Plaintiff may have an Attachment against the Sheriff, directed unto the Coroners.

And it appeareth by the Register, that if the Sheriff return upon the *Replevin*, *Sicut Alias* or *Pluries*, that he hath sent unto the Bailiff of the Franchise, &c. who hath given him no Answer, or that he will not make Deliverance, &c. then the Plaintiff shall have a *Non omittas* unto the Sheriff, that he enter into the Franchise and make Return; and if the Sheriff doth not do so, he shall have an *Alias non admittas* directed unto the Sheriff, and afterwards a *Pluries non omitt.*, &c.

But it seemeth that that Return, *Quod mandavi Ballivo liberatis. &c. qui nullum mihi dedit responsum*, or the Return that the Bailiff will not make Deliverance of the Cattle, are not good Returns. For by the Statute of *West. 1. cap. 17.* in the End of the Statute it appeareth, That the Sheriff upon such a Return made unto him by his Bailiff, ought presently to enter into the Franchise, and to make Deliverance of the Cattle taken : And so it appeareth the Sheriff may do by the Statute of *Marlbridge, cap. 21.* If a Plea of *Withernam* be in the County by Plaint before the Sheriff, and the Sheriff send unto the Bailiff of the Liberty to make Deliverance, and the Bailiff doth nothing, that then the Sheriff *ex officio* may enter into the Liberty without any Writ directed unto him in that Case.

And if the Sheriff upon the *Pluries* return, *quod prædict. B. Averia præd. A. cepit, & ea fugavit de Com. præd. in Com. F. per quod ea eidem A. repl. non potuit, &c.* or if the Sheriff return That he sent to the Bailiff of the Liberty of *D.* who hath Return of Writs, &c. who gave him Answer, that the Cattle are esloined into divers Liberties, by Reason whereof he cannot have a View of them, nor deliver the Cattle ; or if the Sheriff return, That he himself cannot have View of the Cattle to deliver them ; or if he return, That after the taking, &c. that the Defendant hath esloined the Cattle out of his Bailiwick that he cannot deliver them ; or if he return That the Defendant hath esloined them into unknown Places, that he cannot have view of them, to deliver them ; or if the Sheriff return, That he sent unto the Bailiff of the Liberty, who answered him, that the Defendant had impounded the Cattle within the Rectory of the Church of *C.* for which Cause he cannot deliver them, &c. Upon these Returns made by the Sheriff the Plaintiff shall have a Writ of *Withernam*, to take as many of the Defendant's Cattle, directed unto Sheriff ; and the Writ shall be such :

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Rex Ric', &c. Cum plur. tibi præceperimus, quod injuste, &c. A. Averia sua que B. &c. detinet, ut dicitur, vel causam nobis significasti, quare mandatum nostrum plur. inde tibi direct. exequi noluisti, vel non potuisti ; ac tu nobis significaveris, quod postquam præd. B. Averia præd. A. cepit, in Com. tuum ea fugaveris, & de Com. præd. in Com. C. per quod ea eidem A. replegiar' non potuisti ; Nos, malitia ipsius B. abutire volentes in hac parte, Tibi præcimus, quod Averia præd. B. in Balliva tua sine dilatione capias in Withern', & ea detineas, donec eidem A. Averia sua præd. secundum consuetud. regni nostri, replegiare possis, juxta tenorem mandatorum nostrorum præd. prius tibi, &c.

And

And note that in the Writ of *Withernam*, the Cause which the Sheriff returned upon the *Pluries*, &c. ought to be put and rehearsed in the Writ of *Withernam*, as before is said. And if the Sheriff return upon the *Pluries*, that he hath sent unto the Bailiff of the Liberty, and that he answers him that the Beasts are esloined, &c. then he shall have a *Withernam* directed unto the Sheriff, and the Sheriff shall send his Bailiff into the Liberty to sue the *Withernam*; and if the Bailiff do not Execution, nor give answer unto the Sheriff of the Precept directed unto him, then the Plaintiff shall have a *Withernam* directed unto the Sheriff, with *Non omittas propter aliquam libertatem*, &c. *quin eam ingrediaris*, &c. and to take the Cattle in *Withernam*, &c.

And it appeareth by the Register, if a Man sue a Replevin in the County without Writ, and the Bailiff return unto the Sheriff that he cannot have View of the Cattle to deliver them; then the Sheriff by Enquest of Office ought for to enquire thereof: And if it be found by the Jury that the Cattle are esloined, &c. then the Sheriff in the County-Court may award a *Withernam* to take the Defendant's Cattle. And if the Sheriff will not award a *Withernam*, then the Plaintiff shall have a Writ out of the Chancery directed unto the Sheriff, rehearsing the whole Matter, commanding him for to award a *Withernam*, &c. And he may have an *Alias*, and after a *Pluries*, and Attachment against the Sheriff, if he will not execute the King's Command, &c.

And a Man shall have a Replevin of divers Cattle that are taken; As if a Man take divers Cows or Sheep, and afterwards they have Calves or Lambs, the Plaintiff shall have his Replevin of them all, as well as of the Cows and Sheep which were taken.

Vid. 16H.7.

14. That a Precept to the Bailiff by word, is as good as by writing.

And the Sheriff, upon a Complaint made unto him of taking of the Cattle, may command his Bailiff by word for to replevy them; and the same is as well as if the Sheriff had made his Warrant to his Bailiff to have replevied them; for it may be that the Sheriff nor his Bailiff cannot write, or that they may want such things wherewith they may write a Warrant, &c.

And the Lord shall have a Replevin if his Villain's Cattle are taken; and yet he had not Property in them at the time of the taking, but now by his Claim he hath, &c. But it seemeth he shall not have Damages for the taking of the Cattle, but only for the detaining of them, if the same be found for him.

And if a Man take Cattle for Damage feasant, and the other

ther tenders amends, and he refuseth it, &c. now if he sueth a Replevin for the Cattle, he shall recover Damages only for the detaining of them, and not for the taking of them, for that the same was lawful.

And if the Lord distrain his Tenant's Cattle wrongfully, and afterwards the Cattle return back unto the Tenant; yet the Tenant shall have a Replevin against the Lord for those Cattle, and shall recover Damages for the wrongful distraining of them, because he cannot have an Action of Trespass against his Lord for that Distress.

And if a Man do distrain Cattle in one County, and drive the Cattle into another County, the Party may sue a Replevin in which of the Counties he will, but not in both the Counties.

And if the Cattle of a Feme sole be taken, and afterwards she marry a Husband, the Husband alone may have a Replevin: *Quod vide Trin. 33 E. 3.*

And in a Replevin, if the Plaintiff do declare, that the Defendant yet hath and detaineth the Cattle, and the Defendant doth appear, and afterwards maketh Default; the Plaintiff shall have Judgment to recover all in Damages, as well the Value of the Cattle, as Damages for the taking of them, and his Costs. *M. 8 H. 8. Rot. 108.*

Writ de Pone de remover le Plea.

NOTE, that if a Replevin be sued by Writ out of the Chancery, then if the Plaintiff or Defendant will remove that Pleint out of the County into the Common-Pleas, or King's-Bench, he ought to sue a Writ out of the Chancery, which is called a *Pone*; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic. Lincoln' salutem. Pone, ad Petitionem petentis, coram Justis. nostris apud Westm. tali die Loquelam qua est in Corn. tuo per Breve nostrum, inter A. & B. de Averis ipsius A. captis & injuste detentis, ut dicitur; & sum. per bonos Sum. præd. B. quod tunc sit ibi, præf. A. inde respons' : & habeas ibi Sum', & hoc Breve.

And if the Writ of *Pone* shall be removed into the King's-Bench, then the Writ is such:

Rex, &c. Pone, ad Petitionem petentis, coram nobis, ubicumq; tunc fuerimus in Anglia, Loquelam, &c.

And this Writ is sued for the Plaintiff without putting any Cause in the Writ of the Removement, &c.

But if the Defendant will remove the Plea in the County upon

Writ de Pone de Remover le Plea.

upon a Replevin sued by Writ, then he ought to put an evident Cause in the Writ after the Teste of the Writ: And the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vic. &c. Pone coram Iusticiariis nostris apud Westm' tali die Loquel. que est in Com. tuo per Breve nostr. int. A. & B. de Averia ipsius A. capsis & injuste detentis, ut dicitur; & sic. pref. A. quod sit ibi, Loquelam suam versus præd. B. inde prescitur, si voluerit: Et habeas ibi hoc Breve, & aliud Breve. Teste, &c. Et quia præd. B. cepit Averia præd' in feodo suo pro Consuetud. & Servic. sibi debitis, ut dicitur, fiat executio istius Brevis si causa sit vera, & præd. B. petit, & aliter non. And he may shew divers other Causes: Quia præd. B. & C. cep' Averia præd. in feod. ipsius B. pro Consuetud., &c. Fiat executio, &c. ut supra. Or thus: Quia A. Clericus D. Vic. Com. præd', qui frequenter in absentia Vic. Com. illius tenet Placita ejusdem Com., est Consang. præd' A. propter quod idem Vic. favet. ips. A. in Loquela præd', ut dicitur, fiat executio, &c. ut supra.

And he may shew any Cause which induceth any Favour that the Sheriff doth, or is like to do unto the Plaintiff. Or thus: *Quia præd. B. clamat præd. A. esse Nativum suum, & ea occasione asserit Averia præd. esse sua propria, propter quod Loquela illa in Com. deduci non debeat, ut dicitur. fiat executio, &c. ut supra.*

And if a Replevin be sued by Writ in any other Lord's Court than in the King's Court, then the Plea cannot be removed before the Justices by the Plaintiff, nor by the Defendant, without putting Cause in the Writ; and the Writ is, *Pone ad Petition. petentis, Loquelam que est in Com. tuo per Breve nostrum inter C. & Abbat. de W. & I. de quodam equo ipsius R. capt. & injuste detento ut dicitur; & sum. per bonos Sares. præd. Abbat. & I. quod tunc sint ibi pref. R. inde resp': Et habeas ibi hoc Breve, & aliud Breve. Teste, &c. Quia præd. Abbat. & Dom. Cur. in C. in qua Loquela illa pendet per retournum Brevis nostri, per quod idem R. in Loquela prædicta in eadem Curia versus pref. Abbatem & I. justitiam consequi non potest, ut dicitur. fiat executio, &c. ut supra.*

And if the Plea be removed at the Suit of the Plaintiff then when he hath shewed Cause in the End of the Writ, he shall say afterwards in the same Writ, *Propt. quod idem R. tenens in Loquela sua præd' versus prefat' B. in eadem Curia justitiam consequi non potest, ut dicitur.*

And if the Plea be removed at the Suit of the Defendant then after Cause shewed in the Writ, it shall be said, *propter quod idem Ballivus favet ips. A. in Loquela sua præd', ut dicitur. fiat executio, &c. ut supra.*

Writ de Recordare.

WHEN the Plaint is in the County, and the Replevin sued there without Writ; then if the Plaintiff or Defendant will remove that Plaint, he ought to sue a Writ of Recordare out of the Chancery, directed unto the Sheriff; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic. Linc. salut. Præcipim. tibi, quod in pleno Com. tuo recordar. fac. Loquel. quæ est in eodem Com. sine Breui nostro inter A. & B. de Aueris ipsius A. captis & injuste detentis, ut dic. Record. illud habeas coram Justiciariis nostr. apud Westm. tali die, &c. sub Sigillo tuo, & sub Sigillis quatuor legal. Milit. eisdem Com. ex illis qui Recordar. illi interfuer; & partibus eundem diem præfigas, quod tunc sint ibi, in Loquela illa prout justum fuerit processurum: Et habeas ibi nomina prædictor. quatuor Milit. & hoc Breue. Teste, &c. Fiat executio istius Brevis, si prædict. hoc petat, & aliter non.

And thereby it appeareth, that the Plaintiff may remove the Plaint by Recordare, without any Cause put in the Writ; but the Defendant cannot remove the Plaint by a Recordare, without shewing Cause in the Writ, as before is said upon the Pone. And the Causes for the Defendant ought to be such; Quia præd. B. in placitando asserit se Aueria præd. cepisse in generali solo suo, ut in dampn. suo ibid', in quo quidem solo præd. A. habere Commun. Pastur', ut dic'; quæ quidem Loquela, eo tangit liber. Tenement. (ut prædict. est) in eodem Comitatu, secund. Legem & Consuetud' regni nostri sine Breui nostro placitari debet; Fiat executio istius Brevis, si causa sit vera, & præd. hoc petat.

And if a Replevy be sued by Plaint, in the Court of any other Lord than in the County-Court before the Sheriff, then the Recordare which is sued by the Plaintiff or Defendant shall be directed unto the Sheriff, and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic. Linc. salut', Præcipim. tibi, quod assumptis tecum quatuor discretis & legalibus Militibus d' Com. tuo, in propria persona tua accedas ad Curiam W. de C. & in illa plena Curia retriari facias Loquelam quæ est in eadem Curia sine Breui nostr. &c. & Record' illud habeas sub Sigillo tuo & sigill. quatuor legal' hominum ejusdem Cur' qui Recordar' illi interfuer; & partibus, &c. ut supra. Quia præd. A. est Bailivus præd. W. de Curia sue præd', & tenet Placita ejusdem Cur. & Judex in causa esse non debet.

Another

[*71.] Another *Recordare* thus; *Accedas ad Wapentag. nostr. de H;* or thus, *Ad Hundr. nostr. de I.* or thus, *Ad Tithingum nostrum de L;* or thus, *In pleno Wapentag. illo;* or thus, *In pleno Hundr. illo;* or thus, *In pleno Tithingum illo,* &c. And he may shew other Causes as the Case requireth. And if the *Recordare* be returnable in the Common-Pleas, and at the Day of the Return the Sheriff return it * *tarde;* now the Party that sued that *Recordare* shall have a *Sicut alias Recordare* out of the Common-Pleas, directed unto the Sheriff, &c.

And if the Plea be discontinued in the County, yet the Plaintiff or Defendant may remove the Pleint into the Common-Pleas or King's-Bench by *Recordare,* &c. and it shall be good, and he shall declare upon the same; and the Court shall hold Plea upon the same Pleint; for if the Pleint be continued in the County, and issue joyned upon it, yet nothing shall be removed but only the Pleint; and in the Common-Pleas the Plaintiff may declare anew, &c.

And in a *Recordare* to remove a Record out of ancient Demesne, the Writ shall say, *Loquelam & processum,* and not *Recordum;* quod vid. 39 H. 6. by all the Justices; yet the Form of the Register in the Record, as before is said; is, *Et Recordum illud habeas.*

If a Record be removed out of a Court of Record by a *Recordare facias,* it cometh in without Warranty, and the Court shall not hold Plea thereof. But if a Record cometh in Court without a Warrant, the Party may sue a Writ, directed unto the Justices, that they proceed upon that Record quod coram vobis residet. If the *Recordare facias* bear Date before the Pleint were entred in the County, yet the Record is well removed, because that both Courts are Courts of Record. But if the Record be removed out of the Court of any other Lord by such Writ which beareth Date before the Entry of the Pleint, it is not good.

Recaption.

A Writ of Recaption lieth where a Man distraineth for Rent, or Service, or other Things, and afterwards, pendant the Plea, he who distrained doth distrain again for the same Rent or Service, or other Thing, the Beasts of the Party whom he had before distrained upon; then he who is so distrained shall have this Writ, and shall recover Damages for the second Distress taken; and he who took the Distress shall be fined for the Wrong, although the first Distress were lawfully taken, and although that the Rent or Services for which

9 H. 6. 58. If a *Recordare* issue to a Court of Record to remove a Plea, although by that the Record be removed, it is void, if it be not to remove Indictments. 3 H. 6. 30. Br. Cause de remover Plea 37. 2 H. 8. 5. But if Consans be demanded, all the Record in Bank shall be in the Franchise. 9 H. 6. 58. Oyer and Terminer shall not be removed by *Recordare* by Babbington. 1 R. 3. 4. ac. Vid. 5 E. 6. 10. 91. 34 H. 6. 27. Ashton cont. upon a Fine removed; and 22 H. 6. 7.

which he distraineth were Arrear, &c. because by the first Distress he shall have return of the Things taken, until he hath the Rent or Services for which he distrained. But for Damage feasant in his Lands a Man may distrain the Beasts of any Man which he finds upon the Land, doing the Damage, so often as he shall find them so doing, because he distraineth them every time for a new Trespass, and new Wrong done in his Land. *Tamen quere.*

47 E. 3. 7.
Finchden
cont.

And if the Lord distrain for Rent or Services behind, and afterwards, pendant the Plea, the Lord doth command his Servant to distrain for the same Rent or Service, by reason whereof the Servant or Bailiff do distrain again; the Tenant shall have a Writ of Recaption against the Lord for the same Distress.

And so it seemeth, if the Lord distrain his Tenant for Rent or Service, and afterwards the Servant or Bailiff do distrain the Tenant again for the same Rent or Service, and the Lord do agree unto that Distress, by joining in Aid-prayer of the Servant or Bailiff, the Tenant shall have a Writ of Recaption against the Lord. But if the Lord distrain for Rent or Service, and afterwards the Lord's Bailiff doth distrain the same Tenant for the same Rent or Service, pendant the Plea; the Tenant shall not have a Recaption against the Lord, nor against the Bailiff, although the Bailiff maketh Conufance in the Right of the Lord, &c. For it may be that the Lord had not Notice of that Distress, or that the Bailiff had not Notice of that Distress which the Lord took before for the same Rent or Service.

But it seemeth in that Case the Tenant may have an Action of Trespass against the Bailiff for the second Distress of his Cattle for the same Rent or Service, for which the Lord had distrained before.

But if the Lord do distrain for Rent or Services, and afterwards (pendant the Plea) the Lord do distrain the Cattle of a Stranger for the same Rent, and not his Cattle who was first distrained; he who is so distrained shall not have a Writ of Recaption, nor he who was first distrained. For it behoveth him who shall have this Writ of Recaption, that he have his Cattle first distrained before for the same Cause for which they were distrained the second Time.

But if a Man distrain two Mens Cattle for Rent or Service, and afterwards he doth distrain the Cattle of one of them again for the same Rent or Service; now he shall have Recaption alone in his own Name.

And if the Lord distrain the Beasts of a Stranger for Rent

or Service, and afterwards (pendant the Plea) the Lord doth distrain the Beasts of the same Stranger for the same Rent or Service; the Stranger shall have a Recaption as well as the Tenant, if the Beasts were taken at two several Times.

And if the Writ of Replevin be abated, then the Writ of Recaption shall abate, as it was adjudged in the Time of K. E. 1.

And if the Lord do distrain for Rent-Arrear at a certain Day his Tenant's Cattle, and he sueth a Replevin, &c. and the Lord avow for the Rent, &c. and the Tenant plead *hors de son Fee*; if the Lord (pendant that Plea) distrain for Rent behind at another Day after, the Tenant shall have a Writ of Recaption, because the Lord's Title shall be tied by the first Plea. But otherwise it is, if the Tenant in the first Replevy plead *Riens arreare*, or levied by Distress, then (pendant that Plea) the Lord may distrain for the Rent behind at a Day after, because that the Seigniorie is there confessed, and the Tenant shall not have a Recaption.

[72.]

47 E. 3. 7.

And the Tenant, or he who is distrained, shall have a Recaption before any Avowry made, and may aver he is distrained for the same Cause.

47 E. 3. 7.
9 H. 6. 4.

And in a Recaption the Defendant shall not avow, as he shall do in a Replevin, but shall justify the taking, &c. as he shall do in an Action of Trespass, for the Plaintiff shall recover Damages only in the Recaption for the Contempt that the Defendant hath done against the Law, and not for the taking of the Cattle, nor for the detaining of them. And in a Recaption it is not material whether the first Distress be Right or not.

And if a Plea be removed out of the County into the Common Pleas by *Pone* or *Recordare*, and afterwards the Plaintiff be nonsuit in the Common Pleas, before or after an Avowry made, the Lord after this Nonsuit may distrain again for the same Cause, and the Tenant shall not have a Recaption, because there is not any Plea depending; and yet the Plaintiff may sue a Writ of Second Deliverance upon the same Record.

And if the Lord distrain the Cattle of the Tenant and a Stranger, which they have in Common, for Rent or Service, and afterwards (pendant the Plea) the Lord doth distrain the Tenant's Cattle only for the same Cause; the Tenant shall have a Recaption for those Cattle. But if the Lord distrain the Cattle of the Tenant only for Rent, &c. and afterwards (pendant the Plea) the Lord doth distrain the Cattle of the Tenant and a Stranger, which they hold in common, for the same cause; it seemeth that the Tenant shall not have Recaption for those Cattle for the Interest of the Stranger. *Quare*,
Ad

And if the Lord distrain, and the Tenant sue a Replevin, which is removed into the Common Pleas, and the Conuſance is demanded by the Bailly of the Freehold, and is granted, and afterwards the Bailiff fail to do Right unto the Party; if he distrain again for the same Cause, the Tenant shall have a Recaption, because the Lord ought to remove the Plea into the Common Pleas again by Resummons, &c.

And a Recaption lieth where the Lord distraineth other Cattle of the Tenant than he first distrained, as well as if he had distrained the same Cattle again, if it be for one and the same Cause, as I conceive. And yet in 19 E. 3. the Issue was taken upon the Property of the Cattle, as that they were other Cattle of the Plaintiff, &c.

And a Recaption lieth as well where the Lord distraineth the Tenant again for the same Cause, where the Plea is depending in the County before the Sheriff, as where the Plea is depending before Justices of Record.

And if the Plea be depending in the County before the Sheriff, then the Form of the Writ of Recaption is :

Rex Vic', &c. Monſtravit nobis A. quod quum tu Averia ſua, que B. cepit & injuſte detinuiſ, eid. A. ſine Breui noſtro replegiaſſes, & d-diſſes diem uſq; ad prox. Com. tuum, & præd. B. attachiaſſes, & reſpond. ſuper præf. A. idem B. poſt Attachiamēt. illud Averia præd. A. iterum cepit ea occasione qua prius ea ceperat, & ea ſicut prius detinet. Et quia hoc injuſtum eſt & manifeſte contra pacem noſtram, Tibi præcipimus, quod Averia præd. A. ſine dilatione deliberari fac', quouſque capitale Placitum inter eos terminet'. Et ſi non uener. quod præd. B. Averia præd. A. iterum ceperit ea occasione qua prius ea ceperat, & ea ſicut prius detinet, tunc corpus præf. B. habeas coram te & cuſtodibus Placitorum Coronæ Noſtræ ad proximum Com. tuum. Et ſi per Balliuos tuos, per quos Averia præd. A. replegiat. fuerint, & per alios probos & legal. homines de Com. tuo, convinci poter. de ſecund. caption. pro una & ead. occasione, tunc ipſum B. ita per miſericordiam caſtiget, quod caſtigat. illa in caſu ſimili timor. aliis præbeat delinquendi.

And if the Plaint be in the County by Writ of Replevin depending before the Sheriff, then the Writ is ſuch :

Rex Vic. S. ſalut'. Monſtravit nobis A. quod cum. ipſe Breve ſuum nuper tibi detuliſſet de Averiiſ ſuis ſibi repl', que B. cepit & injuſte detinet, & Averia illa eid. A. repleg', & eidem d-diſſes diem uſq; ad prox. Com. tuum, &c. as in the Writ before. And if the Plaint be removed out of the County by Recaption, then the Form of the Writ of Recaption ſhall be ſuch

Rex Vic. &c. Monstravit nobis A. quod cum B. Averia præd. A. cepisset & injuste detinisset, & tu ad querimoniam ipsius A. prout mos est, Averia illa eid. A. replegiassēs, & ei dedisses diem usq; ad prox. Com. tuum, & præd. B. attachiasses ad respond. super hoc præf. A. & postmod. tibi præceperimus quod haberis Recor. Loquela præd. coram Justic. nostris apud Westm. tali die prox. præterito; idem B. pendente Placito coram præf. Justic. Averia præd. A. iterum cepit, &c. ut supra.

And if the Plaint be removed out of the County by a *Pone* into the Common-Pleas, then the Writ of Recaption is such :

Rex Vic. &c. Monstravit nobis A. quod cum ipse Breve nostr. nuper tibi detulisset de Averis suis sibi repleg., qua B. cepit & injuste detinuit, & Averia illa eid. A. repl., & ei dedisses diem usq; ad prox. Com. tuum, & præd. B. attach. ad respond. super hoc præf. A. & postmod. præceperimus Loquel. illam poni coram Justic. nostris apud Westm. tali die prox. præterit.; idem B. pendente Placito præd. coram iisd. Justic., Averia præd. A. iterum cepit eâ occasione qua prius ea ceperat, & ea sicut prius detin. & in contempt. Præcept. nostrorum justiciar. non permittit. Et quia hoc injustum est, & manifeste contra pacem nostr. Tibi præcip. quod si præd. A. fecerit te secur. de clam. suo prosequend., &c. tunc pone per vad., &c. præd. B. quod sit coram Justic. nostris præd., ad respond. nobis de contemptu præd., & præd. A. de transgr. præd. & habetas ibi nomina Pleg. & hoc Breve; & Averia illa eid. A. repleg. facias. Teste, &c.

[73.]

If a Man sue a Replevin by Writ, and the Sheriff send unto the Bailiff of the Liberty to replevy the Cattle, because that the taking was within the Liberty, and afterwards the Plaint is removed by *Pone* into the Common Pleas, and afterwards the Lord, or the Party who distrained before, distrain again for the same Cause; then he who is so distrained shall have a Writ of Recaption, and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic. &c. Monstravit nobis S. quod cum ipse Breve nostrum super tibi detulisset, de quodam equo suo sibi repl., quem I. & L. ceperunt, & injuste detinuerunt, ac Ballivi Libertat. Abbat. de B. de C. quibus Retorn. Brevis nostri præd. haber. fecisti, equum illum eidem S. replegiassent, & præd. A. & L. attachiassent, ad respondend. super hoc præf. S. & postmod. præceperimus Loquel. illam poni coram Justic. nostris apud Westm. tali die, anno regni nostri tertio; præfati I. & A. pendente placito prædicto cum Ballivis prædicti Abbat. Curia sua præd. coram quibus Loquel. illa, juxta libertates eidem Abbati concessas, per eosd. Justic. tornata est placitand. Averia præd. S. iterum ceperunt, &c. ut supra.

And if a Lord hath a Hundred, or a Wapentake, and hath Power to hold Plea *de verito Namio*, &c. and a Man distraineth another there, for which he sueth a Replevin within the Hundred, and pendant the Plea there, the Party who distrained before, distrained the same Man again for the same Cause; then he who is so distrained shall have a Writ of Recaption in such Form directed unto the Sheriff.

Rex Vic, &c. Monstravit nobis A. quod cum B. Averia prad. A. cepisset, & injuste detinisset, ac Ballivi M. de N. ad querimoniam ipsius A. (prout moris est) Averia illa eidem A. replegiassent, ac ei dedissent diem usque ad proxim. Wapentag. pradiet' Domini sui de N. & prad. B. attachiassent ad respondend. super hoc pref. A. postmodumque tibi preceperimus, quod assumptis tecum, &c. accederes ad prad' Wapentag', & in pleno Wapentagio, &c. sine Brevi nostro, inter ipsum A. & pref. B. de pradiet' Averia ipsius A. captis, &c. & Record. illud, &c. idem B. pendente Placito, &c. ea occasione qua prius, &c. as before in the Writ of Recaption.

And now it appeareth by these Writs of Recaption, that if a Man be distrained, and he sue a Replevin by Plaint before the Sheriff in the County, and afterwards hanging that Plaint, he is distrained again for the same Cause, that he shall have a Writ of Recaption, which shall be directed to the Sheriff, and the Sheriff shall hold Plea upon that Writ of Recaption.

But if a Man be distrained within any Liberty, and he sue a Replevin there by Plainr, or by Writ, and pendant that Plaint in the Liberty he be distrained again for the same Cause, by the Person who distrained before; he shall not have upon that Distress a Writ of Recaption, because the Plaint is not pendent before the Sheriff, nor before the Justices, and the King will not direct the Writ of Recaption but unto the Sheriff. But if the Plaint were removed by *Pone* or *Recordare* out of the Liberty before the Justices, then the Party who was distrained shall have Recaption, as well for the Distress which was before the Writ of *Pone* or *Recordare*, as if the re-taking had been after the *Pone* or *Recordare* sued forth.

And if a Man be convicted before the Sheriff in a Writ of Recaption, &c. he shall be amerced, and render Damages unto the Party for the Contempt. But if he be convicted before the Justices in a Writ of Recaption, he shall be fined, and not amerced, and also shall render Damages unto the Party for the Contempt.

Writ de Withernam.

THIS Writ lieth where a Man taketh the Cattle or Goods of another Man, and the Party sueth a Replevin by Writ, and an *Alias* and *Pluries*, and upon the *Pluries* the Sheriff doth return, that the Cattle or Goods, &c. are esloined, &c. by Reason whereof he could not replevy them, &c. then this Writ of *Withernam* shall issue out of that Court where the *Pluries* is returned, returnable in the King's Bench or Common Pleas; and the Form of the Writ is such,

Rex Vic. Linc. sal. quum pluries tibi præciperimus quod ju. B. ste, &c. A. Averia sua qua B. &c. vel causam, &c. quare mandatum nostrum pluries tibi inde directum exequi noluisti, vel non potuisti; ac tu nobis significaveris, quod postquam præd. B. Averia præd. A. cepit, & in Com. tuo ea fugavit de Com. præd. in Com. B. per quod ea eidem A. replegiar. non potuisti: Nos, malitia ipsius B. obviare volentes in hac parte, tibi præcipimus, quod Averia præd. B. in Balliva tua cap. in Withernam. & ea detineas, donec eid. A. Averia sua præd. secundum Legem & Consuetudinem Regni nostri repl. possis, juxta tenorem mandator. nostror. præd. prius tibi, &c.

And in the Writ of *Withernam* he ought to rehearse the Cause which the Sheriff returneth, for which he cannot replevy them: As to say,

Ac postquam præd. B. Catalla vel Averia illa cepit, Catall. vel Averia illa, aut Bov. vel Equum illum elongavit extra Ballivam tuam, ita quod nullam deliberation. inde eid. A. facere potuisti, sicut nobis significasti; Nos, &c. tibi præcipimus, quod Catall. vel Averia, &c. as the Case is, in Balliva tua ad retentionem Catall', &c. præd. A. sine dilatione cap. in Withernam, & ea detineas, donec eidem A. &c.

[47.]

And there are very many Causes that the Sheriff may return upon the *Pluries*, wherefore he cannot replevy them, whereof divers of them do appear in the Register, which a Man may there see.

And if the Sheriff do return upon the *Pluries* repleg. that he hath sent unto the Bailiff of the Liberty who hath Return of Writs, &c. and that the Bailiff hath given Answer, that he cannot execute the Writ, because he cannot have a View of the Cattle or Goods which were taken; then the Court in which such Return is made shall award a Writ of *Withernam* directed unto the Sheriff, and the Sheriff shall thereupon make his Precept unto the Bailiff of the Liberty; and if the Bailiff of the Liberty doth not make a Return thereof unto the

the Sheriff, then the Sheriff shall return the whole Matter in Court, and thereupon the Court shall award a Writ of *Withernam*, and a *Non omittas* with the same: And the Form of the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic. B. salut. Cum plur', &c. [usque ibi, vel non potuisti] ac R. de C. Ball. Libertatis S. Walrici, cui Retorn. Brevis nostri habet' fecisti, tibi responderit, quod Executionem Brevis illius facere non potuit, eo quod visum Averiorum præd' habere non potuit, sicut tu nobis significasti; per quod tibi præceperimus, quod Averia præd. B. in Ball. tua sine dilat. caperes in Withern. & ea detineres, donec eidem A. Averia sua, &c. inde direct', vel causam nobis signif', &c. vel tu non potuisti; ac tu nobis retorna-veris, quod idem R. Ball. Libertatis præd', cui Retorn', &c. habet. fecisti, null. tibi inde dedit respons'. Tibi præcipimus, quod non omittas propt. Libertatem præd', quin' eam ingrediar', &c. cap. in Withern. donec, &c. juxta, &c. prius tibi, &c. Teste, &c.

And if a Man distrain any Man's Cattle, and he sue a Replevin by Plaint made unto the Sheriff, for which the Sheriff makes a Precept unto the Bailiff to replevy them, and the Bailiff return at the next County, that he cannot replevy the Cattle, because they are esloined, or that he cannot have View of the Cattle; then the Sheriff in the same County-Court ought to make Enquiry if it be true which is returned, and if it be found so by the Jury, then the Sheriff ex Officio shall make a Precept unto his Bailiffs in the Nature of a *Withernam*, to take as many Cattle of the other Party: And if the Sheriff make such Precept to take the other's Cattle in *Withernam*, and the Bailiff will not execute the Writ, then the Party may have a Special Writ out of the Chancery, directed unto the Sheriff, commanding him to do *Withernam*, and to do Execution of the first Judgment: And the Writ shall be such,

Rex Vic', &c. Monstr. nobis A. quod cum B. & C. Averia præd. A. cepit. & injuste detinuit. idemque A. coram te prosecutus fuisset pro Averis præd. sibi secund. Legem & Consuetud. regni nostri replegiand', ac licet per I. Ball. tuum, quem ad Averia præd. de dict. A. repleg. misisti, testatum fuerit, & per inquisitionem (prout curis est) in plen. Com. tuo fact. compertum, quod idem Ball. visum de ei/d. Averis habere non potuit, ad eadem præf. A. replegiand', per quod in pleno Com. tuo consideratum fuit, quod Averia præd. B. & C. in Balliva tua caperentur in Withernam, & detinerentur, quousq; eidem A. Averia sua præd. secund. Legem & Consuetud. Regni nostri replegiar. possint; idem tamen A. Execution' considerationis præd. nondum affectus est, ad damnu. ipsius A. non modicum

medicum & gravamen, & quia pref. A. subvenire volumus in hac parte, tibi precipimus, quod si ita sit, Averia præd' B. & C. cap. in Withernam, & ea detineas quousque eidem A. Averia sua præd' repl. possis secundum Legem & consuetud. regni nostri, & juxta considerationem præd', &c.

And by that it appeareth, that the Sheriff may award *Withernam*, or *Replevin* sued by Plaintiff, if it be found by Enquest in the County that the Cattle are eloined according to the Bailiff's Return, &c. But upon the *Withernam* awarded in the County, if the Bailiff do return that the other Party hath not any thing, &c. he shall have an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, and so infinite, and hath no other Remedy there.

But upon a *Withernam* returned in the King's Bench, or Common Pleas, if the Sheriff do return that the Party hath not any thing, &c. there a *Capias* shall be awarded against him, and Exigent, and Process of Utlagary.

In a *Replevin* sued by Writ, at the *Pluries* returnable the Sheriff doth return, *quod averia elongata sunt*, &c. Now if the Defendant appear, the Plaintiff shall not have a *Withernam*, because the Defendant may gage Deliverance. And if the Defendant's Cattle be taken in *Withernam*, they shall not be delivered to the Plaintiff, but the Sheriff shall keep them *quousq*; &c. and the same appeareth by the Words of the Writ: But it is said, that it is the Usage in the King's Bench, that they shall be delivered unto the Plaintiff; by which it seemeth, that the Form of the Writ of *Withernam* there, is in another Manner than it is in the Register.

Note the
last Case
13 H. 7. the
Defendant
appears
as the Exi-
gent after
the With-
ernam.

In a *Replevin*, at the *Pluries* returnable the Sheriff doth return, *quod Averia elongata sunt*, &c. and the Defendant doth appear, and pleadeth that he did not distrain them: Now the Plaintiff shall not have *Withernam*. And so if the Defendant at the *Pluries* returned appear, and plead that the Cattle are dead in the Default of the Plaintiff, the Plaintiff shall not have *Withernam*.

And the Defendant in some Cases shall have a *Withernam* against the Plaintiff: As if the Defendant hath a Return awarded for him, and he sueth a Writ de Retorno habendo, and the Sheriff return upon the *Pluries*, *quod Averia elongata sunt*, &c. he shall have a *Scire facias* against the Pledges, &c. according unto the Statute of West. 2. and if they have nothing, then he shall have *Withernam* against the Plaintiff of the Plaintiff's Cattle. *Quod vide* Tr. 7. R. 2.

Moderata Misericordia

THE Writ of *Moderata Misericordia* lieth in Case where [75.]
 a Man is amerced in a Court-Baron, or other Court ^{14 H. 4. 4.}
 which is not a Court of Record, outragibully for Trespas
 or other Offence; then he may sue this Writ directed unto
 the Lord of the Court, or unto his Bailiffs, commanding
 them, that they moderately amerce the Party according un-
 to the Quantity of the Trespas, &c. And this Writ is found-
 ed upon the Statute of *Magna Charta. cap. 14. Quod nullus*
liber homo amercietur nisi secundum quantitatem delicti, &c. And
 the Process upon this Writ is *Alias* and *Pluries*, and Attach-
 ment, and the Attachment shall be awarded against him a-
 gainst whom the Original Writ was sued; and the Form of
 the Writ is such:

Rex Ball' I. de S. salutem. Monstravit nobis C. quod cum ipse
nuper amerciatu esset in Cur. præd. domini vestr. de I. pro modico
delicto, in quod incidit, vos ab eo gravem exigitis redemptionem,
contra tenorem Magnæ Chartæ de Libertatibus Angliæ, in qua
continetur, Quod nullus liber homo amercietur nisi secundum quanti-
tatem delicti, & hoc salvo Contenemento suo, & Villanus salvo
Wainagio: Et ideo vobis præcipimus quod a præf. C. moderatam
capiatu Misericordiam, secundum quantitatem delicti illius, ne clamor
 ad nos veniat inde iteratus. Teste, &c.

And the Attachment shall be always directed unto the
 Sheriff, and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. B. & C. Ball. D. de I.
 quod sint coram justic. nostris apud Westm', &c. ostens. quare cum
 idem A. nuper amerciandus esset in Hundred' vel Cur. dicti dom.
 sui de I. pro modico delicto, in quod incidit; & nos ad requisitionem
 ipsius A. præf. Ball. præceperimus, quod juxta tenor' Magn' Char-
 tæ de Libertatibus Ang. moderatam ab eo caperent Misericord',
 secundum quantitatem & modum delicti illius; iidem Ballivi, spre-
 ti mandatis nostr. præd', præf. A. graviolem inde redemptionem.
 per varias districtiones torquere non cessarunt, in nostri contempt',
 & ipsius A. grave dampnum, & contra tenorem Chartæ præd'
 ut dicitur. Et habeas ibi Sum', &c. Teste, &c.

And if a Man be amerced in a Court Baron, where he did
 not any Trespas, but it is so presented by the Enquest, &c.
 yet it seemeth he shall not have this Writ, if the Amerce-
 ment be not outragious: But if the Steward of his own Head
 will amerce any Tenant or other Party without Cause, I con-
 sider the Party shall have an Action of Trespas, if he be di-
 strained for that Amercement, and the Parry ought not for to
 sue his Writ of *Moderata Misericordia*. Q 4 If

If a Feme Covert be amerced for Trespass, &c. if the Husband be distrained for the same, he shall have this Writ, if the Amercement be outrageous.

But what shall be said a moderate Amercement, and what not, appeareth by the Words of the said Statute, which saith *Secundum quantitatem delicti*. By which it seemeth that if it exceed the Value of the Trespass, it is not a moderate Amercement; and that shall be intended for the Value of the Trespass which is done unto the Lord, and to him who shall have the Amercement: For if one Tenant do Trespass unto another Tenant, he shall be therefore amerced in the Lord's Court by Presentment of the Trespass; but that Amercement shall not be unto the Value of the Damages which is done unto the Tenant, but having Regard unto the Wrong and Offence done unto the Lord for the Wrongs done unto his Tenant.

And if a Man be Nonsuit in a Court-Baron, he shall be amerced, and if it be outrageous, he shall have this Writ of *Moderata misericordia*: And so shall the Defendant if he be amerced in any Suit brought against him, because it is found against him; or that he makes Default to wage his Law at the Day given him in any Plaint sued against him, &c. And if the Amercement be not moderate, he shall have this Writ of *Moderata misericordia*, &c.

In a Court-Baron if two be amerced for one Trespass outrageously, they shall not join in a *Moderata misericordia*, for they shall be severally amerced, although the Trespass be jointly done. And so is it in a Plaint sued by two, if they be Nonsuit, the Amercements shall be several, and they shall not join in *Moderata misericordia*; yet if an Amercement be set jointly upon them, then they shall join in the Writ. But it seemeth this Amercement ought to be assayed by Person certain, when they are amerced for any Trespass. And if the Amercement which is set be assayed by his Peers, then the Writ of *Moderata misericordia* doth not lie; for then it is according unto the Statute of *Mag. Chart*, *quod uid. 10 E. 2.* in Title of Actions upon the Statute in the Abridgment.

And it is called *Misericordia*, in *English* Mercy, for the Smallness thereof, by which it seemeth it ought to be less than the Offence: And then it seemeth they shall be severally amerced for a Joint-Offence, because one shall not be charged for the Offence of another; but they shall equally bear the Charge, and pay the Sum assessed.

And in the Common Pleas the Course is, when there are divers Defendants to make several Estreats of the Amercement

ments, and to deliver them unto the Clerk of the Assise, and he shall deliver them unto the Coroners, and they use to *assess* the Amercements severally.

K And if divers Demandants be amerced in a real Action for their Nonsuit, they make the Estreats severally upon them, and deliver them as before unto the Clerk of the Assise, who delivers them over unto the Coroners to *assess* the Amercements.

But in a personal Action in the Common Pleas, where there are many Plaintiffs named, and they amerced, the Clerk hath forgotten, and cannot shew how the Usage hath been to make the Estreats against them; but it seemeth with Reason, that all shall be done in one Manner. For it cannot properly be said that a Man hath Mercy shewed and offered unto him if he shall pay, or shall be put to more Charge for the Offence of another Person, which himself hath not done: For the Nature of the Word (*Mercy*) is, that a Man shall not be punished so much as he hath deserved. By which it appeareth, that every Amercement shall be or ought to be severally assessed upon every one for his own Offence, and that to a lesser Sum than he deserveth to pay. *Quare* the Usage and Manner thereof in the Common Pleas, and look the Statute of *West. 1. cap. 18.* by the Equity of which Statute the Usage is accrued, and doth continue in the Common Pleas and King's Bench, and before the Justices of Assise; and the Clerk of the Warrants in the Common Pleas doth make the Estreats, and doth deliver them unto the Clerks of the Assise, to deliver them unto the Coroners to *assess* the Amercements, and the Coroners do assess the Amercements, and deliver them unto the Clerks of the Assises, and they deliver them back unto the Clerk of the Warrants, who maketh the Estreats: And then one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, or the Clerk of the Warrants, goeth with the Rolls of the Estreats into the Exchequer, and there puts them before the Barons of the Exchequer. And the Form of the Estreat is such:

Staff. *De Henr. Hart & Will. Maner, quia non habuerunt Johannem Brok nuper de B. in Com. præd. Teom', quoniam manuceperunt, &c. De Johanne N. pro se & Pleg. suis, quia non est prosecutus Breve suum versus N. H. de K. in Com. præd. Husbandman in Placito Debiti, &c. De Stephano White, pro falso clam. suo versus D. de, &c. in Placito Detentionis, &c.* And so the Estreat doth rehearse the Cause for which he was amerced, &c. For the Justices do not assess any Sum for any Amercement upon any Person, but make their Entry as abovesaid; and then the

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the Coroners do set the Sum upon the Heads of every of them; as upon every one of them 4 s. or 6 s. as they shall think fit in their Discretions, viz. severally upon every of them.

And by the Statute of *Magna Charta*, cap. 14. no Spiritual Person shall be amerced according to his Spiritual Benefice, but according unto his Lay-fee, and according unto the Quantity of the Trespas; and if he be otherwise amerced, he shall have a Writ upon the said Statute against the Sheriff, or him who amerced him. And the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic', &c. Quum in Magn. Charta de libertat. Angl. continetur, Quod nulla Ecclesiastica person. amerc. secundum quantitatem Benefic. sui Ecclesiastici, sed secundum Laicam Feod. suum; ac jam ex querela S. Person', &c. accepimus, quod licet ipse nullum Laicum Feod. teneat, tu tamen ipsum S. in Turno tuo, in Hundredo tali, super aliquibus coram te in eodem Turn. presentat', ipse S. super his non summonito, nec legitime convicto, pro voluntate tua graviter amerciasti, & Amerciamentum illud de bonis suis Ecclesiasticis levare intendis minus juste, in ipsius S. dampnum non modicum, & contra tenor. Chartae pradiet': Nos nolentes ipsum S. in hac parte praegravari, tibi precipimus, quod si ita est, tunc ipsum S. coram te taliter amerciar', seu Amerciament. aliquod de bonis suis Ecclesiasticis levare non fac', contr. tenorem Chartae supradictae; & Distinction', si quam, &c. Teste, &c.

And upon this he may sue an *Al'* and *Pl'* and *Attach.* unless the Sheriff do according to the Writ directed unto him.

And it seemeth that the Party may sue a Writ upon the Statute by a *Pone*, &c. if he will, against the Sheriff or the other who amerced him, because that the Statute is a Prohibition in it self, and need not sue such a Writ as aforesaid. And by the Statute of *Magna Charta* every Amercement in a Court-Baron ought to be affected by two Tenants of the Manor upon Oath. And if the Steward or Bailiff will assesse any Amercement without Affeerment, then he who is amerced shall have such Writ:

Rex Ballivis Episc. W. de S. Salus'. Quum in Magna Charta de Libertatib. Angl. continueatur, Quod nullus liber homo amercietur pro parvo delicto nisi secundum modum ipsius delicti, & pro magno delicto secund. magnitudinem delicti, salvo Contentamento suo, & Mercator eodem modo salva Merchandisa sua, & Villanus alterius quam nostri eodem modo amerciet', salvo Wainagio suo, si incider' in manum nostram, & nulla Misericordia praed. ponat. nisi per sacrament. proborum & legalium hominum de visis, prout in eadem Charta plenius continetur; ac jam ex querela hominum & Tenentium Manerii praed. accepimus

quod vos ipsos homines & Tenentes, cum in Cur. ejusdem Manerii in Misericordiam inciderint pro aliquo debitu, ad magnas pecuniar. summas voluntarie assidetis, non permittentes quod misericordia illa per sacrament. hominum & Tenentium ejusdem Manerii ponatur, in ipsorum homin. & Tenentium dampnum non modicum, & contra tenorem Charta præd': Nos, volentes Chartam ill. in omnibus & singulis suis articulis inviolabiliter observari, vobis precipimus, quod ab hujusmodi summis super homin. & Tenent. præd. quum in misericordia inciderint voluntarie assidend. penitus desistentes, Misericordiam hujusmodi per sacramentum proborum & legalium hominum ejusdem Cur. poni peremitatis, juxta tenorem Charta præd'. Teste, &c.

And he may sue an *Alias* and a *Pluries* thereupon, *vel causam nobis significes*, and afterwards an Attachment against the Bailiffs, or him who assesseth the Amercement.

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Writ de Nativo habendo.

THE Writ *de Nativo habendo* lieth for the Lord who claimeth the Inheritance in any Villain, when his Villain is run from him, and is remaining within any place out of the Manor unto which he is regardant, or when he departeth from his Lord against the Lord's Will : And the Writ shall be directed unto the Sheriff ; and if the Sheriff will not serve the Writ, he shall have an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, and Attachment against the Sheriff, if need be.

But if a Man have an Estate but for Term of Life, or for Years in a Villain, it seemeth he shall not have this Writ of *Nativo habendo*, because this Writ is in the Nature of a Writ of Right for to recover the Inheritance in the Villain, and the same appeareth by the Count in the Writ, *Quare tamen*.

And the Sheriff may seise the Villain, and deliver him unto his Lord, if the Villain confess unto the Sheriff that he is his Villain ; but if the Villain say to the Sheriff, that he is frank, then it seemeth that the Sheriff ought not to seise him : As it is in a *Replevin*, if the Defendant claim Property, the Sheriff cannot replevy the Cattle, but the Party ought to sue a Writ *de Proprietate probanda* : And so if the Villain say that he is a Freeman, &c. then the Sheriff ought not to seise him, but then the Lord ought to sue a *Pove* to remove the Plea before the Justices in the Common Pleas, or before the Justices in Eyre. But if the Villain purchase a Writ *de Libertate probanda* before the Lord hath sued the *Pove* to remove the Plea before the Justices, then that Writ of

Vid. 1 & 2 Eliz. Dyer 173. Where this Writ lieth, and out of what Court. And Vid. 1 E. 4. 8. a good Case. 7 H. 4. 46.

Libertate

Writ de Libertate probanda.

Libertate probanda is a *Superseas* unto the Lord, that he proceed not upon the Writ of *Nativo habendo* till the Eyre of the Justices, or till the Day the Plea be adjourned before the Justices, and that the Lord ought not to seise the Villain in the mean Time. But at this Day the Writ of *Libertate probanda* is of little Effect, because by the Statute 25 E. 3. cap. 8. the Lord may seise his Villain and alledge Villainage in an Action brought against him by the Villain, although he hath a Writ of *libertate probanda* depending, which is adjourned before the Justices in Banco, or the Justices in Eyre.

And if the Lord sue a *Nativo habendo*, and the Villain purchase this Writ of *Libertate probanda*, by that the Sheriff shall not proceed further in the Writ of *Nativo habendo*, but the whole Plea shall be adjourned before the Justices in Eyre; and then the Writ of *Nativo habendo* and the Record shall be sent before the Justices in Eyre, and the Lord shall declare thereupon, and the Villain shall make his Defence, and plead thereunto; and the Villain shall not declare upon the Writ of *Libertate probanda*, nor any Thing shall be done thereupon; for that Writ is but a *Superseas* to surcease for the Time, and to adjourn the Record and the Writ of *Nativo habendo* before the Justices in Eyre: And that appeareth by the Forms of the Writs of *Nativo habendo*, and of *Libertate probanda*, which are such:

Rex Vic. salut'. Præcipim. tibi, quod juste & sine dilatione fac. habere. A. de C. B. Nativum & fugitivum suum, cum omnib. Catalis suis, & tota sequela sua, ubicunque inventus fuerit in Balliva tua, nisi sit in Domin. nostro, qui fugit de terra sua post Coronat. Dom. H. Reg', filii Regis Johan': Et prohibem. super forisfact. nostr. ne quid eum injuste detineat. Teste, &c.

The Form of the *Libertate probanda* is such:

Libertate probanda.

REX Vic', &c. Monstraverunt nobis A. & B. seror ejus, quod cum ipse libera homines sint, & parat. Libertatem suam probare, E. clamans eas nativas suas, vexat eas injuste: Et ideo tibi præcipim', quod si præd' A. & B. fecerint te secur' de Libertate sua probanda, tunc ponas Loquelam illam coram Justic. nostris ad primas Affisas, cum in partes illas venerint, quia hujusmodi probatio non pertinet ad te capiend'; & interim eisd' A. & B. pacem in habere fac', & dic. præd. E. quod tunc sit ibi, Loquelam suam versat. præfat. A. & B. inde prosecutur', si voluerit. Et habeas ibi hoc Breve. Teste, &c.

And now by these two Writs it appeareth, that the Lord who sueth the Writ *de Natiuo habendo*, shall pursue his Plaint upon the Writ of *Natiuo habendo*, and shall declare thereupon, &c. and that the Villain shall make Defence, and upon that Writ *de Natiuo habendo* the Freedom shall be tried. And also it seemeth by these Writs, that a Writ *de Libertate probanda* doth not lie, if not upon a Writ *de Natiuo habendo* sued out before by the Lord.

But it appeareth in 12 H. 3. *Itin. North.* that the Villain sued a *Libertate probanda*, & *obtulit se* at the fourth Day against the Lord, and he did not appear, but made Default, for which, upon the Default of the Lord, the Villain was enfranchised; and he had a Writ unto the Sheriff, that he do not suffer the Lord to trouble him after: *Quod vid.* in Title Villainage in the Abridgment; and *vid.* 47 H. 3. a good Case of that Matter.

And when he sueth the *Natiuo habendo*, he shall enter a Plaint before the Sheriff in the County, as he shall do if he sue a Replevin by Writ unto the Sheriff, he ought to enter his Plaint before the Sheriff; so shall he do upon the *Natiuo habendo*: And the Plaintiff shall recite how he is his Villain, and how that he fled from him, &c. And by the Writ of *Libertate probanda* that Plaint shall be removed before the Justices of Eyre, or before the Justices *de Banco*, and then the Matter shall be tried before them, &c. Or the Lord may remove the Plaint by a *Pone* before the Justices of the Common Pleas, and thereupon he shall have Process against the Villain, &c. for the Sheriff cannot determine the Title of Villainage in the County; and that is proved by the Words in the Writ of *Libertate probanda*, viz. *Quia huiusmodi probatio non pertinet ad te capiend'*, &c.

And it is good for the Lord, that when he sueth the *Natiuo habendo* unto the Sheriff, that forthwith he sue his *Pone* unto the Sheriff, to remove the Plaint before the Justices of the King's Bench: For if after the *Natiuo habendo* sued, the Lord sue a *Pone* to remove the Plaint before the Justices *de Banco*, and before he delivereth the *Pone* to the Sheriff, the Villain sueth *Libertate probanda*, and delivereth the same to the Sheriff, by which the Sheriff adjourneth the Plaint before the Justices in Eyre, and returneth the Matter upon the *Pone* before the Justices of the King's Bench; now the Justices of the Bench ought not to proceed upon that *Pone* against the Villain, because that the Sheriff hath returned, that he hath adjourned the Matter before the Justices in Eyre by the Writ of *Libertate probanda*, *quod vid.* Hil. 26 E. 3. and yet the

11 H. 4. 48.
Gascoign
ac.

Pitz. 2. Vi.
lainage 30.

[78.]

11 H. 4. 43.
Gascoign.

Old Nar.
Bre. 46.
25 E. 3. 49.
Villainary
12. That the
Party is
without Re-
medy, if not
against the
Sheriff.

Pone

Pone was of elder Date than the Writ de *Libertate probanda*, but was not delivered unto the Sheriff before the *Libertate probanda*.

And if a Man sueth several Writs of *Nativo habendo* against two, the two may join in a *Libertate probanda*, notwithstanding the several Writs.

8 E. 4. 16. by Martin, all Villains, but in Favour of Liberty many Villains may join in a *Libertate probanda*.

And it seemeth that the Villain may sue a *Libertate probanda* before the Justices de Banco, as well as before the Justices in Eyre, although there be no such Writ in the Register. But if such Writ be made returnable before the Justices de Banco, it seemeth it is good; and they shall proceed thereupon as if it were before Justices in Eyre.

In a Writ of *Niese*, if the Plaintiff be Nonfuit after Appearance, the Defendant shall be for ever enfranchised; *quod vid. M. 12 E. 2.* and upon Departure in Despite of the Court, where he appeareth, and saith he will seek Counsel, and afterward he is demanded, and maketh Default, there the Villain shall be for ever enfranchised: And so upon a *Re-traxit*, If the Plaintiff say that he will not pursue his Writ of *Niese*, the Defendant shall be enfranchised for ever.

29 E. 2. cont. before Appearance. 19 E. 2. Vill. 31. 39 E. 2. Fitz. Vill. 34. The Pl. counts upon a Confession, and the Def. acknowledges it, and after the Plaintiff was Nonfuit, and per Cur. it is an Enfranchisement for ever. 30 E. 1. Vill. 46. Harvy & Mitton, she is enfranchised but during the Marriage. Broughton cont. King took the Difference where the Lord married the Niese, and where a Stranger married her.

28 Aff. 34. And if a Freeman marrieth a Woman who is a *Niese* unto another, she shall be for ever free, although that the Husband dieth, and she survive him, and that by Britton in his Book in *favorem libertatis*. And it stands with Reason that the Law be such, because that she and her Husband are but one Person in Law, and she ought to be of the same Nature and Condition to all Intents as her Husband is; but the Husband is for ever free without any Condition in Law or otherwise, and by Consequence the Wife ought to be of the same Condition and Nature as her Husband is; and then if he be once clearly discharged of Villainage to all Intents, she cannot be a *Niese* afterwards without her own Special Assent, as by Divorce, or Confession in a Court of Record, and then in Favour of Liberty; for a Freewoman shall not be Villain for taking of a Villain to be her Husband.

remaineth *Niese*, but the Seizure is suspended, 13 H. 3. Vill. 4 E. She shall not be produced to prove Villainage during the Coverture, 30 E. Vill. 46. cont. 31 E. 3. Vill. 21. cont.

In a Writ of *Nise* it behoveth the Lord who sueth the Vill. 13 E. 1. Vill. Writ to bring with him two Persons at the least who are of 38. 19 H. 6. the Villain's Blood, that will confess them to be Villains, 32. ac. 19 E. otherwise the Writ shall abate : And what shall be sufficient 2 Vill. 32. Proof, what not, see in the Title of *Villainage* in the *Abridg- Cousin Fe- male shall ment*. But in a *Nativo habendo*, after the Plea is removed not be by a *Pone*, if the Defendant will confess himself to be brought to Villain, then the Plaintiff needeth not to bring any Proof prove the Male Vil- thereof. lain. 13 E. 3.

If two bring a *Nativo habendo*, the Nonsuit of one of them Vill. 36. ac. is the Nonsuit of them both ; for Summons and Severance Old Na. Br. lieth not in that Writ. But in a *Libertate probanda* it is other- 46 ac. wise, for there the Nonsuit of the one shall not prejudice the Old Tenures Br. Vill. 68. other.

And it appeareth by the Register, that the Sheriff cannot seize the Villain by Force of this Writ of *Nativo habendo*, al- though that the Words of the Writ are, *Habere facias A. nativum & fugitivum suum* ; for these Words give him Power to hold Plea, and not otherwise, as it appeareth in 2 H. 4. 2 H. 4. 24. in a *Faux* Imprisonment. But if the Villain doth confess unto the Sheriff that he is a Villain, then it seemeth reason- able that the Sheriff ought to seize him, saving the Opinion of that Book. But the Statute now maketh the Matter clear that the Lord may seize him, and so the Sheriff at his Re- quest. And the Process in the *Nativo habendo* is Summons, Attachment and Distress.

In a *Nativo habendo* the Plea was removed by a *Pone*, and the Sheriff returned thereupon *Non est inventus*, for which a *Capias* was awarded, and after, upon Return of *Non est in- ventus* a *Latitat* was awarded, upon a Surmise made that he was in a foreign County, P. 7 H. 6.

And in the *Libertate probanda* the Process is as upon the *Pone* sued to remove a Plaintiff in the County upon a Replevin, Sum', Attachment and Distress. And the Form of the *Pone* upon a *Nativo habendo* is such :

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Res Vic', &c. Pone ad Petitionem Patentis, Loquel. que est in Sum. tuo per Breve nostrum inter A. & R. quem idem A. clam. Nativum & fugitivum suum ; & sum', &c. præd. B. quod tunc ibi, præf. A. inde respons. Et habeas ibi Sum', & hoc Breve, & talid Breve.

And if the Villain do remain in ancient Demesne of the King in the King's Hands, and hath remained there by a Year and a Day, then the Lord cannot have nor maintain this Writ of *Nativo habendo* so long as he remaineth there : But if he hath not remained within the ancient Demesne of the King

King a Year and a Day, but for half a Year, or other Time, which doth not make a Year and a Day, then the Lord shall have such Writ unto the Sheriff.

Rex Vic', &c. Præcipimus tibi quod nisi A. quem B. clamat Nativum & fugitivum suum in Com. tuo, per Breve nostrum manserit in Dominico nostro de S. per unum Annum & unum Diem sine Calumnia, non remaneat Loquela præd. in Com' præd., eo quod manserit in Dominico nostro per minus temporis. Teste, &c.

But it appeareth by the Writ, that if the Lord claim him within the Year and Day that he came into the ancient Demesne, that then the Villain shall not have Advantage of his staying there: But it seemeth that the Lord ought to claim the Villain within every Year and Day that the Villain stayeth within ancient Demesne, as he shall make his continual Claim to save his Entry into any Land. But if the Villain do remain in any other Manor than in ancient Demesne, which is in Possession of other Lord than the King, and there stayeth a Year and a Day, or for many Yeaas, without any Claim made by the Lord, notwithstanding that the Lord may take and seise him, or have a Special Writ of *Nativitate habenda* against his Villain, directed unto the Sheriff, as above is said.

If a Man purchase a Villain of another unto him and his Heirs, and the Villain runneth from him, he shall not have this Writ *de Nativitate habendo*, because he hath no Proof of his Blood who will confess them to be Villains unto the Plaintiff; and if he bring Men of the Villain's Blood, who confess them to be Villains to a Stranger, and not to the Plaintiff, the same is not sufficient Proof. *Quare tamen.*

And the Lord may have a Writ unto the Sheriff to assist him to distrain his Villains, and the Writ is: *Rex Vic', &c. Præcipimus tibi, quod sis in auxilium A. de F. ubi ipse non succit ad distringend' Villanos suos de N. ad faciend' ei cons. & servitia debita & consueta. Teste, &c.* See the Statute An. 1. 2. c. 6.

And when the King makes Tallage of his ancient Demesne Lands in his Hands throughout the Realm, then the other Lords who have ancient Demesne Lands of the King in Fee farm shall have such Writ to tax them; and the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Quia Dominica nostra per Angl. talliari facta est, tibi præcipimus, quod si Manerium de C. aliquando fuit in Dominico nostro, v. l. Progenitorum nostrorum. quondam Regis Angl', & hucusque consueverant talliari, tunc A. rationabiliter Talliag

Tallagium habere fac. de liber. Tenentibus suis in Manerio præd, sicut prius fieri consuevit. Teste, &c.

And if the King's Villains do convey themselves out of the Manor, then a Special Writ shall be directed unto the Sheriff, that he enquire by the Oaths of honest and good Men the Names of them, and where they abide, and that he make them return, and abide within the Manors as before.

If a Woman sueth a Writ of *Libertate probanda*, the Form of the Writ is such: *Monstravit nobis Alicia, quod cum ipsa libera femina sit, &c. et parata libertatem suam, &c. ut supra.*

Writ de Securitate Pacis.

THIS Writ lieth when a Man is in Fear or Doubt that another will beat or assault him, and lieth properly where one Man doth threaten another Man to kill him, beat him, or assault him; then may he come into the Chancery, and pray to have such Writ unto the Sheriff, and the Form of the Writ is such:

*Rex Vic. Linc. salut. Quia A. de B. nobis gravit. conquest. est, quod C. ei de corpore suo manifeste minat; Tibi præcipimus, quod eidem A. de præf. C. firmam Pacem nostram, secundum Consuet. Angl. habere fac. ita quod secur. sis, quod eid. A. de corpore suo p r præf. C. vel per procuracionem suam dampnum vel periculum non eveniat. Teste, &c. Or thus: de incendio domorum suarum manifeste minat. Tibi præcipimus, &c. ita quod, &c. eid. A. de domibus suis præd. per huiusmodi incendium dampnum, &c. And a Man may have a Writ for the Safety of his Body, and for the Burning of his Houses, all in one Writ. And he may have an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, and Attachment against the Sheriff, if he does not his Office, &c.*

And by the ancient Course of Law he ought to take his Oath upon a Book before he have this Writ, before a Master of the Chancery: But now they use to sue forth such Writs by their Friends, who will sue for them without any Oath made; and the same is ill done, because they are many Times made, more for Vexation than for any good Cause; and the Justices of the King's Bench will not grant any Writ for Recovery of Peace, without making Oath that he is in Fear of temporal Damage. And the Justices of Peace ought not to grant any Warrant at the Suit of any one to find Sureties of Peace, if the Party who doth require the same will not take his Oath that he requireth the same not for Malice, but for the Safety of his Body.

R

And

[80.]

And if a Man hath sued a Writ against one directed unto the Sheriff, and the Sheriff take Security of him to keep the Peace, and afterwards he breaks the Peace against him who demanded the same; he which demanded the Surety of Peace shall have Attachment against him to find Sureties; and the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. pone, &c. B. quod sit coram Justic', &c. ostens. quare cum pref. B. pred. A. de corpore suo minaret', &c. pref. A. ea occasione Breve nostr. de Pace ind. habens tibi detulisset, idem B. licet Securitat. tibi prestiterit, quod per ipsum vel procurat' suam pref. A. de corpore suo dampnum vel periculum non evenir', id. B. nihilominus in prefat' A. apud W. vi & ar. insult. fecit. & ipsum, &c. in nostri contempt. manifest', & ipsius A. grave dampnum, & contr. pacem nostram: & habens ibi Pleg. & hinc Breve. Teste, &c.

And upon this Writ the Plaintiff shall recover Damages, and the Defendant shall be fined for his Contempt, if he be found guilty.

And if any one will have a Writ for Surety of the Peace against any one who dwelleth within the Cinque Ports, then he shall have a Writ out of the Chancery directed unto the Constable of Dover, and unto the Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and the Writ shall be such:

Rex dilecto & fideli suo N. Constabulario Castri sui Dover' & Custod' Cinque Portuum suorum, salutem. Mandamus vobis quod audita querela A. de eo quod B. qui est de Libertate Cinque Portuum, &c. minat', vocatisque coram vobis partibus prefat', auditisque hinc inde eorum rationibus eidem A. super hoc debitum & festinum justitie complementum fieri faciatis, prout de jure & secundum legem & consuet. Portuum predictorum fuer. faciend. & alias in casu consimili fieri consuevit. Teste, &c.

But it is a common Opinion, The Security which the Sheriff ought to take of the Party who ought to find Sureties for the Peace, ought to be taken by Bond, that is to say, to bind the Party and his Sureties by Bond, that he keep the Peace, and that he burn not the Houses, &c. But now after the Statute of 1 E. 3. cap. 6. which appointeth that certain Persons shall be assigned in the Chancery to keep the Peace, there are other Forms of Writs for the Ease of the People who will have the Peace against other Persons, which Writs shall issue out of the Chancery; and some of them are directed unto the Justices of the Peace, and unto the Sheriff, and some are directed only unto the Sheriff: And the Writs are of other Forms, which is such:

Rex dilectis & fidelibus suis, I. &c. & sociis suis Justiciariis
 nostris ad Pacem nostram in Com. S. conservand. assign. salutem.
 Or thus, Custod. Pacis nostre in Com. S. &c. & Vic. iust. Com.
 & eorum cuilibet, salutem. Or thus, Vic. S. salutem. Suppli-
 cavit nobis A. quod cum ipse de vita & mutilat. membrorum
 suorum, necnon de incendio domorum suar, per E. graviter &
 manifeste comminatus existat, velimus pro securitat. ipsius A.
 in hac parte provider; Nos supplication. præd. annuentes vobis,
 vel tibi præcipimus, firmiter injungentes, quod præd. E. coram
 vobis, vel te, corporaliter venire faciat, & ipsum ad suffici-
 entes Manucaps. inveniend., qui eum manucapere voluerint sub
 certa pæna sibi per te vel vos rationabiliter imponend., pro quo
 nobis respondere volueritis, vel volueris; Or thus, Et ipsum E.
 ad sufficient. Securitat. inveniend., sub pæna centum libr. ad opus
 nostrum solvend., vel quemlibet eorum sub pæna, &c. quod ipse dampn.
 vel malum aliquod eidem A. de corpore suo, vel de domibus suis per
 huiusmodi incendium, non fac., nec fieri procurabit, quovis modo
 compellatis, vel compellatis. Et si hoc coram vobis vel te facere re-
 cusaverit, tunc ipsum E. proxim. gaol. nostræ committatis, vel com-
 mittas, in eadem salvo custod. quousque hoc gratis facere voluerit.
 Et cum Securitat. illam sic ceperitis, vel ceperis, nos inde in Can-
 cellaria nostra sub sigillis vestris vel alicujus vestrum, vel sub sig-
 illa tuo, distincte & aperte sine dilatione reddas certiores, certifi-
 catu, vel certificates indilate, hoc Breve nobis remittentes, vel remitt-

And for this Form of Writ, when the Writ is in the plu-
 ral Number, the Writ is directed unto the Justices of Peace,
 & unto the Justices and Sheriff. And when it is in the sin-
 gular Number, the Writ is directed unto the Sheriff only,
 & unto one Justice only.

And if the Husband threaten his Wife to beat or to kill *See 25. b. f.*
 her, she shall have this Writ:

Supplicavit nobis A. uxor B. quod cum ipsa de vita sua & mu-
 latione membrorum suorum per præd. B. &c. [ut supra, usque
 respond. volueris] quod ipse præf. A. bene & honeste tracta-
 & gubernabit, ac dampn. & malum aliquod eid. de corpore suo,
 inter quam ad virum suum ex causa regiminis & castigationis ux-
 oris, licite & rationab. pertin. non fac., nec fieri procurabit, quovis
 modo compellatis, &c.

And if a Man be in Variance with other Men, and he is in
 doubt that Damage or Hurt will come unto him, or his Ser-
 vants or his Goods, by reason of this Variance; then he
 shall have a special Writ against them directed unto the
 Sheriff, that he cause them to find Security that they do not
 damage or hurt the other in his Body, or his Servants, or other

[81.]

his Goods, in a certain Sum, &c. And if they will not find Security, that then he arrest them and keep them in Prison, until they will find Sureties: And that the Sheriff certify all that is done upon the same into the Chancery, upon Pain, &c. as it appeareth by the Register. And that Security ought to be taken by Recognizance, as it seemeth; *tamen quare.* And when a Man hath purchased such Writ of *Supplicavit*, directed unto the Justices of Peace, or unto the Sheriff, or unto both, against any Man, then he against whom the Writ is sued may come into the Chancery, and there find Sureties in the Chancery, that he will not do Hurt or Damage unto him that sueth the Writ; and then upon that he shall have a Writ of *Supersedeas* out of the Chancery, directed unto the Justices of Peace, or unto the Sheriff, or unto one of them, reciting how that he hath found Sureties in Chancery according to the Writ of *Supplicavit*, and reciting the Writ of *Supplicavit*, and the Manner of Security that he hath found, and the Sum of Money in which they are bounden; commanding the Justices and Sheriff that they surcease to arrest him, &c. or compel him to find Sureties, &c. And if they have arrested him for that Cause, and for no other, that then they deliver him, &c. See the Form of the Writ in the Register. And if the Party who ought to find Sureties cannot come into the Chancery to find such Surety, then his Friend may purchase a *Supersedeas* in the Chancery for him, reciting the Writ of *Supplicavit*, &c. and that such a one and such a one are bounden for him in the Chancery in such a Sum, that he shall keep the Peace according to the Writ of *Supplicavit*: And the Writ shall be directed unto the Justices of the Peace and Sheriff, that they or some of them take Surety of the Party himself, according to the Writ of *Supplicavit*, for to keep the Peace, &c. and that then they surcease to arrest him; and if they have arrested him for that Cause, that they then deliver him.

And sometimes the Writ of *Supplicavit* is made returnable into the Chancery at a certain Day: And if it be so, then if the Justices do not certify the Writ, nor the Recognizance, and the Security which is taken, the Party who sueth the *Supplicavit* shall have a Writ of *Certiorari* directed unto the Justices of Peace, to certify the Writ of *Supplicavit*, and what they have done thereupon, and the Security which is found, &c. and so the party shall have such *Certiorari* unto the Justices of Peace, to certify the Security taken upon *Supplicavit*, although the Writ of *Supplicavit* be not returnable in the Chancery.

And so if a Man demanded Surety of Peace in the County against any Man, he shall find Sureties in the County before the Justices of the Peace, &c. He who demanded the Security may sue a Writ of *Certiorari*, directed unto the Justices of Peace, to remove the Surety of Peace, and the Recognisance taken thereupon; and to certify that Recognisance, and Security taken, under the Seals of the Justices of Peace, or one of them. And if the *Certiorari* be sued upon a Writ of *Supplicavit*, then the *Certiorari* shall rehearse the Writ of *Supplicavit*: And if it be sued upon Surety demanded in the County without a *Supplicavit* sued, then the Form of the Writ of *Certiorari* is such:

Rex Custodibus Pacis sue in Com. L. & eorum cuilibet, sal. Volentes certis de causis certiorari super tenorem cujusd. Securitatis Pacis nuper coram R. B. & sociis suis Custodibus Pacis nostre, & Just. nostris ad diversa Felon', Transgr. & Malefacta in Com. L. audientia & terminand assign. de R. de W. de eo quod ipse domum vel malum aliquod B. de F. aut alicui populo nostro non fec. nec fieri procurabit, ex officio vestro capt. quæ quid. Securitas vestra vos residet, ut dicitur; vobis mandamus, quod nos inde in Cancell. nostra sub Sigillis vestris vel unius vestr. distinct. & apert. sine dilacione reddatis certiores, hoc Breve nobis remittentes. Teste, &c.

And when the Writ of *Supplicavit* is directed only to the Sheriff, then the *Certiorari* shall be directed unto the Sheriff only, to make Return of the Security found, if he have taken any Security, &c.

And if a Man find Sureties to keep the Peace against certain Persons before the Sheriff, without any Writ of *Supplicavit* sued by him who demanded Surety, and without the Writ used of ancient Form; then the Party who demanded the Surety may have a *Certiorari* unto the Sheriff to certify the Security taken by him into the Chancery, &c. without making mention in the *Certiorari* of any Writ sued to cause the Sheriff to take such Security; and by *Certiorari* it seemeth, that the Sheriff *ex officio* may cause the Party to find Surety to keep the Peace, if any one pray the Sheriff to have such Surety, and that the Sheriff bind him by Recognisance, and that he certify the same into Chancery by the *Certiorari*: For if he certify an Obligation taken for Security, that Certificate cannot make the same to be a Thing upon Record, and the Party cannot be bounden unto the King but by Matter of Record, or his Deed, and pray to have the same enrolled. And it

Vid. 12 H. 7. by Fineux, by the Common Law the Sheriff is Conservator Pacis. Vid. Lamb. 110. 11. and now by the Statute of 33 H. 8. cap. 39. it is clear that Bond shall not be taken.

seemeth that the Law is such, because that by the Common Law the Sheriff is Conservator of the Peace, and hath the Keeping and the Custody of the County for the Time that he is Sheriff; and the same appeareth by his Commission and Letters Patents which he hath, the Words of whose Patents are such:

Rex, &c. Commisimus vobis Custodiam, &c. and by that he takes his Authority, the which is a Matter of Record, as the Commission which was made to them who shall be Justices of the Peace, the which Commission giveth them Authority to hear, determine and enquire of all those things which are done against the Peace. And by reason of that Commission they have Power to bind Men by Recognisance to keep the Peace, upon Complaint made unto them by any Person: And yet there is not express Authority given them by the Commission to take that Recognisance, but it followeth, that because they have Authority to cause Men for to keep the Peace, and to hear and determine Offences against the Peace, they have Power to bind Men by Recognisance so to do; for every thing which they have done by Virtue of their Commission ought to be taken as a Matter of Record. And by the same Reason the Sheriff, because that his Patent is of Record, and he is Conservator of the Peace in every Place, every Obligation which he taketh for to keep the Peace shall be in Law taken for a Recognisance, and especially when it is certified in the Chancery by *Certiorari*. But yet all the Pleas that are holden before him in the County are not of Record, nor Pleas holden before him in the County by Writ of *Justicies* are not taken as Matters of Record; for these Pleas are holden before him by reason of the Courts which he hath by reason of his Office, as the County and Hundred Court, &c. But the Leets and Tithings which are for the Commonwealt, as for Keeping of the Peace, these are Courts of Record, and by Consequence for Keeping of the Peace the Sheriff is Judge of Record, and may take Recognisance for the Keeping of the Peace *ex Officio*; but if he so do, and take Recognisance upon a Writ of *Supplicavit*, or other Writ directed unto him to take Sureties for Keeping of the Peace, it is the stronger; but give Credit to better Reason, and therefore *quare* thereof.

[82.]
Vide 7 H.4.
34. ac.
Crompton
25. 1.

And
in Soca
Knight
holdeth

*Writ de Auxilio ad Filium suum Militem faciend.
vel ad Filiam Maritand.*

THE Form of the Writ is such :

Rex Vic', &c. Præcipimus tibi quod iuste, &c. fac. habere A. rationale Auxilium de Militibus & Liberis Tenentibus suis in Balliva tua, ad primogenit. fil. suum Milit', faciend. vel ad primogenit. filiam suam maritand', juxta formam Statuti de comuni consilio regni nostri Angl. inde provisi. Teste, &c.

And a Man shall not have this Writ before that his Son hath accomplished the Age of fifteen Years, nor for to marry his Daughter before she be of the Age of seven Years, as appeareth by the Statute of *West. 1. cap. 35.*

And he who holdeth his Lands by a Knight's Fee shall pay 20 s. unto the Lord, to make his Son a Knight, or for to marry his Daughter, and no more.

And the Tenant who hath Lands of the yearly Value of 20 l. holden in Socage, he shall pay 20 s. unto the Lord to make his Son Knight, or for to marry his Daughter.

And he who holdeth by half a Knight's Fee shall pay 10 s. and he who holdeth Lands in Socage of the Value of ten Pounds by the Year shall pay 10 s. And so according unto the Rate of the Value of the Socage-Land, and according unto the Quantity of a Knight's Fee, he shall pay his Aid, and that by the Statute before-mentioned.

But this Aid, to make the Son a Knight, or to marry his Daughter, the Lord was to have by the Common Law of his Tenants, and the Statute puts it only in Certainty. And the Lord may distrain his Tenants for this Aid, and avow for the same if he will ; and he need not for to sue this Writ unless he will. And this Writ is directed unto the Sheriff, and he may sue an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, and an Attachment against the Sheriff, if he will not assist the Lord to distrain his Tenants for this Aid.

And the King's Tenants in like manner shall pay Aid unto the King to make his eldest Son a Knight, or for to marry his eldest Daughter, &c. viz. every one who holdeth by a Knight's Fee 20 s. and he who holdeth by half a Knight's Fee 10 s. and so according to that Rate.

And in like manner every one who holdeth of the King in Socage 20 l. Land shall pay 20 s. to make his eldest Son Knight, or for to marry his eldest Daughter. And he who holdeth 10 l. Land in Socage shall pay 10 s. and that is ap-

pointed by the Statute *de Provisionibus*, An. 25 E. 3. cap. 10. And the Statute setteth the Aid certain, because that before the said Statute the King might distrain for more to make his Son a Knight, or to marry his Daughter; but now the Statute appointeth that the King shall have no more.

And if the eldest Son dieth before he cometh to the Age of fifteen Years, or before the Lord hath levied the Aid to make him Knight, then the Lord shall have Aid for the younger Son, to make him Knight when he cometh to such Age, and yet he is not *Primogenitus filius*, as the Writ doth suppose, but he is the *Primogenitus* which is then alive, and that is sufficient, for he ought for to be Heir apparent. And so it is if the eldest Daughter dieth before the Lord hath levied Aid of his Tenants for to marry her, then he may levy Aid for the next eldest which is then living, after she is of the Age of seven Years.

And by the Statute the Writ which shall be directed unto the Sheriff to levy such Aid for the Lord, shall mention that the Son is of the Age of fifteen Years; and if it be for the Daughter, it shall mention she is of the Age of seven Years, otherwise the Writ is not good. But that Form is not in the Register, for it seemeth the Register was made before the Statute of *West. 1.* and therefore the Writ ought to be according as the Statute ordaineth it.

And if the Lord have Aid to make his Son Knight, or to marry his Daughter, and dieth before he hath paid the same, then the Son or Daughter shall have an Action of Debt against the Father's Executors for the Money: And if the Executors have no Goods of the Lord, then the Daughter shall have an Action of Debt against the Father's Heir, for so much of the Money as she wanteth of that which her Father had levied for to marry his Daughter: And that is by the Statute of *West. 1. cap. 35.* And he who holdeth by grand Serjeanty or petit Serjeanty shall not pay Aid to make the Son a Knight, or to marry the Daughter, as it appeareth *M. 11 B. 4. 32.*

And if the Lord doth levy Aid for the Marriage of his Daughter, and afterwards marrieth her, then the Daughter shall not have an Action of Debt against the Father's Executors for the Money levied, &c. But if the Daughter be not married in the Life-time of the Father, &c. by him, then the Action doth lie. And so it seemeth, that if the Son be not made Knight in the Life-time of the Father, that he shall have an Action against the Father's Executors for the Money levied to make him Knight.

[83.]

See before
122 g.

Writ de Scutagio habendo.

THIS Writ for Escuage lieth in Case where a Man hold-
 eth Lands of the King by Knight's Service, to which
 Homage, Fealty and Escuage is appendant: And he who
 holdeth of any Lord by such Service, who holdeth over of
 the King by the like Services, when the King maketh a Voy-
 age-Royal in War against the *Scots* or against the *Welch* in
 proper Person, or by his Lieutenant, then he who holdeth
 by Knight's Service ought to go in Person, or find a Man
 to go for him in the War with the King, or his Deputy in
 that War, for forty Days at his own Cost: And if he do not
 go, or not find a Man so to do for him, then he shall pay
 for that Default, and not doing of his Service, such Sum of
 Money as shall be assessed by Parliament; for a Knight's
 Fee so much, and for half a Knight's Fee so much; and so
 according to that Rate. And then he who holdeth by a
 whole Knight's Fee shall pay so much for Escuage as the Par-
 liament doth assess that a whole Knight's Fee shall pay, if he
 hath not done the Service; and he who holdeth by half a
 Knight's Fee shall pay according to the Rate; and those who
 have done their Services and gone in the War, shall not pay
 any Thing. And that Sum of Money is called Escuage, *Ser-*
uitium Scuti.

Vide Litt.
 19, and 20.

Vide 16 El.
 Dyer 329.
*That he who
 holdeth by
 the Moiety of
 a Knight's
 Fee, holdeth
 by Knight's
 Service, and
 so it shall be
 intended, if
 it be not
 found to the
 contrary.*

And if a Man holdeth of the King by Knight's Service,
 and to go with him in his War, &c. then that Lord shall
 have Escuage of his Tenants who hold of him by the like
 Service; but the Sum which he shall have and levy ought to
 be assessed by Parliament (as aforesaid) before he distrain for
 the same.

And if a Man hold of any Lord, to guard his Castle in
 Time of War, or to blow a Horn in the Time of Invasion
 of Enemies, the same is Knight's Service: But it seemeth that
 for those Lands they shall not pay Escuage, if they do not
 their Services, but the Lord shall distrain them for not do-
 ing their Service, and shall have Recompence for the same.
 So that none shall pay Escuage but only those who hold by
 such Services, to go into the War, or to find a Man to go,
 &c. *tamen Quere.*

And if he who holdeth of the King by Knight's Service to
 go with the King in War, do his Service, &c. then he shall
 have a Writ for him, directed unto the Sheriff, to have
 Escuage of those who hold of him by the like Service. And
 the Form of the Writ shall be such:

Rem

Writ de Scutagio habendo.

Rex Vic', &c. quia dilectus & fidelis noster W. D. habuit ser. vic. suum nobiscum per praecept. nostrum in Exercit' nostro Scotiæ an. regni nostri primo; Or thus, Fuit nobisc. per praecept. nostrum in Exercit', &c. an'. &c. sicut per Rotulos A. Constabularii m. stri Exercitus nostri præd', nobis constat; Or thus, Fecit suum nobisc. pro servic' suo in Exercitu nostro Scotiæ, an', &c. sicut per Certificat. Thesaurarii & Baron. nostror. de Scaccario in Cancel. lar' nostra de mandato nostro missam nobis constat: Tibi præcipimus, quod eadem W. D. habere fac. Scutagium suum de Feodis milit. quæ de ipso tunc tenebant in Ball. tua, viz. octo solid. de Scuto pro Exercitu prædict: & hoc nullatenus omittas. Teste, &c.

And by that it appeareth, that if the King's Tenant goeth with the King's Lieutenant, or his Deputy in War, that the Constable of the Host ought to certifie the same into the Chancery, before the King's Tenant shall have a Writ to levy the Escuage of his Tenants; and if the King's Tenants do agree with the King for his going, &c. then the King ought to be certified thereof in the Chancery by the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, before that he shall have a Writ to levy the Escuage of his Tenants.

And by that it appeareth, that if the King's Tenant do not go in the Voyage, nor agree with the King for that Voyage, that then he shall not have Escuage of the Tenants, nor distrain the Tenants for the same.

And if a Man holdeth of the King by Socage, and others hold of him by Knight's Service, and the King maketh a Voyage of War into *Scotland* and *Wales*; now it seemeth he shall not have Escuage of his Tenants, if he goeth not with the King in the Voyage: But if he goeth with the King or his Deputy, or agree with the King for that Voyage, then it seemeth he shall have Escuage of his Tenants, and shall have the aforesaid Writ. And it is not material whether he hold by Knight's Service, or in Socage.

And if there be Lord, Mesne and Tenant, and each holdeth of the other by Knight's Service, if the Tenant go into *Scotland* by the King's common Summons, then the Mesne shall not pay Escuage: *Quod conceditur per cur. Trin. 5 H. 5.*

[94.]

And if a Man holdeth Lands by such Service, that he shall pay a Penny, or a Pair of Spurs, when Escuage runneth, &c. the same shall not properly be Escuage, as it appeareth in 15 E. 2. Title Avowry in the Abridgments.

And *vid. 19 R. 2.* that Garder of a Castle doth counter-vail Escuage, so that his Heir shall be therefore in Ward, and so of grand Serjeanty; and yet it seemeth they shall not pay Escuage. *Quod vid. in Title Gard.* And

Vid. Title
Avowry,
215.
See before
83 E.

And in Title *Quare Impedit*, in the Abridgments, that Escuage certain doth not make Knight's Service, *Hill. 5. 3.*

And if there be Lord, and many several Mesnes and Tenants, and each holdeth by several Knights Service, if the Tenant paravail of the Land doth the Services, and goeth with the King in War, &c. the same shall excuse all the other Mesnes; for, for one Land but one Service can be demanded, viz. to go, or to find a Man to go, &c. and so the Mesne paramount here is excused, because that the Service is done by the Tenant, &c.

And when the King will levy Escuage of his Tenants, he useth to grant a Commission to certain Persons. And the Form of the Commission is such :

Rex dilectis, &c. Assignavim. vos ad Scutag. nostr. de Exercitu nostro Scotiæ, an. reg. nostri primo levand. & colligend. in Comitatu K. tam infra Libertatem, quam extra, de Feodis Milit. que tunc tenebant de nobis in capite, sive de Escaeris & Honorib. in manu nostr. tunc exist', sive de perquisito progenitor. nostror', aut nostri, quam de Feodis Milit' qua tenent' de Archiepiscopatib', Episcopatib', Abbat', Prioratib', de aliis Dignitatib. vel Offic. Ecclesiast. quibuscunque, que tunc in manu nostra fuer', ac de hereditat. Hæredum infra ætat. & in custod. nostra existen', viz. xl. solid. de quolib' Feode pro Exercitu suprad'; ita quod omnes denarios inde provenient. habeatis ad Scaccar. nostr. particular. ad citius quod poteritis nobis ibid. solvend'. Ee quia quamplura de Feod. præd. ad manus diversor. devener. tam temporib. progenitor. nostror. quam nostro, quedam viz. per descensum hereditar. tam in partes quam alio modo, & quedam per alienat. inde diversimode factas. Assignam. vos ad inquirend. per sacrament. probor. & legal. homin. de quolib. Hundredo in Com. præd. tam Milit. cinctor. gladio, quam alior. per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, qui tenuer. Feoda militaria tempore præd. in eod. Com. aut aliquam partem Feodor. eorund. ut de Corona nostra Angliæ, vel de perquisito progenitor. nostror. & nostro, & de Archiep. Episcopat. Abbat. Priorat. & aliis Dignitatib. & Officiis antedictis, ac etiam de hereditatib. Hæred. præd. tunc infra ætatem existen. & quot Feod. & quantas partes Feodi quilib. Tenens hujusm. tunc tenuit, & in quibus Vill. distincte, & qui fuer. antecessores illor. qui tenent per descensum hereditar. & qui alio modo, ac etiam qui Hæredes fuer. infra ætatem, & in custod. nostra, & qui Archiepiscopat. Episc. Abbat. & Priorat. & aliæ Dignitat. quæcunque vel Officia tempor. illo vacabant. temporal. quor. custod. ad nos pertinet. Et inde vobis in fide qua nobis tenemini firmiter injungendo mandam. quod ad certis dies, &c. præmiss. faciat. & expleatis in forma præd. & Inquisi-

Inquisition. super præmis. distincte & aperte factas, quæ de singulis Feodis, & de nominib. & cognominib. ea singulat. quond. tenentium dum integr. tenebantur, & eor. qui postmod. ea successiue tenuer. post partitiones eor. int. hered. participes, vel per alienationes, ut præd. est, apertam faciant mentionem, habeat. ad Scaccar. præd. circa fest. Pasc. proxim. futur. sub sigillis vestris & sigillis eor. &c. fact. fuer. Mandam. etiam Vic. nostro Com. præd. quod ad certum, &c. fact. fuer. tot & tales prob. & legal. homines tam Milit. gladio cinctos quam alios de Bakiu. sua, tam infra Libertat. quam extra, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit & inquiri, & quod vobis in præmis. pariat. & intendat. Mandam. etiam Thesaurario & Baronibus nostris de Scaccar. præd., quid hujusm. Feod. ad Scaccar. præd. reperta, Terras & tenement. in Com. præd. tangentia, vobis celeriter in scriptis mittant in evidenciam, & pro majore expeditione præmissarum. In cujus, &c. Teste, &c.

19 E. 2. Br. And a *Venire facias* shall be sent unto the Sheriff close
Tenures 68. upon this Commission, and another Writ close unto the
Lessee for Treasurer and Barons, &c. *quod Feoda mittant, &c.*
Life may do And now it appeareth by this Commission, that the King
Escuage. shall have Escuage of the Tenants who hold of these Lands

6 E. 2. Gard 12. *he shall* or Manors which the King hath in his Hands by reason of
have the Ward, or by reason of the Vacancy of a Bishoprick, &c.
Ward, be- Or if he have an Estate for Years in the Seigniorie, he shall
cause it is have Escuage of the Tenants, &c.
a Suit real, by Wilbie.

Scrope contr. And so shall another Lord have, if he have a Term for
Years or for Life in the Seigniorie, if he go in Voyage with
the King in War into Scotland, &c. he shall have Escuage
then of the Tenants which hold of him by Knight's Service;
for the Tenant is not bound to go, but for to defend his
Lord, or to find a Man for to defend him; and then if the
Lord do not go into the War, the Tenant is excused.

[85.] *Writ de Securitate inveniend. quod se non divertat ad partes externas, sine Licentia Regis.*

Vid. 1 Eliz. Dyer 165. **B**Y the Common Law every Man may go out of the Realm to merchandise, or on Pilgrimage, or for what other Cause he pleaseth, without the King's Leave; and he shall not be punished for so doing: But because that every Man is of right for to defend the King and his Realm, therefore the King at his Pleasure by his Writ may command a Man that he go not beyond the Seas, or out of the Realm, without Licence; and if he do the contrary, he shall be punished for disobeying the King's Command. And it seemeth that this Command may

may be made by the King's Writ under the Great Seal, and also under the Privy Seal, or his Signet; for by the Law the Subject is bounden to take Notice of every of the King's Seals in such Case, as well as of the Great Seal.

And there are two Manners or Forms of such Writs; one is directed unto the Party, and the other unto the Sheriff, commanding him that he cause the Party to find Security that he shall not go out of the Realm without the King's Licence. And the first Writ is such :

Rex I. de B. salutem. Quia datum est nobis intelligi, quod tu versus partes externas absque Licentia nostra clam destinās te diverter, & quamplura nobis & Corona nostra præjudicialia ibidem prosequi intendis, in nostri contemptum & præjudicium, ac contra proclamationes & inhibitiones nostras inde sapius factas: Nos, hujusmodi contemptui & præjudicio obviare volentes, tibi districte sub periculo quod incumbit prohibemus, ne versus partes externas absque licentia nostra speciali aliququaliter te diverteras, nec quicquam ibidem prosequi attemptes, seu attemptari fac. quod in nostrum seu dictæ Coronæ nostræ præjudicium cedere valeat quovis modo, nec aliquem ibidem mittas ex hac causa. Teste, &c.

And also the King by his Proclamation may inhibit his Subjects, that they go not beyond the Seas, or out of the Realm, without Licence, and that without sending any Writ or Commandment unto his Subjects; for perhaps he cannot find his Subject, or know where he is, and therefore the King's Proclamation is sufficient in it self. And if the Subject do contrary thereunto, it is a Contempt, and for so doing he shall be fined to the King.

The other Form of Writ directed unto the Sheriff is such :

Rex Vic', &c. Quia datum est nobis intelligi, quod A. B. Clericus, versus partes externas, ad quamplura nobis & quampluribus de populo nostro præjudicialia & dampnosa ibid. prosequenda, transire proponit: Nos, malitiæ suæ resist. volentes in hac parte, tibi præcipimus, firmit. injungentes, quod præd. A. B. coram te personalit. venire fac', & ipsum ad sufficientes Manuscriptores inveniend', qui eum manucapere voluerint, sub certa pænâ eis per rationabil. imponend', pro qua nobis respond. volueris: Ordo, Et ipsum A. B. ad sufficient. securitatem inveniend', sub pænâ centum librar' ad opus nostr. solvend', vel quilibet eor. sub pænâ, &c. quod ipse versus aliquas partes externas sine licentiâ nostra speciali se non diverstat, nec quodcumque ibid. prosequatur vel prosequi vel attemptari facere præsumet, quod in nostri contemptum vel præjudicium aut populi nostri dampnum cedere valeat, nec aliquem

12 & 13 E.
liz. Dyer
296. ac.

Writ of Trespass.

aliquem aut aliquos ibid. mittet ex hac causa, quovis modo committas. Et si hoc coram te fac. recusaverit, tunc ipsum A. B. proxi- gaol. nostrae committas, in ead. salvo custodiend. quousque hoc graviter fac. voluerit. Et cum Securitat ill. sic ceperis, nos inde in Cancellar. nostra sub sigillo tuo distincte & aperte sine dilacione redd. certiores, vel certifices indilate, hoc Breve nobis remittens. Teste, &c.

And this Writ may be directed unto Justices of the Peace, or unto the Sheriff, or unto both; and the Form may be as the Writ of *Supplicavit*, which is directed unto the Justices of the Peace, and unto the Sheriff, to cause him to find Sureties, &c.

And every one upon a Surmise made unto the Chancellor may sue forth this Writ for the King; and then the Party against whom it is sued may come into the Chancery, and obtain Licence by Letters Patents, or by Letters under the Privy Seal, or Privy Signet: And the Licences are good although they be not under the Great Seal, because those Letters will excuse his Contempt. And such Licences are called Pass-ports. And now by the Statute of 5 R. 2. c. 2. it is ordained. That no Person pass out of the Realm without the King's Leave, but those who are excepted in the Statute, and therefore see the Statute.

Writ of Trespass.

There are two Manners of Writs of Trespass. One is of a Trespass which is Vicountiel, and is directed unto the Sheriff, and is not returnable, but shall be determined in the County before the Sheriff; and in this Writ he shall not say, *Quare vi & Armis*, &c. but the Form of the Writ is such:

[86.] *Rex Vic. Linc. salut. Questus est nobis W. de B. quod C. in ipsum W. apud N. insultum fecit, & ipsum verberavit, vulneravit, & male tractavit, & alia enormia ei intulit, ad dampnum ipsum W. non modicum & gravamen; & ideo tibi precipimus, quod Loquel. illam audias, & postea inde iuste deduci facias, ne amplius clamorem inde audiamus pro defectu justitie. Teste, &c.*

And by this Writ the Sheriff shall hear and determine that Trespass, &c. by Inquest according to the Common Law; and this Writ is in effect a Commission unto him, and he may declare upon this Writ unto his Damage of 20 l. or more.

And another Form of Writ for Goods is such:

Rex Vic. &c. Questi sunt nobis W. & B. Exebutores Testamenti

C. quod E. & F. bona & catalla quæ fuer. ipsius C. ad valenc. &c. sub custodia ipsoꝝ. Executor. apud N. inventa, ceper. & asportaver. & alia enormia eis intuler. in retardat. Execut. Testamenti præd. Et idco, &c. ne amplius, &c.

And a Man may sue other Writs of Trespass upon the Case in the County before the Sheriff; and the Forms of the Writs are such :

Rex Vic. &c. Questus est nobis A. quod cum B. centum oves suas præd. A. super terr. & pastur. suam apud N. per unum annum moratur. vel custodiend. sub certis conditionibus liberaret, præd. B. oves illas ibid. super terram ipsius A. existentes sine licentia & voluntate ejusdem A. infra termin. præd. cepit & abduxit, & alia, &c. ad dampnum, &c. By which Writ it appeareth, that he cannot take back the Cattle again, if the Plaintiff perform the Conditions.

If a Man borrow a certain Sum of Money, and doth pawn Goods for the same, and he offereth the Money again unto the Party, and prayeth that the Pawn may be delivered back to him, and the other refuse to do it: he shall have an Action of Trespass upon the Case in the County before the Sheriff, to determine the Matter, &c.

If a Man doth deliver unto another a Bull, or Oxen, or Cows, to make his Benefit of them for a certain Time upon Condition; if he against the Will of him to whom they were delivered take them back again within the Time, he shall have an Action of Trespass against him, directed unto the Sheriff, to determine that Cause.

If a Man do distrain Kine which are with Calf, and impound them against Law for so long time that they cast their Calves, then he shall have a special Writ directed unto the Sheriff, rehearsing the special Matter, to end the same before the Sheriff in the County.

And so if a Man have a Salt-pit by the Sea-coasts, and another erecteth a Wall betwixt the Sea and the Salt-pit, if the other Person throws down the Wall, by which the Sea-water over-floweth the Salt-pit, he shall have a special Writ directed unto the Sheriff, to end the Matter in the County.

And so for every Manner of Trespass done, a Man may sue to have such a Writ directed unto the Sheriff, to end the Matter before him in the County, or to sue a Writ unto the Sheriff, returnable in the Common-Pleas, or the King's-Bench:

And if the Writ of Trespass be returnable, then the Writ shall be of another Form, for then these Words, *Vi & Armis*, shall be in the Writ; and if it want those Words, the Writ shall

shall abate, if they be not Writs of Trespass upon the Case; which Writs of Trespass shall not have these Words *Quare vi & Armis* in the Writ, although they are returnable in the Common Pleas, or King's Bench; and if they have the Words *Quare vi & Armis* in the Writs, it shall be good cause to abate the Writs. And the Form of a Writ returnable in the King's Bench, is such:

Rex Vic, &c. Si A. feceris, &c. tunc pone per vad. & saluos pleg. B. quod sit coram nobis in Octavis S. Mich', ubicunque fuerimus tunc in Angl'. And if it be returnable in the Common-Pleas, then thus: Coram Justic. nostris apud Westm' in Octavis S. Mich', ostens. quare vi & armis in ipsum A. apud N. insult. fecit, & ipsum verberavit, vulneravit, & male tractavit, ita quod de vita ejus desperabatur, & alia enormia ei intulit, ad grave dampnum ipsius A. & contra pacem nostram. Et habeas ibi nomina pleg & hoc Breve. Teste, &c.

And if a Man do imprison another, then the Form of the Writ of Trespass is: *Ostens. quare vi & Armis in ipsum A. apud N. insult. fecit, & ipsum vulneravit, imprisonavit, & male tractavit, & alia, &c.*

And it is not material whether he be wounded or not, for the Form of the Writ is such: But the Damages shall be increased for the same, if he do recover. And if he do imprison him until he pay a Fine for his Deliverance, then the Form is: *Quare vi & Armis ipsum A. apud N. cepit, imprisonavit, & male tractavit, & ipsum in prisona ibid', quousque Finem per tantum pro deliberatione sua habend' cum pref. B. fecisset, detinuit, & alia enormia ei intulit, &c.*

And a Man may have one Writ of Trespass for divers Trespasses, &c. as for breaking of his Close, cutting of his Trees, fishing in his Ponds, beating of his Servants, and taking of his Goods and Chattels, and all in one Writ; and for cutting of his Woods, and for taking his young Hawks, and the Form of the Writ is: *Quare vi & Armis boscum ipsum A. apud N. intravit, & tres pullos Espervorum suorum, pretii tantum super in eod. bosco nidificantium cepit & asportavit, & alia enormia, &c.*

And by this Writ it appeareth that the Property of the Hawks are in him who hath the Land by the Word [*intravit*] in the Writ.

[87.]

And for hunting in a Warren the Form is: *Quare, &c. Warrenam ipsius A. apud N. intravit, & in ea sine licentia & voluntate sua fugavit, & Lepores, Cuniculos, Phasianos, & Perdicas cepit & asportavit, &c.*

2 H. 4. 13.
7 E. 6. 11y.
70. 20 E. 3.
38. per
Thorp.

And if a Man hunt and take another Man's Conies in his Close which is no Warren, then the Form of the Writ is: *Quare, &c. Clausum ipsius A. apud N. fregit, & in eo sine licentia & voluntate, &c. fug', & tot Cunicul. pretii tanti cepit & asportavit, &c.*

And by this Writ it appeareth that he who hath the Land hath no Property in the Conies. And so of a Park: *Quare, &c. Parcum ipsius A. apud N. fregit, & in eo, &c. fugavit, & feras cepit & asportavit; or thus, Quare, &c. Herbam ipsius A. apud N. nuper cresc', vel Blada ipsius A. apud N. nuper crescentia, & valentiam decem librar', cum quibusdam Averiis depastus fuit, & conculcavit, & consumpsit, & alia, &c.* And he need not say in the Writ, *Quare, &c. Clausum fregit, &c. & Herbam, &c.*

And there is another Form of Writ of Trespass, *De solo, & carbonib. maritimis asportatis.* And another Form of Writ in the Register, *De equo & catall. arrestatis sine causa, quousque Finem fecerit.*

And another Form, *De domo fracta & maeremio asportat'.*

And the Writ of Trespass for Executors, for Goods taken out of their Possession, which is such:

Rex, &c. Si A. & B. Executores Testamenti C. fecerint, &c. tunc pone, &c. quare quatuor Boves qui fuer. ipsius C. pretii centum solid', sub custodia ipsorum Execut. apud N. inventos cepit & abduxit, & Blada que fuer. præd. C. ibid. crescentia messuit, & Blada illa ac alia bona & catall. que fuer. ejusd. C. sub custodia ejusd. Executor. ibi inventa cepit & asportavit & alia enormia eis tulit, in retardationem executionis Testament. præd. & contr. pacem nostram.

And if an Abbot and his Monks break the Seal of any Writing which they have made to another Person, the Party shall have a Writ of Trespass against them in such Form:

Rex, &c. Si A. fecerit, tunc pone Abbatem de C. & I. & D. Commachos ejusd. Abbatis, &c. quare, &c. quoddam Scriptum ipsius communi Sigill præd. Domus signat', per quod idem Abbas & conventus ejusd. loci tenebant. præf. A. in victu & vestitu & omnibus necessariis suis sibi inveniend', quousque idem Abbas & Conventus eandem A. alicui viro viginti libratas terra vel redd. hanc maritarver' apud L. invener. malic' freger'; & alia, &c.

And also a Man may have a Writ of Trespass for fishing in several Piscary, and for cutting of his Grass, and for mowing of his Land, or for shearing of his Sheep, and all in one Writ.

And another Form of Writ for mowing of his Corn, and cutting of his Grass, and felling of his Woods, and eating of his Corn and Pastures, and all in one Writ.

Writ of Trespass.

And also another Writ of Trespass made unto a Woman before Coverture, which is such:

Si A. & B. uxor ejus fecerint, &c. tunc pone, &c. quare, &c. quoddam Forcerium ipsius B. apud N. invent. fregit, & quoddam Script. obligatorium in eodem Forcerio inventum cepit & asportavit, &c. & alia, &c. ad grave damnum ipsor. A. & B. & contra pacem nostram.

And another Writ in the Register, *De Navi abducta, & catall. asportat.*

And another Writ, *De Bladis & graminibus vinearum depast.*, &c. And another Writ, *De Bladis & graminibus boscis cadui depastis*, &c.

And another Writ, *De Stagno fracto*, thus: *Quare, &c. quoddam Stagnum apud R. malitiose fregit, per quod aqua ab eod. Stagno decurrens Vivarium ipsius A. ibid. in tantum inundavit quod per cursum aquæ illius & inundation' præd. piscis in eod. Vivar. tunc existens ad valenc' cent. marc' exivit; & alia, &c.*

By which it appeareth, that he shall have a Writ of Trespass *vi & armis*, because he causeth the Water to run out of his Pond, by which the Fish there go away.

And there is another Writ *De equis abductis*, and Goods and Chattels unto the Value of 5*l.* and 100*s.* of Money, in Money told, *ibidem invent' cepit, &c.*

And there is another Writ of Trespass against those who lie near the Plaintiff's House, and will not suffer his Servants to go into the House, nor the Servants who are in the House to come out thereof; and for taking and impounding his Cattel, and not suffering him to sue a Replevin, &c. And the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex, &c. Si, &c. pone, &c. quare vi & armis Mansion ipsius A. apud H. obseder. & homines & servientes suos extra Mansion prædictam existentes, eandem Mansionem ad servic. & commodum ipsius A. inibi faciend. ingredi, ac quosd' alios homines & servientes suos inibi existentes, Mansion. prædictam ad terram ejusdem A. ibidem excolend. exire, non permiser', per quod cent. acr. terræ ipsius A. incultæ remanser', & idem A. profic. terr. sue prædictæ ad valentiam viginti librarum, & servic. suum eorundem hominum & servient. per magnum tempus amisit; necnon Aueria ipsius A. ibidem imparcaver. & ea ibidem imparcata detinuerant, non permittentes ea eidem A. secundum Legem & consuetudinem Regni nostri replegiari; & alia enormia ei intulerunt, &c.

And there is another Writ of an House broke, and Prisoner taken away thus:

Quare vi & armis domum ipsius A. apud N. in qua idem A. quend. H. de C. Scotum, per ipsum in guerr' capt', tanquam priso-

nar. suum, quousque sibi de centum libris, per quas idem H. redemptionem suam cum prefato A. pro vita sua salvand. fecerat, satisfactum foret, detinuit, fruger, & ipsum H. ceper. & abdux. & alia enormia, &c.

And note, that the Form of the Writ for a live Thing, as 2 & 3 P. & Horses, or Men, or such like, is to say, *ceperunt & abduxerunt*; Mar. Dyer and for a dead Thing, to say, *ceperunt & asportaver*, &c. 121.

And there is another Writ of Trespass; if a Man take another and imprison him until he make Oath that he will not trouble nor imprison him for a Trespass done to him before, or imprison him until he hath made unto him a Release of all Actions.

And if a Man taketh his Villain and puts him into the Stocks, and others come and break the Stocks, and let him out, he shall have an Action of Trespass, and the Form is:

Quare cum idem R. S. nativum & fugitivum suum, in Manerio suo apud K. pro eo quod idem R. non fuit justificabilis, cepisset. & ipsum ibidem in cippiis ad castigand', prout sibi bene licuit, posuisset, pradiit, &c. pradi. cippos vi & armis fruger, & ipsum S. ceper. & abduxer. &c.

There is another Form of Writ thus: *Quare vi & armis, &c. quodd. Fossatum in L. terris & finis in tantum implevit, quod aqua de Fossata pradiit. exiens Blad. ipsius W. in garbis in herreo suo ibidem existent. superundavit, per quod Blada pradi. ad valentiam C. s. putrefacta fuer', & Arbor. suas ibid. nuper crescen. ad valentiam xl s. radicitus evulser. & asportaver', & Blada sua ibidem nuper crescen. ad valent. xl s. cum quibusdam Averiis suis depasti fuer', conculcarver. & consumpser', &c.*

And by the first of these Writs appeareth that that is an Action of Trespass upon the Case, and the Residue a common Action of Trespass.

And if a Man draw Wine out of the Vessels, and put Water in the same to fill them up again, he shall have an Action of Trespass in this Form:

Quare vi & armis, &c. xl. lagenas de quodam dolio Vini ipsius pretii quatuor. libr', in navii pradiiti I. apud S. positi abinde que S. ducend', extraxit & dolium illud aqua maritima adimplevit, & quod residuum Vini pradi. putridum devenit. & totalit. deperit; & alia, &c.

And another Writ of the Fish of his Piscary, and Herb and up, and Land digged thus:

Quare vi, &c. in libera Piscar. ipsius A. apud N. piscatus fuit, & herbam suam ibid. nuper crescen. falcavit, & in terra sua simili ibid. fodit, & terram inde projecit, ac Herbam pradiit. & fcan de Piscariis pradiit. ad valentiam C. s. ceper', &c.

Writ of Trespass.

And it appeareth here that there are divers manners or Forms of fishing in his Fish-pool. One Writ is, *Quare, &c. in Vivariis suis piscatus fuit, &c.* Another Writ is, *Quare, &c. in separ. Piscar. ipsius A. piscatus fuit, &c.* And the third Writ is as before, *Quare in libera Piscar. ipsius A. apud N. pisc. fuit, &c.*

And a Man shall have a Writ of Trespass for breaking of his House, and cutting of his Trees, and for fishing in his Ponds, and for taking of his Goods and Chattels, and for taking of his Plough-Cattel, and impounding of them, and for taking of his Doves out of his Dove-house; and the Form is such:

Quare, &c. Domus ipsius A. apud N. fregit, & Arbores suas ibid. nuper crescen. succidit, & in Vivariis suis ibid. piscatus fuit, & Pisc. inde ac Arbores prædicti, necnon alia bona & catall sua, ad valentiam C. s. ibidem inventa cepit & asportavit, & Avera sua de caruca sua ibid. cepit & imparcavit, & ea tamdiu imparcata detinuit, quod quadraginta acr. terra ejusd. A. per magnum tempus inculta remanser, & Columbas columbar. sui ibidem cum retibus & aliis ingeniis cepit & asportavit, per quod idem A. volatum Columbar. sui præd. totaliter amisit; & alia, &c.

C. 5 Part,
108. in Tres-
pass the De-
fendant as
to one Thing
justified,
and pleaded
Not guilty
to another;
and the Jury
found one Is-
sue, and
taxed Da-
mages en-
tirely. 22 E.
Dy. 369.
2 & 3 Mar.
Dyer 121.
17 E. 3. ac. thus:

And by this Writ it appeareth that a Man shall have an Action of Trespass for taking of his Plough-Cattel, and shall join the same in a common Action of Trespass, with other Trespasses; and also that he shall have an Action for taking of his Doves.

And a Man may have a Writ *de Clauso fracto, & Bladis in garbis & Fæn. ad valenc. C. s. depastis, &c.* or of eating of his Hay only, &c. Or, *Quare Aundinem ipsius R. ad valenc. C. s. apud N. nuper crescen. messuit & asportavit.*

Another, *Quare, &c. Lapidem molarem ipsius Prioris pretii xl s. apud N. fregit; & bona & catalla, &c.*

And by this it appeareth, that if it be a live Thing or dead Thing for which the Action is brought, it is not material whether he say *pretii, &c.* or *ad valentiam, &c.*

And another Writ of a Mill-Pool broken in two Towns, thus:

Quare, &c. Stagnum molendini ipsius R. de B. apud R. & S. fregit, per quod aqua de eodem Stagno totaliter exivit, & eidem R. proficuum molendini sui præd. ad valenc. C. s. amisit; & bona & catalla sua, &c.

And another Writ, *De Domibus & catallis combustis.*

And another Writ, *De Ovibus tonsis & Lanis asportatis.*

And another for taking him and imprisoning him in one Place, and from thence carrying of him to Prison in another Place, and there detaining him in Prison.

And

A And another Writ for taking of his Sheep in one Place, and impounding of them in another Place, until he hath paid a Fine.

B And another Writ for breaking of his Sluices in such manner :

Quare, &c. Exclusum stagni molendin. ipsius Abbatis & Parcum suum ibid. apud S. freger' & in eo sine licentia, &c. & Arbor. suas, &c. & in separali Piscaria, &c. & Piscem inde, & Arbor. pred. ad valenc. C. s. necnon Feras de pred. parco ceper.

C Another Writ, *Quare vi & armis, &c. Exclus. ipsius A. ultr. fossatum de N. pro salvatione terrarum suarum apud C. &c. vi & armis fregit, & maeremium inde ad valenc. C. s. in minutas partes secuit, ita quod per fracturam huiusmodi terre & prata ejusd. A. ibidem inundat. fuer', & id. A. proficuum terrarum & pratorum pred. ad valenc. C. s. totalit' misit, & alia, &c.*

And another Writ : If a Man doth imprison his Villain, and set him in the Stocks for some Offence, and another Man doth set him at large, the Lord shall have an Action of Trespass for breaking up the Stocks, and for setting his Villain at large.

And another Writ : If a Man be riding in the Way, and another Man striketh him with his Horse, by which the Rider falleth and is hurt ; he which is cast off his Horse shall have Trespass against the other. See 91. b.

And another Writ for putting out another Man's Eye thus : *Quare vi & armis dextr. ocul. ipsius W. apud N. eruit, & alia, &c.*

And the Master of an Hospital shall have an Action of Trespass for taking of Goods in the Time of his Predecessor. And the Form of the Writ is such : *Rex, &c. Si W. de N. Custos Hospitalis sancti Michael. de C. fecerit, &c. tunc pone, &c. quare vi & armis bona & catalla predict. Hospitalis, ad val. C. s. tempore I. de C. nuper Custodis Hospital. pred. predecessoris predict. Custod', apud R. inventa cepit & asportavit, &c. & alia, &c.*

And the like Writ for an Abbot or Prior, and in the end of the Writ he shall say, *in deterioration. Domus & Ecclesia ipsius Abbatis* : And so it seemeth it shall be in the end of the Writ for an Hospital.

And another Writ for an Abbot thus : *Quare vi & armis vias & domos Dom. & Eccles. ipsius Abbat. apud L. fregit, & Blas. Dom. & Eccles. pred. tempore pred. Abbatis ibidem crescen. ad val. &c. cum quibusd. Averiis depastus fuit, & neulcarit & contempnit, & bona & catalla earund. Domus & Ecclesie tempore predict. ad val. C. s. ibidem inventa cepit, &c. & alia, &c.*

Writ of Trespass.

And another Writ for a Trespass done in the Time of Vacation of an Abbey or Hospital; *Quare vi & armis bona & catall. Domus & Ecclesia ipsius Abbatis de C. tempore Vacationis Abbat. predicti. ad val. C. s. apud L. inventa cepit & asportavit, &c. & alia, &c. in deteriorationem, &c. & contra pacem, &c.*

And another Writ of Trespass; *Quare vi & armis War. Rennam ipsius A. apud C. intravit, & in ea, &c. fugavit; & Bos. cum suum similis. ibidem intravit, & tres pullos suos Esperuorum in eod. bosco nuper nidific. pretii xx s. ac alia bona & catall sua ad val. C. s. ibidem inventa, necnon lepores, cuniculos & perdoes in Warrenna cepit, &c.*

And another Writ of Trespass; *Quare vi & armis centum Oves ipsius A. apud T. invent. cum quibusd. canibus fugavit, canes illos ad mordend. Oves præd. in tantum incitando, quod per fugationem illam & morsus canum præd. Oves præd. multipliciter deteriorate fuer. & magna pars Ovium ill. fetus abortivos fec. & in T. servient. suum ibidem insult. fecit, &c. per quod, &c.*

And another Writ, *De Porcis fugatis ita quod interierunt, &c.*

And if a Man do incite or procure his Dog to bite any Man, he shall have an Action of Trespass for the same.

And if a Man fill a Ditch with Mud and Earth, which had used to be a Water-course, for which another Man's Land is drowned. &c. he shall have a Writ of Trespass, *Quare vi & armis*, and the Writ is such: *Quare vi & armis quodd. Fossatum apud T. per quod quedam aqua decurrit ib. terrâ & fino in tantum implevit, quod aqua illa de antiquo cursu suo impedita xx. acras terræ ipsius A. ibidem diversis Bladis seminatas inundavit, per quod idem A. proficuum terræ suæ præd. totalit. amisit; & alia enormia, &c.*

And if a Man distrain Cattel, and carrieth them into unknown Places, the Party shall have an Action of Trespass, *Quare vi & armis*, for the Distraining of them; and the Writ is such:

Quare vi & armis Averia ipsius A. apud N. cepit, & ea ad loca ignota fugavit, ita quod Averia ill. eidem A. secundum Legem & consuet. Regni nostri replegianda inveniri non potuer. & alia, &c.

There are divers Writs of Trespass founded upon Statutes, whereof some do follow.

Rex, &c. Si A. &c. tunc attach. B. &c. quod sit coram nobis, &c. ad respond. præf. A. quare vi & arm. C. uxor. præf. A. apud N. rapuit, & eam cum bon. & catall. præd. A. ad val. C. marcorum, abduxit, & eam adhuc ei detinet; & alia, &c. ad grave damnum, &c. contra formam Stat. in huiusmodi casu provisi, &c. Teste, &c.

Another

P Another Writ: *Quare vi & arm. Averia ipsius A. apud N. in Com. tuo cepit, & ea à Com. illo usque P. in Com. Kanc. fugavit & imparcavit, & ea ibid. imparcata detinet, cont. Legem & consuet. Regni nostri & cont. pacem nostram. Et habeas ibi, &c.*

A Another Writ of Trespass, that Distresses, &c. be not out of the Fee, or in the King's Way thus: *Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc pone, &c. quod sit, &c. coram, &c. offens. quare cum de communi Concil. regni nostr. provisum sit, quod non liceat alicui Distractiones facere ex quacunque causa extra Feod. suum, nec in via Regia aut communi strata, nisi de nobis & ministris specialem auctoritatem ad hoc habentibus, præd. B. qui minist. noster non est, ut dicitur, extra Feod. suum apud N. Averia, ipsius A. contr. formam provisionis præd., &c. Et habeas, &c.* Otherwise in the Highway thus: *Averia seu bona & catalla ipsius A. in Regia via cepit, & imparcavit, & ea adhuc imparcata detinet, contra Legem & cons. Regni nostri, &c. & cont. pac. nostram: Or thus: Et Averia præd. diu imparcata detinuit contra Legem, &c. & contr. pacem nostr., &c. Et habeas, &c. Et Averia illa eid. A. interim deliberari fac. Tesse, &c.*

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B Another Writ of Trespass against him who distraineth a Man by his Plough-Cattel, or by his Sheep: *Offens. quare cum ad communem utilitat. Regni nostri stat. sit, quod nullus de eodem Regn' distringat per Averia carucar. suarum, vel per Oves, pro debito nostro vel alieno, seu alia quacunque occasione, per Ball seu minist. nostros aut alior., quamdiu alia habeat Averia per qua. rationabilis Districcio super ipsum fieri possit pro debitis illis levand., exceptis duntaxat Averiiis illis que in damno alicujus inventa secundum Legem & cons. Regni nostri imparcari contigerit; præd. W. Oves præd. A. apud N. vel Averia ipsius A. de caraca sua apud N. cont. form. Stat. prædict. cepit & imparcavit, & ea adhuc ibidem imparcata detinet, cont. Legem & cons. &c. & cont. pacem, &c. Et habeas, &c. & Averia illa eidem A. interim deliberari fac. Tesse, &c.*

And so note, that in this Writ of Trespass the Sheriff shall make Deliverance unto the Party, as he shall do upon a Replevin: And if the Party hath the Beasts delivered unto him before the Writ sued, then this Clause, *Averia illa eidem A. interim deliberari facias*, shall not be in the Writ.

Another Writ: If a Man doth take the Oxen or Carts of another, or other Things, as Barges or Ships, to carry Goods, against the Will of the Owner, then he shall have such Writ:

Rex Vic', &c. Si, &c. pone, &c. offens. quare cum in Stat. dudum apud Westm. edit. int' alia contineatur, quod nullus capiat equos, boves, plausura, carucas, nares, & batellas ad cariagium fac., contra voluntat. illius cujus res ill' fuer.; præd. B. & D. vi & armis

Writ of Trespass.

quandam carcerem & quatuor equos præd. A. apud N. invenit, contra voluntatem ipsius A. ad carciagium fac' cepit, & per magnum tempus detinuit; & alia enormia, &c. ad grave damnum, &c. & contra formam Statuti prædicti, & contra pacem nostram. Et habeas ibi, &c.

Executors shall have such Writ of Trespass for Goods and Chattels taken in the Life of the Testator.

And if a Man do distrain out of his Fee, he who is distressed shall have an Action of Trespass against him; and in the end of the Writ there shall be this Clause, *& Averia illa eidem A. interim deliberari facias, &c.* And by that Writ the Sheriff shall deliver the Cattel to the Party, as in a Replevin.

If a Man cast a Thing upon the Feet of another, by which he is hurt, he shall have an Action of Trespass for the same.

If a Man take a Canon or Monk out of the Monastery, the Abbot or Prior shall have an Action of Trespass thereupon, thus:

Ostens. quare quand. domum infra Priorat. de B. quæ est Cella ejusdem Abbatis, in qua Frater I. Canonic. ejusdem Abbatis, pro delicto in quod contra Regulam Ordinis sui incedit, existit, juxta dicti Ordinis regulam castigand', vi & armis fregit, & præf. I. cepit & abduxit; & alia, &c. Or thus; Quare, &c. Clausum ipsius Abbatis apud L. fregit, & fratrem W. de L. Canonicum, &c. in Carcerali custodia infra clausum prædicti. juxta Regul. Ordinis sui castigand. detentum, ab eadem custod. extraxer. & abduxer; & alia, &c.

And a Man shall have an Action of Trespass for taking his Son and Heir, or his Daughter and Heir, and marrying her. And the Writ is such:

Si R. fecerit, &c. tunc pone, &c. W. & B. quod sint, &c. Quare vi, &c. Johann'. vel Johann', as the Case is, filium vel filiam & hered. præd. R. apud I. invenit. raper', maritaverunt, abduxerunt; & alia, &c.

And the King shall have an Action of Trespass for taking of his Goods. And the Writ is such:

Quare vi & armis bon. & catalla nostra ad val', &c. & alia enormia ibidem perpetravit, in nostri contempt', & grave dampn', &c. & contra pacem nostram.

And for such Trespass done upon the Soil and Possession of the King, the Use is for to have an Information of Introduction for the King in the Exchequer, and the Defendant there to answer it. And when he appeareth in the Exchequer, the Course is there to bind him in Recognizance at his Peril to leave the Possession to the King; and yet it seemeth the King may have an Action of Trespass, *Quare Clausum fregit, &c.*

Ec. & Herbas depaft. fuit, Ec. & Arbores succidit, Ec.

And there are other Writs of Trespafs, *Quare Foffata & Sepes ipsius A. fregerunt, Ec.*

And another Writ for digging in his Land, and for putting of Lime and Hemp in the Ditches, by which the Water is corrupted; and the Writ is:

Quare, Ec. in feperali folo ipsius A. apud N. fodit, & terram inde projectam in Foffatis fuis ibidem projecit, & limum & cannabum in eisd. foffat. pofuit, per quod aqua in foff. exiftens per corruption. limi & cannabi præd. adeo infecta devenit, quod Pifcis in eisd. foffat. exiftens ad val', Ec. interiit; & al', Ec.

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And another Writ of Trespafs for affaulting a Man in his Houfe, and lying in wait for him, until he make Oath that he will not bring an Action againft him, *Ec.* and the Writ is fuch:

Quare in ipsum I. Ec. & ipsum I. in quandam dom', ad quam pro vita fua falvanda ib. fugit, insecuti fuer'. & ipsum inibi per tempus non modicum obfeder', & ipsum fic obfessum quousq; corpor. præftit. sacrament. quod aliquam Action. verſus præf. Ec. occasione tranſgr. præd. ſeu alia occasione quacunq; non moverit, detinuer', Ec.

And if a Man have Waif and Stray within his Manor by 40 E. 3. 10. Preſcription, and another Man taketh the Waif or Stray out of the Manor, *Ec.* he who hath the Manor ſhall have an Action of Trespafs for them, *Ec.* and that without any Seizure of them before.

And if a Man take another Man and imprifon him, and compel him to make to him a Statute. Merchant, or a Release, or an Acquittance, he ſhall have an Action of Trespafs for the ſame, and the Writ ſhall recite the Matter, and the detaining in Priſon of him, *quousque, Ec.*

If a Man have a Wreck by Preſcription, or by the King's Grant, *Ec.* if Goods be wrecked upon his Lands, and another taketh them away, he who hath the Wreck ſhall have an Action of Trespafs, *Quare vi & armis*, for thus taking without Seizure thereof before; and the Writ is ſuch:

Oſtenſur', quare cum idem Th. Dom. Manerii de Eſton Bavent exiſtat, & ib. habere debeat, ipſeq; & antecellores ſui Dom. Manerii præd. à tempore quo non extat memoria hucusq; habere conſuever', Wreckum maris infra præcinſt. Manerii præd'; præd. Jocus & Robert. bona & catalla ad valenc. C. s. apud S. infra præcinſt. quid. Maner. ad terr. projecta, quæ ad ipsum Th. tanquam Wreck. pertin. debarent, vi & armis ceper. & aſportaver', Ec. Or thus, decem libr. in pecunia, Ec. Or, quare cum per Chartam, Ec. habere debeat, Ec.

Writ of Trespafs.

If a Man fend his Servant to apprehend his Villain, and to bring him unto him, and the Servant apprehendeth the Villain, and in bringing him unto his Master another rescueth him from the Servant, and lets him go at large; the Master shall have an Action of Trespafs for this Rescous, and not the Servant, for the Wrong is done unto the Master, &c.

If an Abbot or other Man hath a Hundred, and hath all Felons Goods within the Hundred, if any Felon within the Hundred be attainted, and the Sheriff taketh the Goods of the Felon within the Hundred, he who hath the Hundred, and such Liberty, shall have an Action of Trespafs against the Sheriff for the Goods which the Sheriff took, and the same shall be, *Quare vi & armis*, &c.

And if an Abbot or other Person ought to have Toll in any Place, and sendeth his Servant to take the Toll, and another doth disturb his Servant to take the Toll; the Abbot, or he who ought to have the Toll, shall have a general Action of Trespafs, *Quare vi & armis* they did assault his Servant, and disturbed him to take the Toll. And the Writ is such:

Quare cum idem Abbas, per Chart. progenito. nostr. præd. quendam regum Angl', habere debeat Theolonium de rebus venalib. ad Villam de S. venient. ib', iidem R. & I. in S. servient. ipsius Abbat', per ipsum ad hujusm' Theolonium in Villa præd. colligend. deputat', vi & armis insultum fecer', & ipsum quo minus hujusm. Theolonium colligere & percipere potuit impediver', & præd. catal. per ipsum S. pro hujusm. Theolonio nomine Districcion' ibid. capta & attachiata eidem S. abstuler', per quod idem Abbas profic. de hujusm. Theolonio proveniens per magnum tempus amisit; & alia, &c.

Vid. 1 H. 5. 1
47 E. 3. 22.

And so if a Man ought to have Toll in a Fair, &c. and his Servants are disturbed to gather the same, he shall have the like Action for Assault of his Servants, and for the Loss of their Service, and for the Disturbance made unto them, and for losing the Profit of his Toll, and all in one Writ.

And if a Man have a Fold in common with two other Men, and the one do disturb him to set up his Clays and Pales, and break them, he shall have an Action of Trespafs against them in this Form, *Quare vi & armis*, thus:

Si Priorissa de T. fecerit, &c. tunc pone, &c. E. &c. ostendit quare cum ead' Priorissa quendam Faldum apud F. simul cum præd. E. ac M. de B. habere debeat, ipsaq; Priorissa & ejus prædecessores hujusm. Faldum cum præd. E. & M. & eor. antecess. à tempore quo non extat memoria, semper hucusque habere consuever'; præd. E. claias & pales ipsius Priorissa in Faldo eorund' Priorissa. E. & M.

apud dictam Villam de F. nuper erect. positos, vi & armis fregit, & ipsam Priorissam quo minus claias & palos in Faldo prad. prout ad ipsam pertinuit, ponere, vel aliquod commodum de Faldo illo percipere potuit, impedivit; & alia, &c.

A Man shall have an Action of Trespass for taking of his Apprentice, or for taking of his Servant.

And the Church-wardens shall have an Action of Trespass for taking the Goods of the Church, either in their own Time, or in the Time of their Predecessors.

And a Man may have an Action of Trespass for breaking of his House or Close, and alledge a Continuance of the Trespass, and of the Breaking thereof, from such a Day unto such a Day; as well as he may have for treading of his Grass or cutting of his Corn, &c.

The Ordinary shall have an Action of Trespass for those Goods which he hath to administer as Ordinary; where a Man dieth Intestate, and the Goods are taken out of his Possession, he shall have an Action of Trespass for the taking thereof. But he shall not have an Action of Trespass for Goods taken out of the Possession of him that died Intestate, but the Administrators shall have such Action; for the Ordinary shall not have an Action for Goods or Debts of him that died Intestate, but only an Action of Trespass for the Goods taken out of his own Possession. And the Process in this Writ of Trespass is an Attachment and *Distingas*; and if the Sheriff do at the Attachments or *Distingas* return *Nil*, then he shall have a *Capias*, and *Alias*, and *Pluries*, and *Exigent*, and so Process of Utlagary against him.

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If the King granteth a Protection unto a Man, by which Protection he taketh him, his Lands and Goods into his Protection, as the common Course and Form of Protections are; now if another Man do afterwards take his Goods, or doth enter into any of his Lands or Tenements during the Time that the Protection is in force, he shall have a special Action of Trespass against him in this Form:

*Ostenf. quare cum nuper suscepimus in protect. & defension. no-
ram W. homines, terras, res, reddit', & omnes possessiones suas,
omib' & singulis inhibent' ne quis injuriam, molestiam, damnum
ferret seu gravamen; id. B. bona & catal. prad. W. dum sub
protect. nostra fuit, apud N. invent', ad valent. cent. librar', vi &
em' cepit & asportavit, & homines, &c. per quod, &c. & alia,
&c. ad grave dampnum ipsius W. & cont. pacem nostr. Et habeat
i nomina Pleg', & hoc breve. Teste, &c.*

And also he who hath the King's Protection, if any Man take his Goods, or enter into his Lands, &c. or beat his

Ser.

Writ de Trespafs sur le Case.

Servants, &c. he shall have a special Writ unto the Sheriff for to enquire of them, and to certify the same before the King, &c. and it seemeth the King shall make Process against them by *Venire facias*, as upon an Indictment, and that thereupon they shall be fined, and the Writ is such:

Rex Vic. Linc. salut'. Præcipimus tibi, quod per sacrament. pro. C. bor. & legal. homin. de Com. tuo per quos, &c. diligent. inquiras, qui malefactor. & pacis nostr. perturbator. bona & catal. A. ad valentiam cent. librar', apud N. inventa quem suscepim. in defension. nostr' special', homines, res, redditus, & omnes poss. suas, omnib' & singul. inhibentes, ne quis eis injuriam, molestiam, damnum inferret seu gravamen, vi & arm. ceper. & asportaver', & in homines suos ibid. existentes, insultum fecer', & ipsos verberaverunt, &c. & alia, &c. ad grave damnum ipsius A. & contra pacem nostram præd. & contra pacem nostram: Et Inquisition. inde distinx. & aperte factam nobis, sub sigillo tuo & sigillis eor. per quos facta fuerit, sine dilatione mittas, & hoc Breve.

But note, That there is a Statute made *An. 28 E. 3. cap. 6.* that willeth, that no Commission or Writ shall be from thenceforth granted unto the Sheriff, to enquire, &c. But if such Writ or Commission be granted, &c. *Quere* if it be good; it seemeth not, for this Statute is made only to bind the King that he shall not grant, &c.

There is another Writ *De Feno in Prato prostrat. & depasto; D* and another Writ *De Clauso Ostio, & Fenestris fractis, &c.*

Writ de Trespafs sur le Case.

THere is another Form of Writ of Trespafs upon the Case which is to be sued in the Common Pleas or King's Bench; and in that Writ he shall not say *Vi & armis, &c.* but in the end of the Writ he shall say *contra pacem*, and the Form is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Si Matilda de D. &c. tunc pone, &c. quod sit, &c. ad respond. tam nobis quam Matildæ, quare cum ead. Matilda nuper quoddam Breve nostrum de Prohibitione versus pref. I. ne ipse Placitum in Cur. Christianitatis de catallis & de debitis que non de Testamento vel Matrimonio sequeretur, in Cur. nostra impetrasset. eademq; Matilda dictum Breve nostrum pref. I. apud C. liberasset; idem I. recepto dicto Brevi nostro, illud ibid. in luto projecit, & pedibus suis conculcavit, necnon Placitum præd. sequutus est in ead. Curia Christianitatis, in nostri contempt', & ipsius Matildæ grave damnum, ac contra pacem nostram. Et habeas, &c.

Note well
this Writ,
that it lieth
for casting a
Writ into
the Dirt.
Crompton
133. ac.

Another

Another Writ; *Quare in aqua de Plim. per quam inter Humber & Gaunt navium & battellorum communis est transitus, ex transverso aque pilos defixit, per quod quadam navis cum trigenta quarteriis brasii ipsius W. submersa fuit, & viginti quarteria brasii, pretii C. s. deperier*; & alia enormia, &c.

And if the Lessor do oust the Executors of the Lessee of their Term, they shall have a special Action of the Cafe against the Lessor, and the Writ shall be by Summons, &c. and not by *Pone per vadios & salvos pleg*', as the other Writ of Trespafs is; and the Form is such:

Si Johan', Executrix Testam. E. de C. fecerit te, &c. tunc sum', &c. P. & M. offens. &c. quare cum iidem P. & M. unum molendinum & sex acras terra cum pertin. in N. praf. E. de C. ad terminum qui nondum prateriit dimisissent, & idem E. de C. in Testamento suo prad. molendinum & terr', usque ad finem termini prad', prad. Executrici, ad executionem Testam. prad. inde faciend', legasset; prad. P. & M. post mortem ipsius E. de C. prad. molend. & terras (durante termino prad') ingressi, ea prad' Executrici detinent minus iuste, in retardation. execut. Testam. pradict', ut dic'. Et habeas, &c.

And if the Sheriff doth arrest a Man upon a *Capias* directed unto him sued forth upon a Statute-Merchant, and afterwards set him at Liberty, he who sued the Writ shall have a special Action upon the Cafe against the Sheriff, which is such:

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Rex Coronatoribus salut'. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc pon', &c. Vic. nostrum Suff. quod fit, &c. offens. quare R. mercatorem, nuper per Breve nostr. eid. Vic. direct', pratectu ejusd. Recognitionis centum marcarum eid. A. praf. R. juxta formam Statuti apud Aston Burnel nuper editi fact', capt. & custod. ejusd. Vic. apud O. existen', praf. A. de prad. centum marcis minime satisfacto, contra voluntatem ipsius A. libere abire permisit, ad grave damnum ipsius A. & in retardation. execution. Recognitionis pradict', ut dicitur. Et habeatis, &c.

And if the Sheriff in a Writ of Account or Debt return upon any, *quod non est inventus, nec habet terras, &c. per qu. distringi poterit, &c.* for which a *Capias* is awarded against him, and he arrested thereupon, where he hath sufficient Lands, or Goods and Chattels; then he shall have an Action upon the Cafe against the Sheriff, directed unto the Coroners, as before is said, &c.

And so another Writ; If the Sheriff hath a Prisoner committed unto him for Debt, &c. and afterwards he suffer him to go at Liberty before the Debt be satisfied, &c. he shall have an Action upon the Cafe against the Sheriff; and

yet

14 H. 7. 14.
22 E. 4. 1.
&c. 2.
34 H. 6. 6.
21 H. 7. 10.
36 H. 6. 39

yet it seems he may have an Action of Debt against the Sheriff.

If a Man be indicted of Felony before any Justice, and one T. as one of the four Men of the Town, and Reeve, give the Evidence as Indictors, &c. and afterwards he who is indicted is acquitted, &c. and afterwards the Bailiff of the Hundred or other Officer shewed unto T. that he who is acquitted hath a Writ of Conspiracy against him, and that he hath a *Capias* to arrest him, by which he is arrested and imprisoned until he pay six Marks for a Fine for his Delivrance, &c. he shall have an Action of Trespass upon his Case: But it seemeth he may have a general Action of Trespass in that Case upon False Imprisonment, if he have not any Writ directed unto him.

If a Replevin be removed out of the Liberty by *Pone* into the Common Pleas, and afterwards (pendant the Plea there) the Bailiff of the Liberty doth award a Return in the Liberty to the Defendant, for which he taketh the Cattel and impoundeth them, by Means whereof some of them die for want of Food; the Party grieved shall have an Action upon the Case against the Bailiff of the Liberty who awarded that Return to hold Plea after the Matter removed in the Common Pleas.

If a Man do attach another or his Goods for Debt, &c. in a Liberty, and after the Bailiff, by Covin betwixt him and the Defendant to discontinue the Plea, deliver the Goods attached to the Defendant, the Plaintiff shall have an Action upon the Case against the Bailiff, and the Writ is such:

Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc sum' I. Ballivum magnæ Cur. sive Mercati de N. quod sit, &c. ostens. quare cum idem Ball. ad Quæmoniam præd. A. B. per quedam catall. sua, ad respondend' præf. A. in Cur. prædict' secundum Legem mercatoriam, prout moris est in regno nostro Angl', de debito decem librarum, quod idem A. præf. B. exigit, attachasset, ac in Loquela prædict' in eadem Cur. inter partes prædict', quæ se in Inquisitionem inde posuer', in tantum processum fuisset; prædict' Ballivus pendente coram eo Inquisitione prædict', per Collus. inter ipsum & præfatum B. habitam in Cur. prædict', malitiose recessit, & Inquisitionem prædict' capere recessit, per quod Placitum præd. exitit discontinuat; idemque Ballivus catalla prædict' eidem B. præf. A. de debito præd. non satisfact', postmodum liberavit, ad damnum ipsius A. viginti librarum, ut dicitur, &c.

And a Man shall have an Action of Trespass upon the Case against his Neighbour who hath Lands betwixt him and the Sea, and ought to make Banks; and cleanse certain

Ditches and Sewers betwixt him and the Sea, and he doth not cleanse them as he ought to do, by reason whereof his Land is surrounded, &c. he shall have his Action upon the Case against him for not mending the Banks, and cleansing the Ditches and Sewers, &c.

If a Man be committed unto the Gaol for Debt or Arrerages of Account, and the Gaoler of Malice lay so many Irons upon him, or set him in the Stocks, or keepeth his Victuals from him, by reason whereof he is so spent, that he becomes lame, or hath other Infirmitie; he shall have an Action upon the Case against the Gaoler.

If a Man doth distrain any Prior's, or other Prelate's Horse, whereupon he is riding in his Journey, for or upon any Contract, Debt, or Trespas done by him or his Predecessor, when he might have distrained or attached him by other Goods or Chattels of the said Prior or Prelate, then he shall have an Action upon the Case, which is such:

Vid. Br. Attachment 23. But if he hath no other Goods, then he may attach these Goods.

Si A. Prior, &c. pone B. &c. ostens. quare cum non liceat alicui Prælatum, Magnatem, seu aliquam personam Ecclesiasticæ regni nostri, per idem Regnum alicubi transeuntem, occasione alicujus Contractus seu debiti per equitaturum suum proprium distringere, cum alia Averia seu catalla ibidem habeat, per que rationabilis Distinctio super ipsum fieri valeat; præd. B. præf. Prioris per Villam de C. transeunt' occasione cujusdam Contractus inter S. quondam Priorem de, &c. Prædecessorem præd. Prioris, præd. B. dudum, ut dicitur, per quendam Equum palfridum suum, quanquam per alia Averia & catalla tunc ibid. rationabilem Distinctionem super ipsum fac. potuisset, distrinxit, & palfridum illum diu malitiose detinuit, per quod negotia sua præd. pro quibus transitum suum præd. fecerat, perierunt; & alia, &c.

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And if a Man promise and take upon him to make for another Man certain Carts for Carriages, or other Thing, and taketh Money before-hand for to do the same, and afterwards he doth not make them according to the Promise and Undertaking; the other may have an Action upon the Case against him, and the Writ shall be such:

Si W. &c. tunc pone I. &c. ostens. quare cum idem I. tres currus pro victualibus & herveis ipsius W. ad partes transmarinas tendend. pro certa pecunie summa, ejus unam part. præ manibus recepit, infra cert. termin. inter eos concord. facere & facere apud S. assumpisset: Idem I. currus præd. infra terminum præd. facere & fabricare non curavit, per quod idem W. diversa catalla sua ad valenciam C. marc. quæ in curribus præd. duci

duci debuissent, pro defectu cur. præd', totaliter amisit ad gravem dampnum ipsius W. ut dicitur: Et habeas, &c.

And if a Man be lodged in any Inn, and any of his Goods be taken or stoln from thence by a Stranger, he shall have an Action upon the Case against the Inn-keeper, and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc pone, &c. B. quod sit, &c. ostens. &c. quare cum secundum Legem & cons. regni nostri Angl. hospitatores, qui hospitia communia tenent, ad hospitand. homines per partes ubi hujusmodi hospitia existunt transeuntes, & in eisdem hospitantes, eorumque bona infra hospitia illa existentia, absque subtractione custodire die ac nocte tenentur, ita quod pro defectu ipsorum hospitatorum seu servientium suorum hospitibus hujusmodi dampnum non eveniet ullo modo: Quidam malefactores quendam equum ipsius A. pretii xl. s. infra hospitium ejusd. B. apud S. hospitati, inventum præ defectu ipsius B. ceper. & abdux', & alia enormia, &c. ad grave dampnum, &c. Et habeas, &c. Teste, &c.

If a Man do sell unto another Man a Horse, and warrant him to be sound and good, &c. if the Horse be lame or diseased, that he cannot work, he shall have an Action upon the Case against him.

9 H. 6.
Action sur
le Case 15.

And so if a Man bargain and sell unto another certain Pipes of Wine, and warrants them to be good, &c. and they are corrupted, he shall have an Action upon the Case against him.

But note, it behoveth that he warrant it to be good, and the Horse to be sound, otherwise the Action will not lie. For if he sell the Wine or Horse without such warranty, it is at the other's Peril, and his Eyes and his Taste ought to be his Judges in that Case.

But if a Smith prick my Horse with a Nail, &c. I shall have my Action upon the Case against him, without any Warranty by the Smith to do it well. And the Writ shall be, *Quare quendam clavum in unum pedem cujusdam equi J. apud N. fixit, per quod putridus devenit, sic quod idem equus per magnum tempus laborare non potuit, & idem J. profic. equi sui præ per idem tempus amisit, ad dampn', &c.* For it is the Duty of every Artificer to exercise his Art rightly and truly as he ought.

And if any Sheriff or Under-Sheriff do distrain any Parsons or Vicars, or other Spiritual Persons, in any Lands whereof they are possessed in the Right of their Churches, they shall have Actions upon the Case against the Sheriff in this Form:

Rex &c. Si A. persona Ecclesia de C. fecerit, &c. tunc poñe,
&c. B. Vic. nostrum Somers. & C. Subvic. nostrum ejusdem Com.
quod fuit, &c. ostens. quare cum in articulis cleri regn. nostri
per dominum E. nuper Regem Angl. progenitor. nostrum contissit
inter alia continetur, ne ministri nostri, ut Vic. aut alii, cap.
animalia rector. Ecclesiarum pro districtionibus aliquibus in via
Regis, nec in feod. in quibus Ecclesia ill. olim fuer. dotata; præd.
Vic. & Subvic. averia præd. A. apud L. in feodo ipsius A, Ec-
clesia sue præd. de quo eadem Ecclesia olim dotata fuit ceper. &
ea abinde usque S. duxerunt, & imparcaverunt, & ea impar-
cata ibidem diu detinuer. contra legem, & consuet. regni nostri,
& contra form. articulorum prædict. & contra pac. in nostram. Et
habeas, &c.

If a Man ought to be quit of Toll for himself and his
Tenant and Men, in every Market or Fair, &c. Now if
any Officer or Bailiff take a Toll of him, his Tenants or Men,
he of whom the Toll is taken, shall have an Action of Tres-
pass upon the Case against him who took the Toll, or di-
strained his Goods for the Toll. And also he may have a
Writ out of the Chancery directed unto the Bailiffs or such
Officers, that they suffer them to be quit of Toll, &c. and
he may have an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, and Attachment there-
upon against the Bailiffs or Officers, if they do not obey
such Writs, and the *Pluries* shall be returned into the Com-
mon Pleas or King's Bench.

If a Man hath a Manor within any Honour, and by pre-
scription hath had View of Frankpledge of his Tenants
within his Manor, &c. Now if he or his Tenants be distrain-
ed by the Lord of the Honour, to come unto the Leet of
the Honor, and to present there those things which ought
to be presented within the View of Frankpledge within the
Manor, he who is distrained may have a general Action
of Trespass for this Distress, or he may have a special Writ
directed unto the Bailiffs or Officers of the Honor reciting
the whole matter, commanding them that they suffer the
Lord of the Manor to have and to hold his Leet of his
Demefne, &c. as he hath used to do; and that they do not
distrain him or his Tenants in any wise to come unto the
Leet of the Honor, to present any thing which ought
to be presented in the Leet of the Manor; and also
comprehending in the same Writ, that if they have taken
any Distress for that cause, that he then redeliver them, &c.
and upon that he may have an *Alias* and *Pluries*, and
Attachment against them if they do not obey the aforesaid
Writs.

[93.]

T

And

Writ of Trespass upon the Case.

And also if a Man hath used to have a Gulf of Water in any Water, and it hath been used that no other should make a Gulf in the same Water, between his Gulf, and the Gulf of B. now if another doth make another Gulf betwixt them, he shall have his Action upon the Case in this manner. *Si A. persona Ecclesia de C. fecerit, &c. R. de T. &c. quare cum idem A. habere debeat, ipse; & predecess. sui person. Eccl. prad. à tempore quo non extat memor. semper hactenus haber. cons. quend. gurgit. in aqua de W. in B. ita quod in ead. aqua intergurgit. ipsius A. & gurgit. S. de E. Domini Man. de H. nullus aliquem gurgitem levare, palos seu claias figer. aut retia aliqua pro pisce inibi cap. ponere debeat, seu cons. aliquibus temporibus retroactis: idem R. claias & palos int. gurgit. prad. A. & S. in ead. aqua fixit, & retia pro pisce inibi capiend. posuit & ibidem piscatus fuit & piscem inde cepit & asport. per quod idem A. profic. gurgitis prad. ad valene. C. s. amisit, & al', &c. Et habeas, &c.*

And if a Man hath a liberty to return Writs, and to execute them, if the Sheriff *ex officio* enter into the Liberty, and execute any Process there; the Lord of the Liberty shall have an Action upon the Case against him; and these Writs do appear in the Register.

If a Man be found in Arrearages before Auditors, for which the Auditors do commit him to the Goal, and afterwards he escape from thence, now the Gaoler ought to pay the Money which was arrear upon the Accompt. And the Gaoler shall have his Action upon the Case against him who escaped to answer unto the King for the Escape: and to the Gaoler for the Damages which he hath sustained; the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vis. &c. Ex gravi querela A. accepimus. quod cum B. compotum suum de tempore quo fuit Ballivus C. in N. eidem C. infra libertas. de K. nuper reddiderit. Et idem B. pro arrearagiis compoti illius per auditores ejusdem compoti postmodum arrestatus, & pradiet. A. custod. gaol. nostræ libertat. prad. liberatus fuit, in eodem gaola custodiend. quousque prad. C. de arrearagiis pradiet. juxta formam statuti de hujusmodi receptoribus & ballivis provisi plene satisfaceret, pradietus B. à custodia pradiet. A. pradiet. C. de arrearagiis pradiet. non satisfactis, contra pacem nostr. evasit, occasione cujus evasion. idem A. prefato C. de arrearagiis illis juxta formam statuti pradiet. plene satisfecerit, in ipsius A. damnum non modicum & gravamen. Et quia transgr. illam si talit. perpetrata fuerit, relinquere nolumus impunitam, Tibi præcipimus, quod si pradiet. A. fueris te secur. tunc pradiet. B. per corpus suum attachias, ita

quod cum habeas coram nobis, &c. ad respondend. nobis de eva-
sione prædict. & prædict. A. de damnis quæ sustinuit occasione eva-
sionis illius. Et habeas ibi hoc Breve, &c.

And if a Man play with another at Dice, and he hath
false Dice with which he playeth, and gets the other's Money
with these false Dice, he who loseth his Money, may have
his Action upon the Case for this Deceit, and the Form of
the Writ is such:

Rex Vic. &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc pone, &c. T. de D. &c.
quod sit, &c. ostens. quare cum idem T. de D. machinans ipsum A.
subdole defraudare, & diversas pecuniar. summas de eodem A. ex-
torquer. eund. A. ad ludend. ad talos cum ipso. T. ad quendam
jocum vocat, le Doxen, pro divers. pecuniar. summis apud Bur-
ton super Trent, excitasset & procurasset, ac idem A. cum ipso T.
ad talos ad jocum prædict. ibid. lusisset, præd. T. quosdam talos
veracit. titulavit eidem A. tradidit ad jactandum, & cum tali præd.
ad manus ipsius T. devenire contigissent, idem T. quosdam talos
talos falsos & subdole titulos, quos numerum duodenarium, & non
alium quolibet jactu attingere scrivisset, falso & fraudulent. proje-
cit, per quod idem A. magnas pecuniar. summas eidem T. ad jo-
cum illum amisit, ac idem T. summas illas sub colore lu-
tri falso & deceptivæ cepit & asportavit, ad dampnum ipsius A. 5
li. ut dic. & habeas ibi nomina pleg. & hoc Breve. Teste, &c. and
this Writ was sued Anno 5 E. 4. which see in the Register.
240.

And although that the Defendant doth not entice the
Plaintiff for to play, yet if the Defendant play with false
Dice, &c. by which he gets the Plaintiff's Money; it seem-
eth the Plaintiff may maintain this Action well enough, be-
cause the Enticement is not the cause of the Action, but
the casting of the false Dice, by which he gaineth the
Money, &c.

Writ de Deceit.

THIS Writ lieth properly where one Man doth any thing Vi. Long
in the name of another, by which the other Person is 5 E. 4. 40.
damified and deceived; Then he who is so damified shall 18 E. 2.
have this Writ. and the Writ is without the Words *vi &* Deceit 41.
et, and the Writ is such: This Writ
cannot be
made by Attorney 19 H. 6. 50. it shall not abate for Form if it hath matter of Sub-
stance.

Rex Vic. Lincoln. Si A. fecer. &c. tunc pone, &c. P. &c. [96.]
crisolvend. tam nobis quam præfat. A. quare quod. Breve no-
tum per fin. 20 s. ad opus nostrum per breve præd. capiend. nomine
prædict.

26 E. 3. 65. prædict. A. hoc penitus ignorant. fraudulent. & malitiose in Can. Disceit 58. cellar' nostra impetravit, in deception. Curia nostr. ad grave damnum ipsius A. Et habeas ibi nomina pleg. & hoc Breve, &c.

The King shall have this Writ, if no other wil sue it, because it is penal. 19 H. 6. 44. So if a Man levy a Fine confess an Action or a Recog. or Statute, or appear as Vouchee in my Name.

By which it appeareth, That if a Man do purchase a Writ in my Name, for which Writ I ought to pay a Fine in the Chancery, as the course there is for every Writ of Debt of the Sum of 40 l. or more, to pay for every Writ of 40 l. 6 s. and 8 d. and if it be of 100 Marks 6 s. 8 d. And so for every 100 Marks 6 s. 8 d. and so for every Writ of Plea of Land, which is *Præcipe quod reddat*, if it be not a Writ of Right Patent, for every Writ which is of the yearly value of 5 Marks 6 s. 8 d. &c. and so according to that Rate. And then if a Man purchase such a Writ in my Name, and I know not thereof, I shall have this Writ of Disceit.

19 H. 6. 44.
7 H. 6. 33.

And if I do present one unto a Church whereof I am the Patron unto the Ordinary, and one T. doth disturb me, for which Disturbance another doth purchase a *Quare impedit* in my Name returnable in the CommonPleas against the said T. I not knowing thereof, and afterwards causeth the Writ to abate, or me to be Nonsuit in that Writ, I shall have this Writ of Disceit against him who purchased that Writ, &c.

19 H. 6. 44.
If a Man make an Obligation in my name, I shall not have Disceit, because I may plead Non est factum.

If one forge a Statute-Merchant in my Name, and sueth *Capias* thereupon, for which I am arrested, I shall have this Writ of Disceit against him that forged it, and against him who sued forth the Writ of *Capias*, &c.

If a Prior or Abbot have Title to present unto a Vicaridge whereof they are Parsons imperfonæ and Clerks secular or Regular at their Wills; and afterwards another doth forge a Grant in the name of the Abbot or Prior under their Convent-Seal, that they do grant to one of the Parshioners, &c. that they shall present a secular Person and not a Regular, as a Canon or such, &c. the Prior or Abbot may have a Writ of Disceit, and the Form shall be such:

Si Prior Bartholomæi de suburb. Lond. &c. ponite W. & B. &c. quod sint coram nobis, &c. in octabis sancti Martini ultimi cunq. &c. ostens. quare quum idem Prior personam secularem vel regularem idoneam ad vicariam sancti Sepulchri extra muros Lond. quam quidem Ecclesiam idem Prior tenet in proprios usus, pro voluntate sua presentare debeat, & hæcenus consuevit, prædict. W. & B. collusionem inter eos prælocuta prædict.

rem malitiose pręgravare machinantes, sigillum commune prioratus prædicti concraferunt, & quasdam literas patentes, per quas prædecessorem præd. prioris conc sisse debuer. idem Prior & Convent. loci præd. personam secular. & non alium, ad vicar. illam præsentare deberent cum eodem sigillo contrafacto consignari fec. & literas illas sigillo præd. consignatas in quadam causa ad instantiam ipsius W. tunc. Paroch. Eccles. præd. inter ipsum W. & præf. Pripr. coram Officiali Cur. Cant. Christianit. super motione frat. R. de F. canonic. præd. Prior. ad presentat. suam ad vicar. præd. per Episc. Lond. admissi mota exhibuere & ipsam Prior. laborem & expensis virtute literarum præd. diversimodo in hac parte fatigari procurar. in ipsius Prioris dispend. non modicum & gravamen. Et habeas ibi nomina plegiorum, & hoc breve, &c.

And if a Man be Attorney for another in a Plea real against the Demandant, and afterwards by Covin between the Attorney and the Demandant, the Attorney makes default, for which the Land is lost, the Tenant who lost the Land shall have a Writ of Disceit against the Attorney, and the Writ shall be such :

Ostens. quare quum idem A. præf. R. in loquela quę fuit coram iisdem Justic nostris per breve nostrum, inter C. petent. & præf. timent. de 20. acris terrę cum pertin. in C. attorn. suum coram nobis fecisset ad lucrandum vel perdend. in loquela præd. præf. B. collusione inter ipsum & præd. C. habita, se ad quend. diem per præf. Justic. in eadem loquela in banco præd. præfixum gratis absentaverit, per quod idem A. pro defectu ipsius B. terram præd. per considerationem cur. nostrę amisit, in deceptionem ejusdem cur. nostrę in ipsiusque A. grave damnum, & exheredationis periculum manifestum. Et habeas, &c.

And if an Action of Trespass be brought against many, and the Plaintiff and one J. by Covin between them cause certain Persons to come into Court and say, that they are the same Defendants, and that they make the said J. their Attorney, and afterwards the said J. as Attorney for the Defendants pleadeth unto Issue, and afterwards suffers the Enquest to pass by default, by which the Plaintiff doth recover against the Defendants : Now those who are the true Defendants shall have a Writ of Disceit against J. who appeared as Attorney for them, &c. and the Writ appeareth in the Register. And so if R. doth recover in an Assize against W. certain Penements and Damages, and because W. hath nothing in the same County to levy the Damages, R. removeth the Record of Assize into the King's Bench or Common Pleas, to sue with Process thereupon, and to have Execution of the said Damages recovered, for which the said W. to defraud the

[97.]

said R. of his Execution, sueth forth a Writ to remove the Record in Chancery, surmising that he will have an Attaint thereupon before the Justices of Assize, &c. by which the Record is removed into the Chancery, and delivered to the said W. to carry to the said Justices of Assize, whereupon he may sue his Attaint. Now if the said W. will not sue forth the Attaint, but delay him, to oust him of his Execution, R. who recovered shall have a Writ of Disceit against him upon the matter, which appeareth in the Register.

5 E. 4. 4. o.
B. confess.
& avoid. 40.
Where a
Man levi-
eth a Fine
of my Land
in my name,
I may con-
fess and a-
void the
same, as to
say that an-
other of
the same
Name levi-
ed the same;
without
that that I levi-
ed the same;

One I. de A. sueth a *Præcipe quod reddat* against C. and T. his Wife, who plead a Fine levied to the said T. by one F. and Margaret his Wife, Mother of the Demandant, &c. and the Defendant saith, That his Mother's Name is *Margery* and not *Margaret*, and after Day is given by the Court, at which Day C. and his Wife procure and cause a Stranger to come into Court, and confess the Fine as the Tenant hath pleaded, by which the Demandant is barred, the Demandant shall have a Writ of Disceit against the said C. and T. his Wife as appeareth by the Register. But it seemeth, that if *Margery* do levy a Fine of her Land by the name of *Margaret*, that she and her Heirs shall be concluded to say, that she hath another name. But the Tenant may plead, That she by the name of *Margaret* did levy a Fine of her Land, &c. and that hath been done where a Woman had to her name *Agnes*, and she levieth a Fine by the name of *Anne*, it hath been awarded good, and shall bind her and her Heirs, and shall be pleaded, That she by the name of *Anne* levied the Fine.

that that I levi-
ed the same; for I shall not have Disceit, by Littleton and Darcy.

20 H. 6. 10.
and the
Writ was
brought
where he
was at the
time of this
Protection

If a Man sue a *Præcipe quod reddat* against divers Tenants and they purchase a Protection for one of them, surmising that he is beyond the Seas upon the King's Service, where as he is and always hath been remaining in England, by which the Demandment is delayed: The Demandant shall have a Writ of Disceit against the Tenants for that Delay, and the Writ shall be such:

44 H. 3. 4.

If a Man sueth a Protection, and doth not go, this Writ lieth, contrary if he though he presently return.

Si A. feceris, &c. tunc pone B. & C. &c. quod sint coram, & ad respondend. tam nobis quam A. quare cum idem A. in Curia nostra coram Justis. nostris de banco implacitasset per litteras nostrum predictos B. & C. de tribus partibus Manerii de S. pertin. iidem B. & C. Cur. nostre ac legi & consuetudini Reg. nostri Anglie manifeste illudend. & prosecutionem predict.

in hac parte prorogas. machinando ad quendam diem partibus
 pradiſt. in eadem loquela coram praſatis Juſtic. praſixum quaſ-
 dam literas noſtras de proteſtatione continent. ipſum C. ad partes
 tranſmarinas in obſequio noſtro tunc profeſſurum fuiſſe, & ipſum
 ſic quietum eſſe de omnibus placitis & querelis, except. placitis de
 dote unde nihil habet, & Quare impedit, & aſſ. novae diſſeiſinae,
 & ultima preſentationis, & attinſſe, & exceptis loquelis quas
 corum Juſtic. noſtris itinerantibus in itineribus ſuis ſummoniti
 contigerit, coram praſatis Juſtic. porrigi fecerint, ipſo C. tunc,
 poſt & antea in Ang. continue commorante, per quod loquela illa
 coram praſ. Juſtic. remanſit ſine die, in noſtri contemptum, mani-
 feſtum, & deceptionem Curiae noſtrae praed. ac legem & conſuetud.
 praed. illuſionem manifeſtam, necnon ipſus A. diſpend. non modi-
 cum & exhaered. periculum manifeſtum. Et habeas ibi, &c.

In a Praeſcipe quod reddat, if the Sheriff return the Tenant
 ſummoned where he was not ſummoned, by which the De-
 fendand loſeth his Land by default at the Grand Cape re-
 turned, the Tenant ſhall have a Writ of Diſceit againſt him
 who recovered, and againſt the Sheriff for his falſe Return,
 and by that Writ the Tenant ſhall be reſtored unto his Land
 again. And it ſeemeth the Tenant ſhall have this Writ after
 Judgment given for the Demandant againſt him that reco-
 vered before any Entry or Poſſeſſion: For if the Tenant ſhall
 not have a Writ of Diſceit before the Demandant doth en-
 ter, then perhaps the Demandant will not enter, until the
 Summoners in the Praeſcipe quod reddat, and the Summoners,
 Viewers and Pernors in the Grand Cape are dead, and then
 he ſhall not have a Writ of Diſceit after their Deaths; For
 whether he was ſummoned or not ſhall be tried by the
 Summoners, Viewers and Pernors by examining of them.

But ſee 3 E. 3. That the Tenant ſhall not have a Writ of
 Diſceit before the Demandant hath entred, *Tamen quare*. And
 in a Writ of Diſceit the Proceſs ſhall be made againſt the
 Summoners, Viewers and Pernors to be examined thereupon,
 &c. And if the Demandant who recovered by falſe Return of
 the Sheriff made a Feoffment of the Land, then the Writ of
 Diſceit lieth againſt the Demandant who recovered, and a-
 gainſt his Feoffee and the Sheriff; and if the Demandant
 who recovered be dead, and the Sheriff alſo, yet the Writ
 of Diſceit lieth againſt the Demandant's Heir, and againſt him
 who is Tenant of the Land, if the Summoners, Viewers and
 Pernors be living: But if the Summoners, Viewers, or Pernors
 be dead, then the Writ of Diſceit is loſt. But a Writ of Diſ-
 ceit lieth if any of the Summoners, Viewers, or Pernors be
 alive, for if they ſay that they did not ſummon him, then the

3 E. 3. Diſ-
 ceit 47.
 18 E. 2. Diſ-
 ceit 54.

38 E. 3. 16.
 cont.

35 H. 6. 46. Plaintiff in the Writ of Disceit shall recover his Land and shall be restored, &c. for it ought to be done by two Summoners at the least, and two Viewers, &c. And if any of them do not that which is returned they ought to do, then the Writ is not executed as it ought to be, by which the Plaintiff in the Writ of Disceit ought then to be restored, &c.

And in a *Scire facias* to execute a Fine, if the Sheriff return the Tenant summoned by two Summoners, if it be not true, yet the Tenant by the Return shall lose the Land; for Execution shall be awarded upon the Return, if the Tenant do not appear; and then the Tenant shall have a Writ of Disceit against the Sheriff, and him who had Execution and him who is Tenant, and shall be restored to the Land.

And so if a Man sue a *Scire facias* upon a Recognisance of Debt, and the Sheriff return the Defendant summoned where he is not summoned, for which the Plaintiff hath Execution awarded, the Defendant shall have a Writ of Disceit against him who had Execution, and the Sheriff shall be punished by this Writ for his Falsity, and the Party who recovered, shall make Restitution of that the recovered, &c.

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8th 4. 6.
con. where
a Man lo-
sted by
Exec pe in
Capite,
where he
ought to
have sued in
the Lord's
Court, and
the Lord
brought
Disceit for
the profits
of the Court,
48 E. 3. 20.
17 E. 3. 18.
20 E. 2. Dis-
ceit. 5. ac.
19 E. 3. Dis-
ceit. 3.
19 E. 2. Dis-
ceit 56.
20 E. 3. Dis-
ceit 4. he
shall not
have Dis-
ceit by
Wilby.
Hill. cont.

And if a Man levy a Fine at the Common Law unto another of Land which is in ancient Demesne, the Lord of ancient Demesne shall have a Writ of Disceit against him who levied the Fine, and he who is Tenant shall avoid the Fine; and there he who ought to give the Land shall be restored unto his Possession and Title which he hath given by the Fine, because the Fine and Gift thereby is avoided. But if he who levieth the Fine, have after by his Deed released unto him who hath the Possession by the Fine, or by the Deed confirm his Estate in the Land, then he unto whom the Release or Confirmation is made, shall have and keep the Land notwithstanding that the Fine be avoided, because that Release or Confirmation made unto him being in Possession, hath made his Estate firm and rightful, against him and his Heirs who released or confirmed the same.

If a Man do recover in a Writ of Waste where the Tenant was not summoned, &c. the Defendant shall have a Writ of Disceit, and shall be restored, T. 9 E. 3.

If Husband and Wife lose the Land of the Wife by default, they may sue a Writ of Disceit, and if the Husband dieth, it seemeth the Wife may sue a Writ of Disceit to be restored to her Land, &c. or have a *Cui in vita* upon the Statute, at her Election; and the Writ of Disceit shall be directed unto the same Sheriff who did the Disceit, and false Return, and not unto the Coroners, as appeareth, Trin. 20 E. 3. Yet it seemeth

Writ of Disceits.

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seemeth it is not Error, if it be directed unto the Coroners, ^{20 E. 3.}
Ec. Disceit 5.

D And in a Writ of Disceit, if the Sheriff return one Summoner dead, yet the other Summoner shall be examined, *Ec.* ^{8 H. 6. 1.}
 And if it be found that he did not summon, *Ec.* the Party ^{18 E. 4. 1.}
 shall be restored unto the Land; and so if one Viewer, or Person did not do that which he ought to do, the Party shall be restored, because it ought to be done by both, *Ec.* But if Summons be by four Men, as long as two of them be alive, the Tenant who lost may have a Writ of Disceit,

E And a Writ of Disceit lieth against him who embezilleth ^{19 H. 6. 29.}
 a Writ, and also against him who procureth another to embezil a Writ, if it be embezilled, *Ec.* ^{50. 71.}

F And if a Man doth bargain with another to enfeof him of certain Lands, and afterwards he enfeofeth another Man, he with whom he made the Bargain, shall have a Writ of Disceit. ^{20. H. 6. 34.}
^{16 E. 4. 9.}

G And if a Man do recover in a *Quare impedit* by default, ^{26 H. 6.}
Ec. if the Defendant be not summoned, he shall have this Disceit 15.
 Writ, and the Summoners and Pledges upon Attachment shall be examined thereupon. And if the Disceit be found, he shall have a Writ to the Bishop, *Ec.* for him. ^{27 H. 6. 5.}
^{vid. 34 E.}
^{3. Disceit}

H If an Action of Debt be brought against two as Executors, where one of them is not Executor, if he who is not Executor confesses the Action, he who is Executor shall have a Disceit against him, and recover as much in Damages. ^{57. Neither}
^{the Clerk}
^{nor the}
^{Def. ousted.}
^{9 E. 4. 33.}
^{Lit. ac.}

I If an Attorney be not informed by his Client to plead in any Action, and he plead, *Quod ipse non est veraciter informatus, & ideo nullum responsum, Ec.* the same shall be entred to save him of Damages in a Writ of Disceit brought against him by his Master, *Ec.* ^{10 E. 4. 9.}

K If a Man sell Cloaths, and warrant them of a certain Length, if they be not of such Length, he who bought them shall have a Writ of Disceit against him upon his Warranty, although the Warranty be only by Word: But if the Warranty be made at another time after the Bargain made, then it ought to be in Writing, otherwise he shall not have an Action upon that Warranty: For he shall not have an Action of Disceit therefore, if the Warranty be not made upon the Bargain, and at the Time of the Bargain. ^{11 E. 4. 6.}
^{5 H. 7. 41.}

The Writ of Disceit ought to be brought into the County where the Disceit is supposed to be done. ^{9 E. 5. 7.}

If a Man recover in a *Præcipe in Capite* by Default where the Lands are not holden of the King, nor he hath not the Lord's License to sue in the Common Pleas, the Lord shall have ^{8 E. 4. 6.}

have a Writ of Disceit, and recover Damages; but the Recovery shall stand in force, and the Lord shall have Seignior, and he who recovered shall also hold over the King by way of Estoppel.

If a Man procure another to sue an Action against me to N trouble me, I shall have a Writ of Disceit.

A Writ of Disceit shall be maintainable against the Attorney and the Sheriff, because they put a Writ of *Habeas facias seisinam* upon the File of the Sheriff's Writ, where they have not any Record to warrant it.

11 E. 3. 20. If a Man levy a Fine of Land in ancient Demesne, and also
5 E. 4. 6. of Land at the common Law, the Party shall have a Writ
17 E. 3. 31. of Disceit for the ancient Demesne Land, and shall avoid the
Disceit 37. Fine for that Land, and the Fine shall stand good for the
Land at the Common Law.

If a Man lose Lands by default in a *Præcipe quod reddat*, and dieth, his Heir shall have a Writ of Disceit as well as the Father, and shall have Restitution.

15 E. 3. If a Man have Execution by default upon a Recognisance
Disceit 43. in a *Scire facias* sued against another, and the Defendant dieth, his Executors shall have a Writ of Disceit and shall be
18 H. 2. 16. restored, &c. If the Disceit be found that their Testator was
50. not warned, there the Garnishers shall be examined, &c.

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18 E. 3. And if a Man recover an Annuity, and afterwards sueth
Disceit 42. a *Scire facias*, and recovereth by default, the Defendant shall have a Writ of Disceit if he were not warned.

And the Vouchee shall have a Writ of Disceit where he loseth by default if he were not summoned, &c.
3 & 4 E. 3. In a *Præcipe quod reddat* against the Husband and the Wife
Disceit 45. at the *Grand Cape*, the Husband appeareth in Person, and the Wife appeareth by Attorney, who hath a Warrant which is insufficient, by which Judgment is given upon the default of the Wife against the Husband and Wife, &c. yet they shall have a Writ of Disceit if they were not summoned, &c.

18 E. 7. And were a Man loseth by default in a *Quare impedit*, or
Disceit 54, Waste, it behoveth that the Summoners and the Pledges upon the Attachment, and the Manucaptors upon the Distress shall be examined, when the Writ of Disceit is brought therefore. See in the Title of Disceit in the Abridgments for that matter.
55.

19 E. 2. If a Man sue a Writ of *Monstravit* against another to account, &c. where he hath sufficient Lands in another County, by which he may be brought to answer by Writ of Account, the Defendant shall have a Writ of Disceit against the

the Plaintiff who sueth the *Monstravit*, *quod vide Mich. 9 E. 2. Fitz. Disceit. 52.*

If Tenant for life loseth by default where he was not summoned, and dieth; he in the Reversion shall not have a Writ of Disceit, because he shall not have a Writ of Error, if not by the Statute, &c.

E If a Man be Tenant for Life of a Manor in ancient Demeasyn, and the Tenant of that Manor doth levy a Fine of his Land at the Common Law, the Lord of the Manor who is Tenant for Term of Life, should have a Writ of Disceit, and after his Decease, he in the Reversion shall have a Writ of Disceit, and reverse that Fine. 1 E. 3. 5. So of Lessee of Years.

F If the King doth recover in a *Præcipe quod reddat*, or in a *Formedon* against another Man by default, the Tenant shall have a Writ of Disceit, as well as he shall have a Writ of Error, where the King recovereth by erroneous Process, &c. or erroneous Judgment. See for this matter, *M. 10 H. 4.* in Title Traverse in the Abridgment.

G And this Writ of Disceit shall sometimes issue out of the Common Pleas, or he may sue it out of the Chancery if he will; as if a Man lose Lands by default in a *Præcipe quod reddat* in the Common Pleas, the Tenant, if he were not summoned, shall have a Writ of Disceit out of the Common Pleas, if he will, or out of the Chancery. 22 W. 3. Disceit.

H And so if a Man have an Execution upon a Recognisance in the Common Pleas, or King's Bench by default, &c. the Defendant shall have a Writ of Disceit, if he were not summoned out of that Court where the Execution was sued, &c. or out of the Chancery, at his Election. 17 E. 3. 51. Disceit 39.

I And there are divers other Writs of Disceit, in the form of a Writ of *Audita querela*, as if one sue a *Præcipe quod reddat* against another, and the Tenant is effoined at *Quind. Pasch.* which Effoin is adjourned until 15 *Trin.* the Term following, and the Demandant and his Attorneys by Covin betwixt them recovered a Writ in the File of Writs, that the Tenant hath made N. and M. his Attorneys jointly and severally at the said *Quind. Pasch.* by which the Demandant challengeth that Effoin, because he had Attorney in the Writ not effoined, by which at the Day of Adjournment the Effoin is quashed, and the Demandant recovereth the Land by this default at *Quind. Pasch.* Now the Tenant shall have a Writ of Disceit against the Demandant and his Attorney, and the Form of the Writ shall be in the nature of *Audita querela*, and shall be directed unto the Justices of the Common Pleas, and is such; 17 E. 3. 51. Disceit 9.

Writ of Disceit.

Rex Justic' suis de banco salutem. Monstravit nobis I. de B. quod cum W. de B. nuper implacitasset ipsum I. coram vobis in banco præd. breve nostr. de unomes. &c. in B. & placit. præd. ad caption. inquisition. propriæ persequut. fuisset, diesque partibus prædict. à die Pasch. proxim. præterito, &c. in xv. dies data extitisset, ad quem diem idem I. se fecit effoniari, & effon. ill. ad. judicat. fuit usque ad xv. S. Trin. tunc proxim. sequent. prædictq; W. & P. attorn. sui collusion. inter eos præhabita machinant. præf. I. de tenemento prædict. exheredar. S. de F. servient ipsius W. de B. & W. de P. attorn. ipsius I. ipso die penitus ignorante recordare, & breve de attorn. in filaciis brevium in xv. Pasch. in banco prædict. & quandam calumniam suprad. & effon. poni fecissent, & effon. prædict. pro eo quod prædict. I. attorn. suum in eodem placit. habuit non jacere asseruisset, quod ad dict. xv. S. Trin. seifina de tenemento prædicto pro eo quod attorn. præd. I. ad dictam quinden. Pasch. effoniatus non fuerit quod eidem W. de B. per considerationem Curie extitit adjudicata, in deceptionem Cur. nostræ prædict', ac ipsius I. grave damnum, ac exheredationem manifestam, super quo idem I. per petitionem suam coram nobis & consilio nostro in parlamento nostro exhibitam, Nobis supplicavit, ut & de remedio providere velimus in hac parte. Et quia prædict' W. de P. super præmissis coram vobis in banco prædicto allocutus ea cognovit ut dicitur, Vobis mandamus quod audita querela ipsius A. super præmissis, vocatisq; coram vobis tam præf. W. de B. & W. de P. quam S. de F. auditisq; hinc inde eorum rationibus, si per inquisitionem sic inde faciend. aut per recognitionem eorundum W. W. & S. vel eorum alicujus vobis constare poterit, quod I. tenementa prædicta per collusionem prædictam amisisset, ut est dictum, tunc tam super deceptionem & collusionem prædictam quam super recuperationem tenementi prædicti habend. tam pro nobis quam præfat. I. justitiæ complementum fieri faciatis, prout de jure fuerit faciendum. Teste, &c.

If a Notary or other Person, of Covin counterfeits the Seal of any Parson or Vicar, and forge Letters of Resignation of his Parsonage or Vicarage, in the Name of the Parson or Vicar of his Benefice, he shall thereupon have a Writ of Disceit, and the Writ is in the Register. But whether by that he shall be restored unto his Benefice, *Quere*; it seemeth not, because the removing of him is a Spiritual Act.

If two several Men come before the Mayor of the Staple, or before other Mayor of a Town, and there one acknowledge unto another 100 l. in the Name of another Man, affirming him to be such a Person, which in truth he is not; for which the other Person is troubled, and sued upon the Statute, and taken in Execution, &c. he shall have a Writ

Writ of Disceit against the two Persons, &c. and shall recover Damages against them.

B And so if a Man be bounden unto a Prior by a Statute-Merchant in 40*l.* to be paid at a certain Day, at which Day he payeth the Money unto the Prior, &c. and afterwards another Person in the Prior's Name, cause the Statute to be certified in the Chancery, and sue Execution thereupon, the Prior not knowing thereof, he who was bounden and hath paid the Money, shall have a Writ of Disceit against the Prior, and those who sued the Execution in his Name.

C If the Escheator, by Vertue of a Writ directed to him, doth seize into the King's Hands, the Lands of any Person who holdeth of the King in Chief, by which the King commits the Wardship of those Lands unto another, who grants them over unto another during the Nonage of the Heir. Now if the Under-Escheator of his own Authority return another Office without Enquest, &c. and disturbeth the Possession of the second Grantee, the second Grantee shall have a Writ of Disceit against the Under-Escheator: And so if the Escheator, of his own Authority have so done without taking any Enquest, &c. according to the course of the Law; and these Writs are in the Register.

And thereby it appeareth, that an Escheator may have an Under-Escheator, as well as the Sheriff may have an Under-Sheriff.

And also it appeareth, that an Escheator shall be punished, altho he be an Officer of Record, if he return any Office, *virtute Officii*, which he hath not taken any Enquest to enquire of the same: And the Process in the Writ of Disceit is Attachment and *Disfringas*.

Writ de Parco fracto.

A Writ of *Parco fracto* lieth where a Man distraineth Cattle for Damage-fesant, or for Rent or Service; and put them into the Common Pound, or into another Pound or Place, which shall be said to be a lawful Pound; and he who hath Property in the Cattle, or other Person taketh the Cattle out of the said Pound, and driveth them where he pleaseth: He who distraineth him for, &c. shall have the Writ de *Parco fracto*.

If a Man sendeth his Servant to distrain for Rent or Services, and the Servant distraineth the Cattle, and impoundeth them, and a Stranger taketh them out of the Pound, the Master shall have the Writ de *Parco fracto*, and not the Servant, for it is the Master's Pound.

IF

Writ of Breaking the Pound.

5 H. 7. 9.
It is a
Pound as
well as if
it were in
his Several.
Fairtax.
cont.

If a Man distrain for Rent, or Services, or for Damage-fesant, and put the Cattle in the Land or Close of a Friend with his License, and he who owneth the Cattle taketh them out of the said Close, he who distrained them, shall have the Writ *de Parco fracto*, and not he whose Close it is: For who owneth the Close, ought to have an Action of *Quare clausum fregit*, &c. for that it is not his Pound, but the Pound of him who distraineth the Cattle; and the form of the Writ is:

Rex Vic' Lincoln salutem. Si A. &c. tunc pone, &c. B. ostens. quare cum idem A. in clauso suo apud N. quendam averia, vel sic, averia præd. B. cepisset, & ea secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri ibidem imparcasset, idem B. parcum illum vi & armis fregit, & averia prædict. cepit & abduxit, & alia enormia ei intulit, ad grave damnum, &c.

And note, that this Writ is *vi & armis*, and he shall not shew in the Writ, what kind of Cattle they are, nor to whom the Property of the Cattle doth appertain, if that he please not so to do.

And if a Man send his Servant for to distrain for Rent, or Services, or for Damage-fesant, then the form of the Writ is such:

Ostens. quare cum idem A. in clauso suo apud N. per B. servient, suum quendam bovem, vel, quendam averia capi fecisset, & idem B. bovem illum, vel sic: averia illa secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri Angl. ibidem imparcasset, apud C. parcum illud vi & armis fregit, &c. vel sic, per Abbe, Ostens. quare cum idem Abbas in domo sua in suburbio Linc. per fratrem I. custod. cell. nostre sanctæ Mariæ Magdal. extra Lincoln. quendam averia, &c. Aliter pro def. ita in curia dom', &c. quare cum idem A. in feod. suo apud N. per servient suum averia præd. B. pro quadam defalta, quam idem B. fecit in cur. ejusdem A. versus E. in loquela que fuit in eadem curia inter, &c. per considerationem curia prædict. capi fecisset, & idem A. averia illa secundum, &c. imparcasset, prædict. B. parcum, &c.

If a Man do distrain for Amercement in a Hundred, and impound the Cattle, and the other taketh them out, the Writ shall be;

Quare cum idem A. per B. & C. ballivos suos de hundred. de N. quendam jumenta ipsius F. apud S. infra prædictum hundred. prædict. pro quodam amerciameto, ad quod idem F. amerciatu fuit in eodem hundredo, ad opus prædict. A. levand. capi fecisset, & idem B. & C. jumenta, &c.

41 E. 3. 26.
47. E. 3.
13. 12. H.
7. 15.

And in this Writ he ought to shew, that the Property of the Cattle were in him who was amerced, because he cannot distrain

Writ of Rescous.

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distrain the Cattle of other Men for this Amercement: but for Rent or Service it is otherwise. For the Party may distrain the Cattle there levant and couchant upon the Lands.

If the Queen do distrain for a Debt or Amercement due unto her, and impound the Cattle, and a Stranger doth break the Pound, and take them our, then she shall have a Writ, and the Writ shall be such:

Rex. Vic. S. salutem. Pone per vad', &c. P. de E. & C. de D. quod sint, &c. ad respondendum tam nobis quam Annæ Regina Angliæ, quare cum W. de R. ballivus libertatis prædictæ. Reginae, hundred. de C. in quo eadem Regina sicut in cæteris terris & tementis suis sibi per nos concessis habet returnum omnium brevium nostrorum prout ad ipsum W. ratione officii sui pertinuit, virtute returni cujusdam brevis sibi pro te infra libertatem prædictæ. facti. pro quodam debito ad opus prædictæ. Regina de prædictæ. P. per sum. scaccarii nostri levando, averia prædictæ. P. apud B. cepisset, & ea secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri ibidem imparcasset, prædictæ. P. & C. parcum illud vi & armis fregerunt, & averia prædictæ. ceperunt & abduxerunt, & alia enormia ibidem perpetraverunt in nostri contemptum, & ipsius Reginae græve damnum, & contra pacem nostram, &c.

And when the Queen sueth any Writ, the Writ shall not be, &c. *Si Anna Regina Angl. fecerit te secur, &c.* for she shall not find Sureties as a Common Person shall do, for she shall not be amerced, as appeareth by the Writ before.

If the Husband do distrain for Rent or Services which he hath in right of his Wife, and a Stranger taketh them out of the Pound, the Husband shall have the Writ *de Partibus fractis* in his own Name: But yet it seemeth he may sue the same in his Name, and in the Name of his Wife, and join the Wife with him, *tamen quare.*

Writ of Rescous.

THe Writ of Rescous lieth where a Man doth distrain for Rent or Services, or for Damage-fesant, or would seach or impound the Cattle, and the other Party doth rescue them, or taketh them from him, then he shall have this Writ of Rescous: and the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc pone, &c. offens. quare cum in A. in feodo suo apud S. quadam averia, vel sic: averia prædictæ. B. cepisset, & ea ibidem secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri Angliæ imparcari voluisset, prædictæ. B. averia prædictæ. & armis rescussit, et alia, &c. vel sic. Quare cum id in A. feodo suo apud S. pro consuetud. & servis. sibi debitis per C. servitus.

Writ of Rescous.

servient. suum quendam averia capi, vel sic. Quendam caretam ipsius B. capi fecisset. Et idem C. caretam illam usque manerium predicti A. de S. secundum, &c. ducere voluisset, predicti B. caretam illam vi, &c. in ipsum C. insultum fecit, &c.

And so it appeareth he may join in a Writ of Rescous, for the Assault and Battery of his Servant.

And if he do distrain Cattle, and other dead Chattels, the the Writ shall be ;

Ostenf. quare cum idem A. in feodo suo apud S. pro consuetudinibus & servitiis sibi debitis, averia & catalla predicti B. cepisset, & averia illa imparcasset. & catalla predicti nomine districtionis secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri. Angliæ detinere voluisset, idem C. averia illa rescussit, & catalla predicti A. abstulit, & alia, &c.

And if he do distrain for a Rent-charge, the Writ is such :

Quare cum idem A. in quodam tenemento ipsius B. apud N. pro quodam annuo redditu per scriptum ipsius B. obligatorium distractionis ipsius A. obligato pro redditu predicti. à retro existenti, quodam catalla ipsius B. cepisset, & ea nomine distractionis secundum legem, &c. ibidem detinere voluisset, predicti B. catalla predicti, &c.

And note, That if a Man send his Servant to distrain for Rent, or Service, or Damage-fasant, and Rescous be made upon the Servant, the Master shall have the Writ of Rescous and not the Servant: For the Wrong is done unto him who ought to have the Rent or Service, or is damnified, &c.

If a Collector or Sub-Collector distrain for Fifteens, and Rescous be made, he shall have the Writ of Rescous, and the Writ shall be such :

Si W. de S. subtaxator decime in villa de S. nobis per circuitum & burgens. regni nostri ultim. concess. &c. fecerit te, &c. tunc pone B. &c. ad respond. tam nobis quam prefat. W. quare cum idem W. quendam catalla ipsius B. pro certa pecunie summa ratione decim. predicti. assesse cepisset, & catalla illa ibidem nomine distractionis nomine nostro detinere voluisset predicti B. catalla illa prefat. W. ibidem insultum fecit, & ipsum verberavit, &c. & alia, &c. in nostri contemptum & prejudicium, & predicti W. grave damnum, & contra pacem, &c.

And if the Bailiffs or Officers do arrest certain Persons, and others rescue them from the Officers, then he who caused them to be arrested, shall have the Writ of Rescous, and the Writ shall be such :

Quare cum idem Prior per chartam Domini E. quam inspecturus habere debeat apud W. liberam curiam suam de omnibus

hominibus suis, tam burgens. quam aliis, & de omnibus placitis & querelis & attachiamentis qualitercunque contingent. una cum pri-
 sis & omnibus aliis ad homines suos spectant. Ac idem Prior per B.
 ballivum suum apud E. R. & M. homines ipsius Prioris pro diver-
 sis transgress. apud T. infra libertatem prædict. Prioris per ipsos
 (ut dicitur) contra pacem nostram factis, unde clamor & huiusmodi
 ibidem levat. fuerit, attachiari fecisset, & idem Prior ipsos R. &
 M. ibidem secundam legem & consuetudinem detinere voluisset, ju-
 stic. in hac parte in Curia Prioris prædict. subitur. prædict. B. & L.
 præfat. R. & M. de prædict. transgress. non justificat. a custod.
 ipsius B. vi & armis ceperunt, & quo voluerunt, abire permiserunt,
 & alia enormia, &c. ad grave damnum ipsius Prioris, & liberta-
 tis sue læsion. manifestam, & contra pacem nostram.

And note, that if the Bailiff or Sheriff, or other Officer
 of the King, do arrest a Man, or distrain him for Debt, or other
 Service due to the King, and Rescous is made, then the Bai-
 liff or other Officer shall have the Writ of Rescous in his
 own Name, and not the King's, and the Writ shall be such:

Si T. ball. hundred. de E. fecerit, &c. tunc pone, &c. ad respon-
 dendum tam nobis quam præfat. ball. quare cum idem ball. juxta
 officii sui debet. W. quem per Vicecomitem nostrum Com. prædict.
 per breve nostrum de judicio sibi directum capi præciperimus apud
 K. virtute mandati nostri prædict. cepisset, & ipsum usq; castrum
 nostrum R. in prisona nostra ibidem moraturum ducere voluisset,
 prædict. R. & S. ipsam W. apud villam de K. vi & armis rescuf-
 serunt, & alia, &c. in nostri contemptum, & prædict. bail. grave
 damnum, & contra pacem nostram, & habeas, &c.

And if the Bailiff would arrest any Person, and he himself
 do rescue himself, and will not obey the Arrest, then the
 Writ shall be such:

Si H. de ball. villa nostre de S. fecerit, &c. tunc pone B. &c.
 quare cum idem H. juxta officii sui debitum præfat. B. pro quodam
 mutuo super ipsum per W. de S. apud C. levat. ad querimoniam præ-
 dict. W. secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri attachias-
 set, prædict. B. se justiciari non permittens attachiament. prædict. vi
 & armis frogit, & in ipsum H. ibidem insultum, &c.

And if the Sheriff send unto the Bailiff of the Liberty to
 levy Fines and Amercements for the King, and the Bailiff di-
 strain certain Cattle, and the Rescous is made; Now the Lord
 of the Liberty shall have a Writ of Rescous of the Rescous
 done to the Bailiff, and for the Battery and Assault made upon
 him, and for the Loss of his Service, and all in one Writ.

If the King's Bailiff do distrain for Rent, and Rescous is
 made, the Bailiff shall have the Writ of Rescous, and not the
 King.

And if a Man sue forth an Execution, and hath a *Capias* directed to the Sheriff to arrest the Party, and the Sheriff make his Warrant to the Bailiff of the Queen's Liberty where the Party dwelleth, to arrest him, by which the Bailiff doth arrest him, and others do rescue him from the Bailiff, he who sued forth the Writ of Execution, shall have the Writ of Rescous against him that rescued him, as appeareth by the Register: But yet it seems reasonable that the Bailiff have a Writ of Rescous in such Case: For some say the Bailiff shall be chargeable to him, who sued forth the *Capias*, &c. and for the Arrest, *Tamen quare.*

And it appeareth by the Register, That if a Writ be directed unto the Sheriff, to levy the Expences of the Knights at the Parliament, and the Sheriff make his Warrant unto the Bailiff of the Liberty of the Bishop of *Ely*, to levy the Sum assessed, &c. for which the Bailiff by his Under-bailiff doth take certain Cattle and would impound them, and other Persons do rescue the Cattle and beat the Under-bailiff, that the Bailiff shall have the Writ of Rescous against them, and there it seemeth that the Knights which should have the Money, shall not have a Writ of Rescous for the same Rescous, because it is not a Duty unto them by any Person certain, but to be levied of the Inhabitants of the Towns,

And if the Lord do distrain his Tenant's Cattle, and a Stranger's Cattle, for Rent or Service behind, when there is not any Rent or Service behind, the Stranger may rescue his own Cattle, but not the Tenant's as it seemeth. And that as it seemeth by the Statute of *Malbridge*, cap. 3. which willeth, *Non ideo puniatur Dominus per redemptionem*, yet the Opinion of *Thorpe*, M. 31 E. 3. is contrary, for, he saith, the Stranger may rescue as well the Tenant's Cattle as his own. *Quare.*

Vi. Lit. 52.
9 H. 7. 4.

And Rescous is not, but where he hath the Possession of the Cattle, or the Thing of which the Rescous is supposed to be made: For if a Man come to arrest a Man, or to distrain, and he is disturbed to do the same, he shall not have a Writ of Rescous, but an Action upon the Case.

And the King shall not have the Writ for a Rescous done to his Officer, *qd. vide P. 20 E. 3.* but he may cause him to be indicted for the same.

Audita Querela.

THIS Writ of *Audita Querela* lieth as well upon Matter in Fact, as upon Matter in Writing, as after appears. And this Writ shall be directed unto the Justices of the

the Common Pleas or King's Bench, and lieth where *A.* and *B.* come before the Mayor, &c. and *B.* doth acknowledge himself to be bounden in 100 *l.* to *A.* in the Name of *C.* before the Mayor; and affirmeth his Name is *C.* and afterwards *C.* is arrested by Force of this Bond and Statute, and taken in Execution: Now *C.* shall have *Audita Querela* against *A.* and *B.* and the Form is such:

*Rex Justiciariis suis de banco salutem. Querelam C. recepimus continent, quod A. & B. collusione inter eos apud W. prahabita, Cur. nostr. idunder. & pref. C. callide pragravare machinantes nuper coram C. Majore ville nostre Southampton, & R. Clerico ad recognitionem debit. apud S. accipienda deputat. comparentes ipsum C. &c. C. sacramento corporali ad hoc prestit. exist. asseruerunt, per quod idem B. sub nomine ejusdem C. pref. A. 100 *l.* ad cert. terminum jam praterit. solvend. coram eisdem Major. & Clerico, juxta formam statuti dudum apud Aston Burnel pro mercatoribus editi, se deber. recogn. & postmod. ipsum C. pro eo quod ipse pred. 100 *l.* pref. A. ad terminum pred. non solvit, per pref. Majorem capi, & in prisona nostra salvo custodiri, quousq; eidem A. de eisdem 100 *l.* plen. satisfac. false & malitiose procurar. in ipsius C. damnum non modicum & deceptionem Cur. nostre manifestam: super quo idem C. nobis supplicavit, ut sibi remedium congruum adhiberi velimus: Vobis mandamus, quod auditis querelis ipsius C. in hac parte, & vocatis coram vobis pref. A. & B. ac pref. Majore & Clerico, auditisque hinc inde partium ration. eidem C. super falsitat. malitia, & decep. pred. plenam & celerem justitiam fieri fac. prout de jure & secundum consuetudinem regni nostri fore videritis faciendum. Teste, &c.*

If a Man lease Lands unto *A.* for Life, and afterwards by Fine grants the Reversion unto *B.* in Fee, and dieth, and the Heir of the Recognisor, and one *L.* by Covin betwixt them sue a *Præcipe in Capite* against the said *A.* supposing the Land to be holden of the King, whereas it is not holden of the King, but of another Person: And in this *Præcipe in Capite* they cause one *F.* to appear as Attorney for *A.* and to joyn the Mis in the said Writ; and afterwards the Attorney by Covin doth make Default, for which Judgment is given against *A.* Now upon the same Matter he shall have an *Audita Quer.* directed unto the Justices of the Common Pleas, commanding them to proceed as well for the Restitution of the Land, as upon the Disceits, and to do speedy Justice as of Right according unto the Custom of the Realm they ought to. And the Writ is such:

Rex Justic. suis de banco salut. Monstravit nobis A. ut cum ipse

ipse nuper manerium de C. cum pertinent. in Com. L. ad terminum vite sue tenuisset ex dimissione I. ac H. fil. & her. prædict. I. manerium prædict. T. de S. & hered. de corpor. ipsius T. exeuntibus (ut dic.) per finem inde in Cur. nostra coram Justic. nostris de banco apud W. levat. post mortem præd. A. habend. concessisset, B. filius & heres prædict. H. & L. collusion. inter eos præhabita, præfat. A. de prædict. manerio amover. & præfat. T. de revers. manerii prædict. excluder. machinantes breve nostrum (quod vocat. Præcipe in cap.) Vic. nostro Leicestr. ad certum diem jam præterit. retornabile de manerio prædict. ac si idem maner. de nobis teneret. in capite cum non teneat. sub nomine præd. E. versus præf. A. & T. in Cancellar. nostra impetrari, & brev. nostr. prædict. quod præd. A. & T. juxta formam brevis præd. sum. fuerunt essent coram vobis ad diem præd. per præf. Vic. retorn. ac quendam ignotum qui se R. de S. nominari asseruit coram vobis in banco præd. apparer. ad perdendum vel lucrando. in loquela præd. per præf. A. & T. attornat. ipsius A. & T. de impetratione brevis sum. & attornato præd. sub nomine suo ut permitti, facto penitus ignorantibus falso & malitiose procuraverunt, ac præf. attornat. ad eundem diem coram vobis comparens posuerit se in magnam assisam nostr. & petierit recognitionem fieri, utrum iidem A. & T. majus jus habuer. tenend. dictum man. cum pertinent. sicut illud tenuer. ad præd. E. habend. dict. man. sicut illud petiit, per quod per defaltam quam iidem A. & T. postmod. fecerunt, in ead. Cur. per vos consideratum fuit ibid. quod præd. E. recuperaret seisinam suam de præd. man. cum pertin. versus præf. A. & T. Tenend. eidem E. & hered. suis quiete de præd. A. & T. & hered. suis in perpetuum, cujus quidem considerationis prætextu præd. A. a man. suo præd. cum pertin. perpetuo est amotus, in ipsius A. damnum non modicum, & Cur. nostra deceptionem manifestam, super quo præfatus A. nobis supplicavit congruum remedium sibi adhiberi. Nos hujusmodi collusionem, malitiam, & deceptionem, transire nolent. impunit. Vobis mandamus quod auditis querel. ipsius A. in hac parte, & vocat. coram vobis præf. E. & L. L. & al. in hac parte, quos for. videritis vocand. & auditis hinc & inde parium rationibus, ulterius eid. A. tam super restitutione & recuperation. dicti man. quam super collusionem, malitia & deceptione præd. plenam & celerem justit. fieri faciatis, prout de jure & secundum legem & cons. regni, &c. faciend. Teste, &c.

And by this Writ it seemeth the Justices ought to make void the Recovery, if they find the Disceit, &c. yet it seemeth they may not so do.

If a Man be bound in a Statute-Merchant, and afterwards maketh a Feoffment of Parcel of his Lands unto another

ther Man, and of other Parcel unto another, and the Re-⁹ H. 4. 4. 32
cognisee sueth Execution upon the Statute, and hath Exe- E. 3. Execut.
cution against one Feoffee, that Feoffee shall have an *Aud.* 127. 45 E. 3.
Querela against the other Feoffee, to shew Cause why he 51. 16 Eliz.
should not have Execution of his Lands, as of the Lands Dy. 3. 37. 4
which himself hath. E. 3. 522. &c.
3 Eliz. Dy.

C If a Man be bounden in a Statute-Merchant, and certain 193, 194.
Indentures of Defeasance are made of the said Statute, and Whaley's
afterwards the Conusee doth arrest the Recognisor and im- Case.
prisoneth him, and taketh the Defeazance from him, and then
sueth Execution upon the Statute, the Recognisor shall have
an *Audita Querela* against him upon the whole Matter. [104]

A If at the *Nisi prius* in Trespass it be found for the Plaintiff, 40 Aff. 23.
and Damages assessed, and before the Day in Bank the Plaintiff 44 Aff. 15.
release unto the Defend. all Actions and Demands, and after- Holt. Br.
wards prayeth Judgment, and sueth Execution thereupon, *Audit. Que-*
the Defend. upon that Release shall have an *Audita Querela.* rela. 43. 9 H.
5. 1 Br. Au-
dit. quer. 16.

36 H. 6. 24. 21 H. 7. 83. 3 H. 4. Br. Audira Querela 37. Firz. Release 53. Re-
lease of all Actions is not sufficient Matter to have Audita Quer.

B And the Heir of the Recognisee may sue an *Audita* 48 E. 3. 5. 15
Querela, if he have Matter in writing to discharge the Ex- H. 8. 5. Vi. 2.
ecution. &c. 3. Eliz.
Dy. 193.

C If a Man be bound in a Statute-Merchant or Staple, and 43 E. 3. 38.
afterwards payeth the Money according to the Statute, and Finchden.
hath the Statute delivered unto him, and cancelleth the same,
and afterwards the Recognisee forgerh a new Statute in the
Name of the Recognisor, the Recognisor upon the Statute
cancelled shall have an *Audita Querela.*

D If a Statute-Merchant or Staple be made by one unto 43 E. 3. 27.
another, and delivered into the Hand of a Stranger to deli- con. 12. H. 4.
ver upon Conditions performed, and the Stranger doth de- 6. Calp. con.
liver the Statute before the Conditions performed, and the
Conusee sueth Execution thereupon, the Recognisor shall
have an *Audita Querela.*

E If a Man sueth forth an Execution upon a Statute, and 12 H. 4. 15
hath Execution, and afterwards grant over his Estate, the &c. 16.
Recognisor shall have an *Aud. Querela* against the Grantee Frankford.
without naming him who sued the Execution, if he have
Matter in writing for to sue, &c.

F A Man may sue an *Aud. Quer.* against the Recognisee, 41 E. 3. And.
because he hath purchased a Manor unto which the Re- quer. 18.
cognisee is a Villain regardant, and yet he may enter and
seize the Recognisee without such Suit.

46 E. 3. 28. And a Stranger who made not the Recognisance, nor was G
Fulthorp. Tenant of the Land at the Time of suing forth of the Ex-
17 Ast. 24. ecution, shall have an *Audita Querela*, if he have Matter of
Audit. quer. Discharge in writing. *Vi. 11 E. 3. Lit. Ass.* and there it is
20. 10 E. 3. said the same is given by the Statute. The Feoffee shall not
25 Error 71. have a Writ of Error, &c. Nor the Feoffee of the Conusor
the Feoffee of Part of the Lands shall not have an *Audita Querela* until
had Error. his Lands be taken in Execution.

18 E. 3. 36. If a Man sueth *Audita Querela* against the Conusor, and H
Audit. quer. sheweth a Statute cancelled; and saith the same was deli-
9. the Co- vered to him in lieu of Acquittance, the Recognisee may shew
nusor must the true Statute, and shew that the Statute shewed which was
shew the cancelled was a forged Statute, and thereupon he shall have
Statute, o- a Writ unto the Justices in the Nature of *Aud. Quer.* com-
therwise he manding them that they send for the Mayor and the Clerk,
shall not and for the Parties, and for to do Right; and the Examina-
have the tion of the Mayor and Clerk shall try and end the Matter,
Plea. *Quod vi. M. 11 E. 1.*

48 E. 3. 20. Upon a Recovery of a Debt, if he sue a *Scire facias*, and
12 H. 4. 4. the Sheriff return *nihil*, by which an Execution is awarded,
per Hun- the Defendant shall have *Aud. Quer.* if he have a Release
gerf. 21 E. 3. or Acquittance, because he was not warned: But if the Sher-
15. Hil. Au- riff hath returned him warned, he shall not have *Aud. Quer.*
dit. Quer. upon such Release, &c. because he might have pleaded the
18. 6 E. 7. same upon the Return of the *Scire facias*.
Eliz. Dy.

232. Rule And if an Infant bind himself in a Statute-Merchant or
that the Staple, he shall have an *Aud. Quer.* during his Nonage to a-
Writ doth void that Statute, and afterwards he shall have an *Aud. Quer.*
not lie after after his full Age to avoid that Stat' upon that Matter in Fact.
he cometh
of full Age.

13 E. 3. 2. And so if a Man make a Statute-Merchant or Staple by
18 E. 3. 8. Duress, he shall have an *Aud. Quer.* to avoid that Statute by
15 E. 4. 5. this Imprisonment.

Brin. ac. 20. If two be severally bounden in two several Statutes, and
H. 3. Aud. afterwards the Recognisee by Deed doth release both the Sta-
quer. 27. tutes to one of them, if he sue Execution against them se-
20 E. 3. verally they shall joyn in *Aud. Quer.* upon that Release.
Aud. quer.

28. If the Recognisor enfeoff a Stranger of Parcel of the
25 H. 8. Br. Land, and afterwards enfeoffeth the Recognisee of another
Aud. quer. Parcel of the Lands, and afterwards the Recognisee sueth Ex-
39. ecution against the Recognisor and the Feoffee; the Feoffee
24 E. 2. 24. shall have an *Aud. Quer.* against the Recognisee, and discharge
Br. Audita his Lands, because that the Recognisee hath discharged his
quer. 22. Parcel of Land which he purchased by his own act.
9 H. 5. 1. Upon an *Audita Querela* sued he shall have a *Superfideas*
in the same Writ to stay Execution, &c. But if he be
Nonfuit

Nonfuit, he may have a new *Audita Querela*, but then he shall not have a *Superfedeas* to stay Execution.

And a Man shall not have an *Audita Querela*, supposing the Recognisee will sue Execution, but it ought to be alleged in the Writ, that he hath *in facto* sued Execution.

If a Man sue *Audita Querela* upon a Release, and afterwards is Nonfuit, he shall not have an *Audita Querela* upon new Matter, *ut dicitur* 43 E. 3. But it seemeth the Law is otherwise, but he shall not delay Execution by a new *Audita Querela*. 43 E. 3. 28. Thorp. 24 E. 3. Audita querela 11.

If a Man doth comprehend two Matters in the *Aud. Quer.* to extinguish the Execution, yet the Writ is good, but the Plaintiff shall hold himself to one Matter, and the Defendant shall answer to that. And Variance betwixt the *Aud. Quer.* and the Record shall abate the Writ. But if there is a new *Audita Querela* sued according to the Record, he shall have a *Superfedeas* to stay Execution, &c. although he had before a *Superfedeas* in the other *Audita Querela*, which was abated. 44 E. 3. 36. 24 E. 3. 27. Br. Audita querela 24.

If a Man sue Execution upon a Statute-Merchant and hath a *Capias* returned in the Common Pleas, if the Feoffees or Parties will sue an *Audita Querela*; they ought to sue the same out of the Chancery, directed unto the Justices of the Common Pleas. vi. 22 H. 6. 56.

If a Man sue an Execution upon a Statute-Merchant as Executor unto another; the Party shall not have an *Audita Querela*, supposing in the Writ that he who hath such Execution is not Executor. 2 R. 3. 8. con. if the Testator be living. 24 E. 3. 30. Br. Audita querela 41.

And the Process in *Audita querela* is *Venire facias* and *Distingas*, *Alias* and *Pluries Distring* and if he return *Nihil*, or *Non est inventus*, he shall have a *Capias* against the Defendant. 48 E. 3. 1. he shall not have Capias but si cut alias.

A Man recovereth by Default in an Action of Waste, the Defendant sueth an *Audita querela*, directed unto the Justices out of the Chancery, surmising in the Writ, that he was not summoned, nor attached, nor distrained; For which the Justices grant out of the Rolls in the Common Pleas, a Writ of Disceit against the *Audita querela* which was but a Commandment to the Justices to do right unto the Party, &c. 12 H. 4. 6. and 15. Trin. 19 E. 3. And yet they shall proceed upon the Writ of Disceit, and not upon the *Audita querela*.

If a Man be bounden in a Recognizance in the Common Pleas, and afterwards doth release unto the Party, and then against his Release sueth Execution; Then he shall there come into the Common Pleas, and shall sue an *Audita querela* thereupon out of the Rolls. And so if one recover in the Common Pleas or King's Bench, Debt or Damages, and afterwards

afterwards by his Deed releaseth the same, and afterwards sueth forth Execution upon the Recovery, the Party to whom he released shall have *Aud. quer.* out of the Common Pleas or King's Bench where the Record is, and yet he may have an *Aud. quer.* out of the Chancery, and so it shall be sometimes Judicial, and sometimes Original.

46 E. 3. 3. And if a Man be bounden in a Statute-Merchant or Sta-
48 E. 3. 12. ple unto another Man, and afterwards the Recognisee make
47 E. 3. 5. a Defeasance unto the Recognisor; now if the Recognisee
47 E. 3. 25. sue Execution upon the Statute against the Form of the In-
dentures, the Recognisor (or his Executors if he be dead)
may have an *Aud. quer.* against the Recognisee.

And it appeareth in the Register, That a Writ of *Aud. quer.* lieth for an Infant who hath entred a Statute-Merchant or a Statute-Staple during his Nonage, if he be yet within Age.

And another *Aud. quer.* appeareth in the Register for the Feoffee, of Parcel of the Land which belonged to the Recognisor against the Recognisee, because that the Recognisee hath purchased other Parcel of the Lands of the Recognisor, &c.

If a Man be arrested and imprisoned upon a Statute-Merchant, and afterwards the Recognisee doth release unto the Recognisor, or he pay the Debt, and hath Acquittance, or pay Parcel, and hath a Release for the Residue: Then they may come into the Chancery, and there find Surety, Body for Body, to be in the Chancery at a certain Day, and there to pay the Money, &c. if he cannot discharge himself by Acquittance or Release, and thereupon he shall have a Writ unto the Sheriff where he is in ward, rehearsing how he hath found Sureties in the Chancery, commanding him to deliver him if he kept him in Prison for that Cause, and for no other Cause, and upon that he may have an *Alias* and a *Pluries* and *Attachment* against the Sheriff if he will not deliver him, &c.

But if a Man be arrested and imprisoned upon a Statute Staple, and he hath Acquittance or Release to discharge himself, then if he will sue an *Aud. quer.* or a *Scire fac.* to avoid the Execution of that Statute, he ought for to give Surety as well to the Party, as unto the King in the Chancery, severally in a certain Sum, &c. to sue with Effect, and to render his Body, or pay the Money, &c. otherwise he shall not be delivered out of Prison: And the same is by Force of the Statute of 11 H. 6. cap. 10.

Writ of Attaint.

THE Writ of Attaint lieth where false Verdict is given in a Court of Record against the Plaintiff or Defendant, or against the Demandant or Tenant in a Plea real or personal sued by Writ or by Bill; if the Debt or Damages do exceed 40 s. Then he against whom the Verdict passed shall have a Writ of Attaint, and the Writ shall be such: If it be in Action of Trespass in the King's Bench,

V. 4 Ma. 1.
Br. Attaint.
127. it lieth
not upon an
Informat.
40 E. 3. 11.

St. E. de L. fec. te secur. &c. tunc summon', &c. 24. legal. milites de visn. de N. quod sint coram nobis apud B. in octabis S. Hill parati sacrament. recognosc. si jurator. per quos quadam inquisitio nuper capta fuit coram nobis apud B. per breve nostrum inter I. & M. ux. ejus & prad. S. de quadam transgressione eidem M. per pref. S. illata, ut dicit. falsum fec. sacram. sicut idem S. nobis gravit. conquerend. monstrav. & interim. diligen. inquiras, qui fuer. juratores prime inquisitionis, &c. & eos tunc habeas coram pref. Justic. &c. vel coram nobis, &c. as the Case is and lieth.

And by the Statute of *West. 1. cap. 38.* a Man shall have an Attaint in Plea of Land of Freehold, of a Thing which toucheth the Freehold.

And by the Statute of *1 E. 3. cap. 6.* a Man shall have Attaint in Trespass.

And by the Statute of *5 E. 3. c. 6.* in the End of the Statute a Man shall have Attaint of Trespass sued by Bill without Writ before Justices of Record, if the Damages exceed 40 s.

14 H. 7. 14.
Brian.

And also a Man shall have Attaint for the Damages, although they be not paid, &c.

14 H. 7. 14.
Fincux.

And if false Verdict pass by Writ of *Nisi prius*, then the Form of the Writ is:

Parati sacramento recognosc. si jurat. per quos quadam inquisitio nuper summon. fuit coram nobis, & capta coram dilect. & fidel. nostr. T. de B. ano Justic. nostr. ad placit. coram nobis tenenda assign. per breve nostrum de Nisi prius apud K. inter ipsum E. & pref. T. de quadam transgr. &c.

And if the Verdict be taken within any Liberty or Corporate Town, then the Writ of Attaint is such:

44 E. 3. 21.
44 Ass. Br.
Attaint 131

Parati sacramento recognosc. si juratores per quos quadam inquisitio nuper sum. fuit, & capta apud L. sine brevi nostro coram Majore & Ball. Civit. nostre Lincoln. de loquela que fuit coram dilectis & fidel. nostris S. Scrope & sociis suis Justic. nostris ad placita coram nobis tenend. assign. inter I. de L. & pref. S. de quadam transgr. eidem I. per pref. S. illata, ut dicitur, que quidem loquela juxta libertates civitat. civibus civit. nostre prad. per char-

tas

las progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Angl. & confirmac. nostram concessas, coram eisdem Majore & Ball. nostris retorn. fuit placitum, falsum fecer. sacramentum, sicut idem J. nobis graviter enquerendo monstravit necne, & interim, &c.

And upon false Verdict given in London upon Nisi prius, the Form of the Writ is such :

Parati sacramento recogn. si jurat. per quos quedam inquisitio nuper sum. fuit coram nobis, & capt. coram R. de M. tunc uno Justic. ad placita cor. nobis tenend. assign. associato sibi A. de E. apud S. Martin Lond. juxta libertat. civitatis præd. per breve nostr. &c.

If false Verdict be given in a Corporate Town, upon a Plaint without Writ, then it is such :

Parati sacramento recogn. si jurat. per quos quedam inquisitio nuper capta fuit coram nobis apud Linc. sine brevi nostro inter A. de D. de quadam transgressione, &c. illata, de qua quidam transgressione idem B. convict. fuit, & 201. eidem A. pro damnis suis in hac parte adjudicat. existunt ut dicit. falsum fecer. sacrament. sicut idem A. &c.

And if false Verdict be given within the Verge, then the Writ shall be such :

Parati sacramento recogn. si jurat. per quos quedam inquisitio nuper capta fuit coram Senesc. & Maresc. hospitii nostri apud C. sine brevi nostro inter K. & prædict. T. de quadam transgressione eidem R. per præf. T. apud C. infra virgam nostram ut dicebat. illata, falsum fecer. sacramentum, &c.

And if a Man be condemned by false Verdict in Debt, or Damages, then if he sue an Attaint, he shall have a special Writ unto the Justices, to bail him upon Sureties taken, that if the Attaint pass against him, he render himself to Prison, or satisfie the Debt, and the Writ is such :

Rex dilect. &c E. de S. & sociis suis salut. Cum. I. arrainerit cor. nobis per breve nostr. quondam jurat 24. ad convincend. jurator. per quos quedam inquisitio nuper capta fuit cor. nobis apud W. per breve nostr. inter R. & præd. J. de quadam transg. &c. illat. ut dicit. ac ex parte ipsius J. accepim. quod ipse pretextu processus in præd. placito de trans. facti. captus est, & in prisona Marescalcie nostræ cor. nobis detentus, quo minus jurat. suam præd. prosequi possit, super quo, &c. adhiberi, Nos nolentes quod idem J. in prisona nostra præd. sic detineat. quo minus jurat. suam præd. proseq. valeat, ut debet : Vobis mandamus, quod si idem J. inveniet cor. vobis suffic. manucapt. qui eum manucaptant habere cor. nobis ad prosequend. attinctam præd. & terminata attincta illa, si cont. ipsum transferit, vel ipse attinctam illam non fuerit prosecutus, quod reddat se prisona nostræ prædict. & satisf. tam nobis de eo quod ad nos, quam præf. R. de eo quod ad ipsum per-

zinet,

tinet in præmissis, & ulterius faciat & recipiat quod Curia consideraverit in hac parte, tunc ipsum J. à prisona nostra prædictæ deliberari fac. per manuscript. hujusmodi, ad proseguendum attinct. supradict.

And if a Man vouch in a *Præcipe quod reddat*, one who entreteth into the Warranty and pleadeth, and loseth by false Verdict, he shall have an Attaint, and the Writ shall make mention of the Voucher; And so if a Man pray to be received for Default of Tenant for Life, and is received and pleadeth, and loseth by false Verdict, he shall have a Writ of Attaint, and the Writ shall mention the Receipt.

And so if it pass against the Plaintiff by false Verdict, and he bring an Attaint, the Writ shall make mention of the Voucher, and of the Receipt; and so if he in the Reversion joyn with the Tenant for Life by Aid Prayer, and they lose, by which he in the Reversion brings an Attaint he shall make mention in the Writ of the Aid Prayer; and also in Assize, if it be discontinued and afterwards Re-attachment sued, and he loseth by false Verdict, the Writ of Attaint shall make mention of the Re-attachment, because he reviveth the Original of Assize.

But if the Defendant in a Writ of Detinue pray Garnishment, who cometh and pleads, and the Plaintiff loseth, by which he bringeth Attaint against the Garnishee, the Writ of Attaint shall make mention of the Garnishment. That is well debated *M. 9 H. 6.* in the Title Attaint in the Abridgment.

But, saving the Opinion of the Book, it seemeth the Writ of Attaint shall make mention of the Garnishment, &c. for the Defendant in a Writ of Detinue who sueth the Garnishee, is in manner out of Court; and when the Garnishee comes, the Plaintiff counteth upon his Original Writ, which is the Writ of Detinue, and the Garnishee shall answer to that Count; and the Writ of Garnishment is but for to make him come in and answer to the Plaintiff to his Original and Count, and when he comes and pleads, he pleads unto the Plaintiff's Count, which is upon the Original, by which the Plea which is between the Plaintiff and the Garnishee is upon the Original Plea, as it seemeth, *tamen quere.*

And if a Man plead a Deed in Bar, in which there are Witnesses, and the Deed is denied, for which Process is awarded against the Witnesses, which joyn with the Jury, and it is found the Plaintiff Deed, now he shall not have an Attaint, &c. because the Witnesses do affirm the Verdict by their Testimonies. But if it be found not his Deed, then the other Party shall have an Attaint, for the Witnesses cannot prove a Negative, but of the Affirmative they may have Notice whether it be his Deed or not.

8 H. 4. 4.
11 H. 4. 51.
Skeen. 34
H. 6. 31.
11 H. 4. 56.
Gascoigne.
17 E. 2. Re-
covery in
Value 32.
9 H. 6. 38.
Yet he shall
not mention
if the Te-
nant for
Life be
dead.
4 Ass. 7.
4 E. 3. 54.
Br. Attaint.
49.

9 H. 6. 38.

[107.]

11 Ass. 19.
Br. Attaint.
57. 23 Ass.
11.
Challenge
132. Thorp.
11 E. 3. At-
taint 16. ac.

not. A Man shall have an Attaint in special Cases, where every Word of the Verdict is true; as if a Man hath had Common appendant unto his Land, Time out of Mind, and he bring an Assize of the Common, and make Title that he hath had Common, Time out of Mind, &c. without speaking of the Appendency, and it is found for him; the Defendant shall have an Attaint, for the Plaintiff's Title is for Common in gross, and not Common appendant; and yet the Words of the Verdict are true, that he hath had Common Time out of Mind, &c. but not in such manner as shall be taken by the Title.

10 E. 4. 17.
ac. Co. 291.
292.

And so if a Man have a Rent as Forester in Fee of such a Forest Time out of Mind, and in Assize of that Rent he make Title thereunto, that he hath had a Rent out of that Land Time out of Mind, &c. without saying as Forester in Fee, &c. and it be found for him, the other Party shall have an Attaint upon that Verdict, altho' the Words of the Verdict be true, for he hath not had such Rent by Prescription as shall be intended and taken by his Title.

10 E. 4. 17.
24 H. 8. Br.
Attaint 96.

If a Man recover outrageous Damages by Verdict, but he releaseth Parcel of the Damages before Judgment, and hath Judgment for the Residue, the Defendant shall not have an Attaint for those Damages which are released.

35 H. 6. 30.
11 E. 4. 5.
13 E. 4. 2.
14 H. 7. 5.
9 H. 6. 2.

And in a Writ of Waste the Plaintiff shall have a Writ to enquire of the Waste, who if they give false Verdict by which the Plaintiff recovereth, the Defendant shall have an Attaint *per Cur. M. 2 H. 4.* But I do not see how the same can be warranted by any Statute, which giveth the Attaint, because the Writ of Enquiry is awarded by the Court *ex Officio per Sacramentum proborum*, &c. And the Sheriff may make the Enquiry by the Oaths of six or eight Persons of the Waste, and he is not bound to take twelve Persons. *Quare* of this.

3 H. 6. 29.
3 Martin ac.
48 E. 3. 19.
cont. 33 H.
6. 25.
2 H. 4. 2.
per Curiam,
so of Error.
18 H. 8. 1.
21 H. 6. 56.

28 H. 8. 5. 10. 38 E. 3. 12. & 27. Br. Collusion 18. upon Writ of Enquiry of Waste for an Abbot *Quale jns shall Issue, which proves it is no Verdict but an Enquiry.*

The King shall have an Attaint upon a false Verdict passed against him as well as a common Person.

42 E. 3. 26.

In Trespass against two, one cometh and pleadeth Not guilty, and is found guilty, and afterwards the other cometh and pleadeth Not guilty, and is found guilty by another Enquest; Now in this Case the first Jury shall assess all the Damages for the Trespass, and the Defendant in the last Enquest shall have an Attaint of the Damages assessed by the first Enquest, if they be outrageous or excessive, &c.

34 H. 6. 32.
ac. 12 H. 4.
5. In Waste
against two,
one made
Default,
and the o-
ther plead-
ed, he who
made Default
shall not have
Attaint.

43 E. 3. 36. 34 H. 6. 12. Morle cont. 39 H. 6. 1. ac. 8 H. 4. 23. Tirwin.

Tenant

Tenant by Statute-Merchant shall have an Attaint if he be barred in Assize by false Verdict, or found against him by false Verdict, where he is Defendant in the Assize.

If a Man recover in a *Præcipe quod reddat*, against a Tenant by false Verdict, there have been divers Opinions whether the Tenant shall have an Attaint before Execution sued out against him. *Vi. 41 E. 3. Lib. Ass. 21. H. 6. 60.* But the Statute of *1 E. 3.* saith, That a Man shall have an Attaint of Damages before Execution sued of them, before which Statute it seemeth he could not have Attaint of them. But in the Time of *E. 1.* the Defendant sued forth an Attaint for Damages upon false Verdict given against him in a Writ of Trespass before the Plaintiff sued Execution of the Damages, which see in Title Attaint in the Abridgments, *temp. E. 1.* And also by the same Reason, if a Man do recover Land, the Tenant shall not have Attaint before Execution. And *Non-tenure* hath been pleaded, and admitted a good Plea divers times in an Attaint. And on the other side if the Tenant shall not have an Attaint before Execution sued, or Entry made by the Demandant or his Heir, then perhaps they will not enter until the Jurors are dead, and then the Tenant shall be without Remedy by Attaint.

If a Man who was Tenant do recover in Attaint, the Judgment shall be that he shall be arrested, &c. which could not be if the Demandant hath not entred, and when he himself is Tenant in Possession.

And I think it the better Opinion, That if in Trespass the Defendant plead Villainage in the Plaintiff, &c. and he is found Frank unto his Damages of *20 s.* the Defendant shall not have an Attaint for the Smallness of the Damages, &c. But in a *Præcipe quod reddat*, if the Tenant plead *Non-tenure*, and it be found against him, he shall have an Attaint, &c.

An Attaint shall be maintainable against the *Terre-Tenant* without naming him who was Party to the Record: Otherwise it is in a Writ of *Recordare*; for that shall be sued against him who was Party, or his Heir or Executor, if it be a Personal Action, otherwise it shall abate.

Attaint doth not lie upon false Verdict given in an Appeal of Maihem, or Appeal of Felony or Murder.

An Attaint may be sued in the Common Pleas, if the Record be there; or it may be sued in the King's Bench upon a false Verdict given in the Common Pleas, if the Record be removed into the King's Bench.

A Recovery was in an Assize brought in the King's Bench, and afterwards that Record was sent unto the Common Pleas, and

21 Aff. 16.
Br. Attaint.
64.

36 H. 6. 13.
ac. in personal Action.
21 H. 6. 54.

34 H. 6. 17.

26 H. 8. 2.
31 H. 6. 12.
35 H. 6. 39.
22 E. 3. 10.
Br. Attaint.
42.

5 Aff. 24 E.
3. 34. Br.
Attaint 48.
6 Aff. ib.
Br. 52.

14 Aff. 2. Br.
Attaint 59.
10 E. 4. 13.
8 H. 4. 18.
9 H. 6. 47.
34 H. 6. 36.
35 H. 6. 30.
contr. is admitted.
34 H. 6. 36.
35 H. 6. 30.
the contr. is admitted.
8 Eliz. Dy.
250.
16 Aff. 4. Br.
Attaint 60.

44 E. 3. 2. and the Party sued an Attaint upon the Record in the
 44 Ass. 20. Common Pleas, *Vi.* 8 E. 2. H. *Assise. Iter. Kan.*

21 E. 3. 10. Attaint was sued upon a false Verdict given against the
 Br. Art. 32. Defendant when he claimed Liberty, and adjudged that he
 21 E. 3. 3. should have it. H. 15 H. 3.

Ibid. 51. And the Writ of Attaint may be sued out of the Com-
 H. 15 H. 3. mon Pleas or King's Bench, upon a false Verdict given in
 21 E. Dy. the same Court, as well as out of the Chancery, *qd. vi.* 30
 364. E. 1. *Itin. Cornub.*

In a Writ of Entry brought in *Suffex*, the Defendant
 pleaded a Release in *London*, which was found against him
 in *London*, for which he brought an Attaint in *London*, and
 it was maintainable, *qd. vi.* M. 18 E. 1.

If the King recover by false Verdict, he shall have At-
 taint against the *Petit Jury* only, as if the King do recover
 by erroneous Process, &c. the Party shall have a Writ of
 Error of the Judgment, and shall not name the King, be-
 cause he is always present in the Court.

2 H. 4. 4. The Vouchee or Tenant by Resceit, or he in the Rever-
 16 E. 3. sion where he joyneth to the Tenant by *Ad Prier*, shall
 Error 72. have Attaint if he lose by false Verdict: And if Tenant for
 20 E. 3. Life lose by false Judgment, he in the Reversion shall have
 Error 2. an Attaint or Writ of Error living the Tenant for Life, by
 21 H. 6. 29. the Statute of 9 R. 2. *cap. 3.*

If the Defendant in Trespass, plead Villenage in the Plain-
 tiff, and he saith that he is Frank, and is so found by Ver-
 dict, and afterwards the Defendant dieth, his Heir shall
 have an Attaint to avoid this Estoppel and false Verdict,
 although it was given in a personal Action.

8 H. 4. 13. In an Attaint upon a Recovery in *Præcipe quod reddat*, the
 Skyene. Defendant pleads *Non-tenure*, and the Demandant saith, That
 he made a Ecoffment unto unknown Persons, &c. and that he
 brought the Action within the Year, and with that, that he
 will averr that the Defendants took the Profits the Day of

21 H. 6. 55. the Writ purchased; and the Defendant saith, That he did
 21 E. 3. 10. not take the Profits, &c. Now this Issue shall be tried by the
 Br. Attaint Attaint; and if they give false Oaths, he shall have an At-
 32. *It shall* taint upon that Verdict; by *Newton*: As if in a Writ of Right
be tried by the Tenant plead a collateral Warranty, made within the
Twelve, and same County, it shall be tried by the Grand Assize; and if
not by the they give false Verdict, he shall have an Attaint, because
Attaint. the same is out of the Point of Assize; by *Newton, Tr* 21 H. 6.

19 Ass. 13. Br. Attaint, Nonsuit in Attaint after Appearance is peremptory, and
 63. 32 Ass. he shall not have a new Attaint; and so upon a *Retraxit*, if
 13 Br. At- the Demandant say he will no more sue his Attaint, and
 taint 75. that

that he entred upon Record, he shall not after have another Attaint.

If a Man have a *Præcipe quod reddat* against divers, by several *Præcipes*, and by Enquest it is found for the Demandant; he shall have a Writ of Attaint against the Tenant, &c. But if it is found against the Tenants, he shall have several Attaints; for as unto all of them, it is a several Enquest to try their Issues severally.

If the Demandant be barred in a *Formedon*, and afterwards releaseth all Actions, or all his Right in the Land, yet his Heir shall have a Writ of Attaint.

And so if the Father be Nonfuit upon an Attaint upon a Writ of *Formedon*, he there shall have an Attaint.

And a Man shall have an Attaint before Justices of Oyer without Original Writ, upon a Bill only sued before the same Justices, T. 5 E. 2.

If false Verdict be given in Assize of *Novel diff.* then if the Plaintiff will sue an Attaint, he ought to have such a Writ.

Rex Vic. Lincoln. salutem. Si A. fecerit te securum tunc sum. &c. 24. milites de visn. de S. quod sint coram Justiciariis nostris ad primam Assisam, cum in partes illas venerint. Vel sic, coram dilectis & fidelibus nostris R. de W. & B. de F. & his quos sibi associavimus de certis, &c. quos idem R. & B. tibi scire fac. parati sacramento recogn. si J. injuste & sine judicio decesserit prefat. A. de libero tenemento suo in S. vel de communia pasture sua in S. quæ pertinet ad liberum tenementum suum in eadem villa, post primam transfretationem Domini H. filii Regis J. in Vascon. unde idem A. queritur quod juratores Assise Novæ diff. quæ inter eos sum. fuit & capta coram nobis apud W. per breve nostrum, vel coram prefat. R. & B. vel coram dilect. & fidelibus nostris W. de H. & sociis justiciar. nostris ultim. itinerant. apud L. in com. tuo per breve nostrum falsum fecer. sacramentum, & interim diligenter inquiras, qui fuer. Jurator. illius ass. & eos tunc habeas coram pref. Justic. ad prefat. ass. vel coram R. & B. E. sum. &c. præd. I. vel sic: præd. I. H. qui prædict. tenementum nunc tenet: quod tunc sit ibi auditur. illam recognitionem, & habeas ibi nomina Militum, & hoc breve.

And if a Man lose by false Verdict in Assize before Justices of Assize, if he will sue an Attaint before the same Justices, he ought to sue a Patent directed unto the same Justices to give them Authority to hold Plea thereof; or he may sue a Patent unto other Justices to hold Plea of that Writ of Attaint, and the Form of the Patent is such:

Rex dilectis & fidelibus suis R. & B. salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos, &c. Justic. nostros, una cum his, quos

Writ of Attaint.

vobis affectavimus ad jurat. 24. Milit. capiend. quam A. arrain. coram vobis per breve nostrum versus I. ad convincend. Juratur. in Assisa nova disseisin. qua inter eos sum. fuit, & capta coram vobis apud W. per breve nostrum de tenementis in S. vel de communi pastur. in S. vel sic: coram vobis prefat. R. & dilecto & fideli nostro S. nuper Justic. nostris, &c. apud W. per breve nostrum de tenementis in S. & ideo vobis mandamus, quod ad certos, &c. provideritis, jurat. illam capiat, factur. inde quod ad justitiam pertinet secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri: Salvo nobis amerciamentis inde provenient. Mandamus enim Vic. nostro Lincoln. quod ad certos diem & locum, quos ei scire fac. jurat. illam ceram vobis venire fac. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste, &c.

And a Man shall have a Writ of Attaint upon a false Verdict in an Assize of Nufance. Quare levavit vel prostravit quoddam stagnum in N. &c. vel quoddam fossatum, vel quandam sepem, vel divertit cursum aque in N. ad nocumentum, &c. in eadem villa. And the Form of the Writ is such:

[109]

Si A. &c. tunc sum. &c. parati sacramento recognoscere, si J. injuste & sine judicio levavit, vel prostravit quoddam stagnum in N. vel quoddam fossatum, vel quandam sepem, vel divertit cursum cujusdam aque in N. vel arctavit, vel obstruxit quandam viam in N. ad nocumentum, &c. in eadem villa, post primam, &c. unde idem A. queritur, quod juratores ass. quæ inter eos sum. fuit, & capta coram, &c. apud N. per breve nostrum falsum, &c. & interim, &c. & sum. &c. Et habeas, &c.

And it is a Rule in the Register, That in an Attaint upon an Assize of Novel. diff. a certain Day shall be set, as in an Assize, Die lune vel alio die in Crastin. vel in Octab. vel in quinden. Pasch. but it behoveth that the Tenant have Garnish out by 15 Days in the Attaint, for the Statute doth not give lesser Time, but only in Assize before the King.

And there is another Form of the Writ, if the Assize be adjourned into the Common Pleas, and taken there before the Justices of the Common Pleas, and the same appeareth in the Register.

And another Form is of the Writ of Attaint, where the Assize is brought against the Husband and Wife, and the Wife is received for the Default of the Husband, and pleadeth and loseth by false Verdict.

And another Form of Attaint is, where the Tenant in the Assize pleadeth the Release of the Plaintiff, or of his Ancestor in Bar of the Assize which is found against them, upon a false Verdict.

And another Form of the Writ of Attaint is, where

the Verdict passeth by *Nisi prius* out of the Common Pleas.

And another Form of the Writ of Attaint is, where the Assize is summoned before certain Justices, and after it is taken before other Justices by a general Commission, and a false Verdict is given upon the same.

And another Form of the Writ is, if an Assize be summoned before divers Justices, and afterwards is taken by any of them by Vertue of the Writ of *Si non omnes*, then the Party shall have a Writ of Attaint, rehearsing the whole matter.

And if a Man upon Verdict given in an Assize before the Justices of Assize sueh an Attaint before the same Justices, or other Justices, he may have a Writ of Association directed unto the same Justices before whom the Attaint is laid; and the Writ of *Si non omnes*, as he shall have in Assize, &c. who was Plaintiff there; And he shall have a Writ Patent directed unto him who is Associate, &c. which Writs do appear in the Register after the Writs of Assize of Novel Disseisin.

But it appeareth by one Writ in the Register, that there was a Constitution made, which required, That the Assize and Jurors and Certificate shall be taken before the Justices commonly assigned: By which it seemeth, That a Man shall not have an Attaint upon a false Verdict given in an Assize, but before the Justices of Assize, or before the Justices of the Common Pleas, if the Record be removed thither, or before the Justices of the King's Bench, if the Record be removed before the King; and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex dilect. & fidel. suis F. & G. de E. salutem. Licet nuper constituimus vos Justic. nostros ad jurat. viginti & quatuor Mili. capiend. quam J. quæ fuit ux. E. arrain. cor. vobis per brev. nostr. versus E. quæ fuit ux. A. de L. ad convincend. jurator. Ass. no. diff. quæ inter ipsum A. & pras. J. & alios, &c. sum fuit & capt. apud L. cor. dilectis & fidelibus nostr. R. & B. nup. Justic. nostris ad ass. &c. assign. per brev. nostr. de tenement. in S. Quia ea inquisit. prad. facta fuit cont. form. statuti nostri apud Northampt. nup. editi, in quo continetur, qd. assise jurate, & certificationes cor. Justic. communiter assign. & non aliis capiantur: Quod quidem statut. in omnibus & singulis suis articulis volent. inviolabiliter observari, vobis mandamus, quod de captione jurate prad. pretextu commissi nostræ sic fact. vos nullatenus intromittatis. Teste, &c. Quod quidem statut. fact. fuit Anno. 2 Ed. 3 Regis Angl. cap. 2.

By which it appeareth, That he shall not have a Writ of Attaint by Commission, &c. before other Justices, but only before Justices of Assize, or of the Common Pleas, or King's Bench, as before is said.

The Form of the Writ of Attaint upon a Rediff. is such:

X

Rex

21 E. 3. 3.
Br. Attaint
31.
21 Ass. 7. Br.
Certificate
de Assize 8.
21 E. 3. 10.
Br. Att. 32.
10 H. 6. 4.
No Attaint
upon Tenement
recor-
di, but up-
on the Re-
cord it self.

Writ of Attaint.

Rex Vic^o, &c. Si R. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. &c. 24. l. gal. Milites, &c. usque ibi parati, &c. Si juratores per quos quadam inquisitione capta fuit coram E. tunc Vic. com. tui, et custod. placitum coram nostr. ejusdem per breve nostrum apud W. inter R. et pred. B. de quadam reddi. eidem R. per pref. B. fact. ut dicit. de mesuagio et 9 acr. terre cum pertin. in W. fulsum fecerunt sacramentum sicut idem R. nobis gravit. querend. monstravit, et interim diligenter inquiras, qui fuerint juratores illius inquisitionis, &c. et eos tunc habeas coram pref. R. et J. Et sum. pred. B. quid tunc sit ibi ad audiend. ill. r. cogn. & habeas ibi sum. &c.

Vi. 8 Eliz.
Dy. 25.

And it seemeth, That this Writ of Attaint ought to be sued before the Justices of Assize of the said County, and that they shall have a Patent for the same directed unto them, and that the Record shall be brought before them. But if the Record be removed into the Common Pleas, then it seemeth he shall have his Attaint there.

And it appeareth by *Glanville*, That a Man shall have an Attaint, and the manner how the Jurors shall be punished.

42 E. 3. 25.
24. 4. 23.
Gisborne.

And if any Jurors be convicted of false Oath, they shall be imprisoned, and then they ought to sue unto the King to pay a Fine for their Imprisonment, and when they are agreed with the King, they may sue a Writ for to remove the Record before the King in the King's Bench, and the Writ shall be such:

By this it
appeareth
that they

shall forfeit their Lands in Fee, as upon Treason, but for their own Lives by B. Attaint 100 & 95. upon the Book of 22 E. 4. 1.

210.] Rex dilectis E. et sociis suis, &c. salutem. Cum W. de M. et alii de falso sacramento per ipsos facto in quadam inquisitione capta apud W. coram W. de B. & sociis suis nuper Justic. Dom. Regis, &c. de Banco per breve nostrum inter R. peten. et W. de M. tenent. de manerio de B. cum pertin. excepto uno gardino in eodem maner. coram dilectis et fidelibus nostris W. de B. et sociis suis, &c. de banco, per quadam juratam 24 convicti fuissent, et ea occasione prisona nostr. de Fleet adjudicat. ac bona et catalla sua, terr. et tenementa sua in manu nostra seiscita, Nos record. et processum negotii predict. cum omnibus ea tangent. una cum corporibus pred. W. et aliorum coram nobis certis de causis venire fecimus; ac jam ex parte ipsius W. nobis est supplicat. et cum ipse in prisona hujusmodi occasione premissorum jam diu detentus fuisset et adhuc existit, volumus ab eo rationabil. finem pro imprisonment illo, bonis et catall. ac terris & tenementis suis p. ad ac etiam pro estrepamento terrarum et tenementorum p. ad. recipere, ipsam a prisona, qua sic detinetur, facer. liberar. Nos statui ejus compatiens in hac parte, ac volentes idem W. gratiam

gratiam facere special. Vobis mandamus, quod visis record. & processu præd. & habita consideratione ad valorem bonorum & catall. terrarum & tenementorum præd. ac estrepament. eorund. rationabilem finem de eodem W. pro eo quod ad nos pertinet in hac parte recipiatis & ipsum W. à prisona, qua præmissa occasione detineatur deliberari, & ei bona & catall. terr. & tenement. sua in manu nostra existentia sic liberari faciatis per finem supradict. Teste, &c.

And thereupon the Party shall be fined, as the Justices 43 E. 3. 26. if the King's Bench will assess in their Discretion; and upon See Statute that they shall grant a Writ to deliver his Goods and his 3 H. 8. ca. Lands, and for to deliver him out of Prison, and the Writ 15. shall be such :

Rex Vic. &c. Cum W. de M. unus jurator. in quadam inquisitione capta apud W. coram W. de B. & sociis suis Justic. Dom. Regis, &c. (ut supra, usque ibi) Justic. nostris de banco per breve nostrum de falso sacramento per ipsum W. fact. per jurat. 24. Milit. convict. fuisset, & ea occasione prisona nostr. adjudicat. bona & catalla, necnon terr. & tenementa sua in manu nostra seisset, sunt, nobis constat per inspectionem record. et process. præd. que coram vobis venire fecimus, Ac idem W. postmodum venisset in Curia nostra coram nobis, et finem fecit nobiscum pro imprisonment prædicto, et terris et tenementis suis habendis: Tibi præcipimus, quod omnia terras et tenementa ipsius W. si ea occasione et non alia in manu nostra existent. eidem W. sine dilacione rehabere fac. et de corpore ipsius W. capiend. occasione præd. omnino supersedeas. Proviso tamen quod de valore terrarum et tenementorum prædictorum à tempore judicii super veredicto juratis prædict. redditus usque ad datum istius brevis, et et am de estrepamento eorundem cum inde inquisit. fuerit, nobis respondeas. Teste W. Thorpe, &c. Anno 6. Robul. 104.

And there are divers other manners of Forms of Writs of Attaint, which are not here mentioned, because a Man may see them in the Register.

Writ of Oyer and Terminer.

THe Writ of Oyer and Terminer should not be properly called a Writ; but it is a Commission directed unto certain Persons, when a great Assembly, Insurrection or a heinous Misdemeanor or Trespas is committed and done in any Place. Then the Manner and Usage is to make such a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, to hear and determine such misbehaviour; and the Statute made 2 E. 3. c. 2. requireth, That no Commission of Oyer and Terminer be granted but before the Justices of one Bench or other, or the Justices Itinerant, and

Writ of Oyer and Terminer.

and that for horrible Trespasses; and it is of the King's special Grace, according unto the Form of the Statute thereof made in the time of the Grandfather of the said King Edward; and the Form of the Commission is such:

Rex dilect. & fidel. suis A. B. & C. salut. Ex gravi querela D. accepimus, quod E. F. & G. ac quidam alii malefactores & pacis nostrae perturbatores in ipsum D. apud N. vi & armis insultum fecerunt, & ipsum verberaverunt, &c. ita quod de vita ejus desperabatur, & alia enormia ei intulerunt, ad gravi damnum ipsius D. & contra pacem nostram. Et quia transgressum si aliter perpetrata fuerit, relinquere nolumus impunitam: Assignamus vos & duos vestrum Justic. nostros ad inquirend. per sacramentum proborum & legalium hominum de Com. Lincoln. per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, de nominibus malefact. præd quia una cum præf. E. F. & G. transgressi illam perpetrar. & de transgres. præd plenius veritatem, & ad eandem transgress. audiendum & terminandum secundum legem & cons. regni nostri. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ad certos dies & loca, quod vos vel duo vestrum ad hoc provideritis, inquisitionem illam faciatis, & transgr. illam audiatitis & terminetis in forma præd. fact. quod ad justiciam pertinet secundum legem & cons. regni nostri: salvis nobis amerciament. & aliis ad nos inde spectant. Mandamus enim vic. nostro com. præd. quod ad certos dies & loca, quos vos vel duo vestrum ei sciri fac. venire faciat coram vobis vel duob. vestram, tot & tales probos & legales homines de ball. sua per quos rei veritas in præmissis melius sciri poterit & inquire. in cujus rei testimonium, &c.

[111.]

And the Rule in the Register is, That if this Clause, *At quid. alii malefactor. &c.* be not put into the Commission aforesaid, then in the end shall be this Clause, *Per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit de transgr. præd plenius veritatem ad eandem transgressionem, &c.*

And the Form of the Writ which shall be directed unto the Sheriff upon that Commission is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Ex gravi querela D. &c. (ut supra, usque ibi) assignavimus dilect', &c. A. B. & C. & duos eorum Justic. nostr. ad inquirendum per sacramentum proborum & legal. hominum, &c. (usque ibi) audiendum & terminandum secundum legem & cons. regni nostri. Et ideo tibi præcip. quod ad certos dies & loca, quos iidem A. B. & C. tibi scire fac. venire facias coram eis vel duobus eorum, tot & tales probos & legal. homines de balliva tua, per quos rei veritas in præmis. melius sciri poterit & inquire, & habeas ibi hoc breve, &c.

And the King may make a Writ of Association unto the Justices of Oyer and Term. to admit them into their Company

whole

whom the K. hath associated unto them, and the Form is such :

Rex dilectis A. B. & C. Sciatis quod cum nuper ad querimoniam D. nobis suggerentis, quod E. F. et G. ac quidam alii malefacti, et pacis nostrae perturbatores, &c. (usque, &c.) impunitam : Assignamus vos et duos vestrum Justit. nostros, &c. (usque) ad audiendum et terminandum, secundum legem et cons. Assignavimus vobis vel duobus vestrum faciendum. Ita tamen quod si ad cert. dies et loca, quos vos vel duo vestrum ad hoc provideritis, ipsum H. adesse contigerit, tunc ipsum ad hoc in socium admittat. in forma praed. Mandamus enim eidem H. quod una vobiscum, vel duobus vestrum ad hoc intendat, sicut praed. est, Teste &c.

And the Form of the Writ of Association, which shall be directed unto him who shall be associated unto the Commissioners is such :

Rex dilecto et fideli suo H. salutem. Sciatis quod cum nuper ad querimoniam D. nobis suggerentis, quod E. F. et G. ac quidam alii malefactores, &c. assignavimus dilect. &c. A. B. et C. et duos eorum Justit. nostros, ad inquirendum, &c. (ut in patent. usque ibi) terminandum secundum legem, &c. Associavimus vos praef. A. B. et C. et duobus eorum ad praemiss. una cum eis vel duobus eorum faciendum ; ita tamen quod si ad certos dies et loca quos iidem A. B. et C. vel duo eorum ad hoc providerint, vos adesse contiger. tunc vos ad hoc in socium admittant, alioquin A. B. et C. vel duo eorum (non expectata praesentia vestr.) ad praemiss. faciendum procedant. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ad praemiss. una cum praef. A. B. et C. vel duobus vestrum intendatis in forma praed. faciendum, &c. salvis nobis, &c. Mandamus enim eidem A. B. et C. quod vos ad hoc in socium admittant, sicut praed. est.

And then the King may send another Writ unto the said Justices of Oyer and Terminer to proceed, although that all the Justices do not come at the Day of the Sessions. And this Writ is called a Writ of Si non omnes, &c. and shall be directed as well unto that Justice as shall be so associate, as unto the other Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and shall be such :

Rex dilect. A. B. et C. et H. salutem. Cum nuper ad querimoniam D. nobis suggerentis, quod E. F. et G. ac quidam alii malefacti, &c. (usq; ibi) contra pacem nostr. assignaver. vos praef. A. B. et C. et duos vestr. Justit. nostros, &c. (usq; ibi) audiend. et ad terminand. secund. leg. et consuetud. regni nostri, et postmodo associaver. vobis praef. A. B. et C. & duobus vestr. praef. H. ad praemiss. faciendum : Vobis mandamus quod si vos omnes praemiss. faciend. commode interesse non possitis, tunc vos tres vel duo vestr. quos praesent. esse contiger. ad praemiss. fac. secund. legem, &c. procedatis. Teste, &c.

And if the King hath made Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer A. B. and C. and afterwards by another Writ doth as-

sociate unto them J. of H. who is admitted, &c. and afterwards J. of H. dieth. The King may make a new Association of other Persons to the first Justices; so that Association shall be made and granted after Association; and he may make Association of two or three Persons unto the first Commissioners, or to those of them who are living, to continue the Proceedings, and to proceed to hear and determine the whole Matter, and that they do admit those he doth associate, or two or any of them, to proceed upon the whole Matter, and such a Writ is in the Register: And by that it appeareth, That by the Death of any of the Commissioners, the Matter shall not be discontinued: And the Writ of Association shall be patent, and the Writ directed to the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, to admit the others in their Society, shall be close.

And if a Trespass be done unto one in the Confinies of two Counties, then the Party may sue a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, directed to certain Persons, to hear and determine the Matter, and the Form shall be such:

Rex dilectis, &c. Ex gravi querela D. accepimus, quod G. bona et captall. ipsius D. ad valenc. centum librarum apud M. R. & N. que sunt in confinio Com. Norff. & Suff. invent. vi & armis cepit & asportavit, &c. (usque ibi) Justic. nostri ad inquirendum per sacramentum proborum & legalium hominum de Com. præd. per quos, &c. Mandamus enim Vicecom. nostris Com. præd. quod ad certos dies & loca, in confinio Com. præd. quos, &c. coram eis in confinio eorund. Com. tot & tales probos & legales homines, &c.

And the Writs directed unto the Sheriffs of two Counties shall be Close.

And a Commission of Oyer and Terminer was granted up. A on a Rescous made upon the King's Bailiff where he distrained for Debts, or Amercements to the King, and Rescous was made upon him.

And the King may grant certain Commissions de Oyer & Terminer, of divers Trespases done by any Person at the Suggestion of divers Persons, without nominating any in the Commission, and then the Form of the Commission beginneth in this manner:

Rex dilectis, &c. Ex clamoris querimoniis diversorum hominum de Com. N. ad nostrum sapius perveniens. audit. quod A. Episcopus Wint. &c. plur. & diversas oppress. &c. And he shall have the like Writ unto the Sheriff to return the Panel.

And if a Man have Goods and Merchandise in any Ship upon the Seas, which Ship is broken by Tempest, and the Goods cast upon the Lands, these are no Wrecks, because certain Persons came alive to the Land, and the Merchandise

les or Goods are taken by Malefactors unknown, &c. The Party may have a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, directed unto certain Persons, to enquire of those who did the Trespas, and to hear and determine the same, and to make Restitution unto the Party, and a Writ unto the Sheriff to return *probos & legales homines, &c.* before the said Justices, &c.

D And a Man may have Commission of Oyer and Terminer, to enquire of Extortions, Oppressions, and other Misdemeanors of Under-Sheriffs, Escheators, Bailiffs, Clerks of the Market, and all other Officers, upon the Complaint and Suit of any one that will sue, and a Writ unto the Sheriff to return a Jury before the said Justices.

E And also the King may direct his Writ unto the Sheriff, or unto Mayors or Bailiffs, to do as much as in them lieth and appertaineth to them, to remove such Persons from their Office, against whom it is supposed that any one will complain; or that he doth not put such or such into any Office, until Enquiry be made of their Carriage and Behaviour, &c.

F And if a Man sueth a Commission of Oyer and Terminer against divers Persons, for taking of his Goods and Chattels, and when they have taken them, they waste, spend or eloin them; then the Party who sued out the Commission, shall have a Writ unto the Sheriff, reciting the Matter, commanding him to stay the Goods, and to put them into safe Custody, until it be otherwise provided and adjudged by the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, or by other Justices to be after assigned. And upon that Commission of Oyer and Terminer, if it be found for the Plaintiff, the Justices may return the Goods to the Party, and give him Damages; and therefore it varieth from the Action of Trespas sued before the Justices of the King's Bench, or the Common Pleas.

G And in the time of the Vacation of a Bishoprick, if any Person hunt in the Parks or Chases of the Bishop, the King may send his Commission of Oyer and Terminer to certain Persons, to hear and determine and enquire thereof; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex dilect. &c. Sciatis quod assignavimus vos & duos vestr. Juste. nostros ad inquirendum, &c. de com. &c. per quos. &c. qui malefactores & pacis nostre perturbatores parcos de S. H. & A. in Com. predict. postquam ipsi ad manus nostras ratione instantis vacationis Episcopatus Cicestr. deveni vi & armis freger. & in eis sine licentia & voluntate nostris fugaver. & feras eper. & asportaver. & alia enormia nobis ibidem intuler in nostri dispendium & contemptum, ac contra pacem nostram. & transgressionem

transgressi nem præd. plenius veritatem, et ad transgressionem illas audiendum et terminandum, secundum legem, &c. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod ad certos dies, &c. inquis. illam fac. et transgressionem, &c. terminetis in forma prædicta, facturum, &c. Mandamus, &c. et inquiri, &c. Teste, &c.

And if in the time of the Vacancy of the Archbishoprick, any Person doth hunt in the Parks, or cut down the Woods, or fish in the Piscaries of the Bishop &c. when the Archbishop is created, the King may send and grant the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, to enquire and determine the Trespass in the time of the Vacancy; and the Form of the Commission shall be.

Rex dilect. &c. Et gravi querela venerabilis Pastoris W. Ebor. Archiepiscopi accepimus, quod quidem malefactor. &c. parcos, &c. (and recite in the Commission all the Trespass especially) et alia enormia, &c. in nostri contemptum manifestum, et deterior. Archiepiscopatus prædict. et dicti Archiepiscopi grave damnum, et contra pacem nostram. Et quia contempt. transgressio, &c. impunitos, &c. assignavimus vos, &c. (uique ibi) ad contemptam et transgressionem illas, tam ad sectam nostram quam præf. Archiepiscop. audiendum, &c. terminandum secund. legem, &c. Et ideo vobis, &c.

But it is to see how it standeth with the Statute of Marlebridge, that the Bishop shall have an Action and punish a Trespass done in the Vacancy of the Bishoprick: But it seemeth it shall be so by these Words in the Statute, *Quod si rapina aliqua facta sunt Abbatibus vel alitis Prælatibus Ecclesiasticis, &c.* And in the end of the Statute are these Words, *Si autem in terris et tenementis huiusmodi religiosorum de quibus eorum Prælati obier. seisciti, ut de jure Ecclesia sua, aliqui se intrudent tempore vacationis, &c.* And it seemeth these Words *huiusmodi religiosorum*, shall extend to Bishops: As much as to say, the Bishop shall punish a Trespass done in time of Vacancy of the Bishoprick, in cutting down of Trees, &c. for of Right the King cannot cut such Trees; but for hunting in the Parks, or fishing in the Piscaries, it seemeth the King ought to have the Action for the Trespass done in the time of the Vacancy; but if they do destroy all the Fish within the Fish-pools, or kill up all the Deer in the Parks in the time of the Vacancy, it seemeth reasonable, that by the Statute of Marlebridge, the Successor have an Action for such Trespass: *Quare* of this matter.

And it is intended, That the King of right ought to keep and defend his Kingdom as well against the Sea, as against Enemies, that it be not drowned or wasted, and to provide Remedy for the

the same: And also to provide that his Subjects pass by all ways through the Kingdom with Safety; and therefore if the Sea-Walls be broken, or the Sewers or Gutters not scoured, so as the fresh Waters cannot have their Courses, the King ought to grant a Commission to enquire thereof, and to hear and determine the Defaults; and the Form of the Commission is such,

Rex dilect. A. B. et C. &c. Cum wall. fossata. guttura, suæ, pontes, calceta, gurgites et trenchia in partibus Holland. inter cruce de W. et pontem de E. per impetum maris, et refluxus, ad inundationem aquarum dulcium per diversa loca in partib. præd. adiacentia sunt et constructa, quod quamplurima damna et inestimabilia per defectu reparationis earundem Wallorum, fossatorum, gutturum, suarum, pontium calcetor. et gurgitum, et obstructionem trenchiarum præd. temporibus retroactis evenirent ibidem, majoraq; processu temporis evenire timent, nisi super hoc celerius remedium adhibeatur opportunum. Nos pro eo, quod ratione dignitatis nostre regie, ad providendum salvation. regni. nostr. circumquaq; sumus affecti, Valentes in hac parte congruum et festinum remedium adhiberi, assignavimus vos, &c. ad supervidendum wall. fossata, guttura, suæ, pontes, calceta, gurgites et trenchias præd. et ad inquirendum per sacramentum tam Militum quam aliorum proborum et legalium hominum de partibus præd. tam infra libertates quam extra, per quos, &c. poterit, per quorum defectum huiusmodi damna contigerint ibidem, et que terras et tenementa tenent; seu communiam pasturæ aut piscariam in partibus illis, vel etiam defensionem, commodum, et salvationem habent, vel qualitercunque per wall. fossata, guttura, suæ, pontes, calceta, gurgites præd. habere poter. sed etiam damna per trenchias prædict. sustinent vel sustinere poter. et ad emmes illos pro quantitate terrarum et tenementorum suorum, siue per numerum acrarum, siue per carucas pro rata portionum tenent. sua seu pro quantitate commun. pastur. vel piscaria sua ibidem distringendum, et per amerciamenta et alio modo, prout melius videbitis faciendum, puniendum una cum ballivo libertatum et aliorum de partib. illis ad huiusmodi walla, fossata, guttura, suæ, pontes, calceta, et gurgit. in locis necessar. reparand. et quotiescunque, et ubi necesse fuerit de novo faciend. ac trenchias præd. in locis necessariis obstruend. ita quod aliquibus tenent. terrar. seu tenement. huiusmodi, seu communiam pasturæ, seu piscariæ habentibus, divit. vel pauper. aut al. cujuscunque fuerit conditionis, status, aut dignitatis quam defensionem habere poterint qualitercunque per prædicta wallum, fossatum, guttura, suæ, pontes, calceta, et gurgites, seu etiam damnum per trenchias præd. sustinent, vel poterint sustinere, siue fuerint infra libertates vel extra, non procedant in hac parte: Et ideo

vobis

Writ of Oyer and Terminer.

vobis mandamus, quod ad certos dies & loca quos vos, &c. ad hoc provideritis præd. wall. fossata, guttura, sueras, pontes, calæta, gurgites, & trencheas supervideatis, & præmiss. omnia & singula faciatis & expleatis in forma prædicta, & omnia quæ per vos ordinari & fieri contigerit in hac parte, tam infra libertatem quam extra, faciatis firmiter observari. Mandamus enim vic. nostro Linc. &c. quod venire faciat, &c. tot & tales tam milites quam alios probos, &c. tam infra libertates quam extra, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, &c.

And upon this Commission a Writ shall issue to the Sheriff rehearsing the whole Matter in the Commission, commanding him to return a Jury, &c. as appeareth by the Commission. And if the Justices shall sit by Vertue of that Commission, and take divers Presentments and Indictments, and award Process upon them returnable at a certain Day, and afterwards all the Justices or some of them die, the King may grant a new Commission to the Justices which are living only, or unto others, rehearsing the Death of him who is dead, or of those who are dead, commanding them to continue the Proceedings begun, and to proceed upon that Process, and to hear and determine all these Defaults and Offences in the said Commission, the King reciting, that he hath sent unto the Executors of those who died, to send all the Rolls, Records, and Process before the new Commissioners. And upon that Commission, the King shall send a Writ unto the Executors of the Justices who are dead, to send the Rolls, Records and Process as aforesaid, forthwith under their Seals, and another Writ unto the Sheriff to make a Panel, and to return the same before the new Commissioners, and upon that Commission the Justices shall make a Precept unto the Sheriff, that at a certain Day and Place he return before them the Panel according to their Commission, and that he be there before at the same Day [114.] with the Precept. And this new Commission shall be made as well to continue the Suits and Process betwixt Party and Party, sued before the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, as well as the Indictments and Presentments made and found for the King. And the King may put into the Commission a Command unto the said Commissioners, to receive the Records and the Rolls, and Process of the said Executors. But see the Statute of Sewers, and especially the Statute of King Henry the Eighth for that Matter.

And if any *English* Merchants Goods be spoiled, and his Goods taken beyond the Seas by Merchants Strangers, and the *English* Merchant was beyond Sea to have Justice and Restitution

Restitution made thereof, and could not obtain the same, and this Matter is testified unto the King in his Chancery: Now upon this Testimony, if the Merchants Strangers shall come into any Place within the Realm of *England* with their Goods; then the *English* Merchant shall have a Writ out of the Chancery, directed unto the Mayor or Bailiffs where such Merchant Strangers are with their Goods, to arrest them and their Goods, and to keep them under Arrest until they have satisfied the Party his Damages, which he hath sustained by reason of their misdoing. And may have divers Writs directed unto divers Ports or Towns, unto the Mayor or Bailiffs thereof, to arrest such Merchants and their Goods, and to detain them until they have satisfied the *English* Merchant for the Trespass which they have done unto him beyond the Seas. But it seemeth the *English* Merchant shall not have such Writ, for any Debt due to him by Contract from a Merchant Stranger, upon a Contract made beyond the Seas, if the Merchant do come into *England*, or his Goods; *Quare tamen* thereof. And the King shall recite in his Writ which is directed unto the Mayor or Bailiffs, &c. how he hath sent the like Writ unto the Mayor or Bailiffs of such a Town, and another Writ unto the Mayor or Bailiffs of the other Town, in the like manner; and this Writ shall be sued to attach all those who did the Trespass, and their Goods unto the value of the Trespass, which he supposeth he was endamaged.

C. And if certain Persons ought to accompt unto a Corporation, as if the King grant to the honest Men of the Town of *N.* a certain Sum, out of Things which come to the same Town to be sold, and there are Collectors to gather the same, who do so; the King may grant a Commission to certain Persons, to enquire what Persons have received such Sums, and to hear and determine the Matter, and to hear their Accounts thereupon, and do in that Case as Auditors shall do; and he shall send a Writ unto the Sheriff to return a Jury before the same Justices at the Day, &c. which they 18 E. 4. 1. appoint, &c. to enquire thereof, and the Commission is in *Conspiracy* the end of the Writ, *Ex parte talis*, and before the Writs *against two,* of Debt, in the Register. *one dieth,*
pendant the
Writ. Per

Curiam the Writ shall not abate, and note by Finchden 44 E. 3. 32. that one shall answer if he appear.

Writ

Writ of Conspiracy.

1 Statute
33 E. 1 de
Conspirati-
tionibus.
Vi. after E.
F. G. Con-
spiracy shall
be against
one, &c. e
contr.
Note if the
Action be
brought a-
gainst divers, and all but one are acquit, the Action faileth. 28 Ass. 12. so if all
but one are discharged by matter in Law.

A Writ of Conspiracy lieth where two, three or more
Persons of Malice and Covin do conspire and devise to
indict any Person falsly, and afterwards he who is so indicted
is acquitted, now he shall have this Writ of Conspiracy a-
gainst them who so indicted them. But this Writ lieth against
two Persons at the least who do so conspire; for if one Per-
son of Malice and false Imagination do labour and cause an-
other falsly to be indicted, the Party who so is indicted, shall
not have a Writ of Conspiracy, &c. but an Action upon the
Case against him who caused him falsly to be indicted.

If two Men conspire to indict another, and afterwards he
is indicted, for which he bringeth Appeal upon the same
Indictment, and after is Nonsuit upon his Appeal after Decla-
ration or before Declaration, the Party who was falsly indi-
cted shall have a Writ of Conspiracy, because he is arraigned
after the Declaration upon the Appeal, and is acquitted, and
before the Declaration upon Nonsuit he shall be arraigned
upon the Indictment, and if he be acquit, he shall have a
Writ of Conspiracy, &c. But if he be falsly indicted, and
after an Appeal is sued upon that Indictment, and he put no
Answer unto the Appeal, and afterwards is acquitted by
Verdict upon the Appeal, he shall not have a Writ of Con-
spiracy in that case, because he is acquit upon the Appeal,
and not upon the Indictment, &c. But upon Nonsuit in the
Appeal a Conspiracy doth lie for the Cause before mentioned.
34 H. 6. 9.
per Prisloit.
Note, this
case proves
that Conspi-
racy lieth as
well upon
Appeal as
Indictment;
for he is ar-
raigned up-
on the ap-
peal, Staundford 172. that is indicted at the Suit of the King, 19 E. Fitz. Conspir.
12. 5 E. 3. ib. 22.

5 E. 3 Con-
spiracy 22.
13 E. 3.
Conspiracy
25. The a-
bettors shall
not be en-
quired of
but where
the Abet-
ment is
found by En-
quest.

And if two conspire to cause a Man to sue an Appeal against
another of Felony or Murther without any Indictment taken
or found thereof, and after the Defend. is acquit by Verdict,
he shall not have a Writ of Conspiracy against those who
conspired to appeal him, because that by the Stat. of West.
2. cap. 12. *Quia multi per malitiam*, it shall be enquired of
Abettors, if he be not indicted thereof; and if they be found,
he shall have a *Scire facias* against them out of the same
Court where he is acquitted, to answer him his Damages. And
so if he get a Nonsuit in any such Appeal, where there is no
any Indictment, the Defend. shall have a Writ of Conspiracy
after

Writ of Conspiracy.

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after the Nonsuit or after the Acquittal: But the Form of the Writ of Conspiracy where he is acquit by Verdict doth vary in Words in the end from the Writ of Conspiracy which is founded upon the Plaintiff's Nonsuit in Appeal, for one Writ founded upon the Verdict is, *Quousque secundum legem, &c. acquietatus fuisset.* And the other Writ of Conspiracy founded upon the Plaintiff's Nonsuit is, *Quousque idem querens per considerationem. Cur. nostr. inde quietus recessit.* The Form of which Writ follows:

*Rex Vic', &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc pone, &c. B. & C. quod sint coram nobis, &c. Ostens. quare conspir. inter eos apud N. prahabita pref. A. de quodam jumento furtive apud N. capto & ab-
ducto indictari, et ipsum ea occasione capi, & in prisona nostra Warr. quousque in Cur. nostr. coram dilectis et fidel. nostr. R. et S. Justic. nostris ad Gaol. nostram Warr. deliberand. assign. secundum legem et consuetud. regni nostri acquietatus fuisset, detineri falso et malitiose procuraver. ad grave damn. ipsius A. et contra form. ordinat. in hujusmodi casu provis. Et habeas ibi nomina pleg. et hoc Breve. Teste, &c.* 22 Ass. 77.

The other Writ founded upon Nonsuit in Appeal is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc pone, &c. B. et C. quod sint coram nobis, &c. Ostens. quare conspir. inter eos apud N. prahabita pref. A. de mort. D. apud E. nuper interfecit. appellari et ipsum A. ea occasione capi et in prisona nostra de L. quousque in Cur. nostra coram nobis idem A. &c. per consider. Curie nostre inde quietus recessit, &c.

A And if a Man cause one as Principal to be appealed of Felony or Murder, and another as Accessary to him, and afterwards is Nonsuit in his Appeal, the Accessary shall have a Writ of Conspiracy as well as the Principal.

And if the Principal and one who is Accessary be indicted of Felony, and be taken and arrested, and the Principal is indicted and acquitted, now by that the Accessary is discharged, and the Accessary thereupon shall have a Writ of Conspiracy against those who conspired to indict him, and the Writ in the end shall say, *Quousq; idem (the Principal) secund. tainted. leg', &c. acquietat. fuisset, et idem (the Accessary) quietus recessit.* 33 H. 6. 7. 34 H. 6. 9. cont. if the Principal die before he be tainted.

B And a Man shall have a Writ of Conspiracy upon an Indictment before any Mayor, Bailiff of any City or Borough, who have Gaol-delivery within the City or Borough, if he be acquitted before them, &c. for that Acquittal discharged him of the Felony. But a Writ of Conspiracy doth not lie against the Indictors, &c. 20 H. 6. 5.

D If Jurors be sworn to enquire, &c. and afterwards any of them is discharged by the Justices, he shall not be punish'd for what 7 H. 4. 37. 8 H. 4. 6. 21 E. 3. 19.

47 E. 3. 17. what he did when he was sworn : But if he do conspire
 27 H. 8. 2. ter, he may be charged for the same in a Writ of Conspiracy
 20 H. 6. 5. And he who cometh into Court, and discovereth Felonies
 & 33. and is sworn to give Evidence to the Jury, is not chargeable
 35 H. 6. 14. in Conspiracy.
 & 19.

14 H. 6. In a Conspiracy against two, one pleadeth the Writ
 Conspiracy and the other Matter in Law, which is adjudged for him
 1. and the Plea unto the Writ found by Verdict against him
 who pleaded unto the Writ, the Plaintiff shall have Judgment
 against him who pleaded to the Writ: But if both
 had pleaded Not guilty, and one had been found guilty
 and the other not, there the Plaintiff shall not recover, for
 then he did not conspire as is supposed by the Writ. But it
 may be that they did conspire in the Case aforesaid, although
 that the Matter in Law be adjudged for the Defendant.

Conspiracy And if the Principal die before any Verdict given upon the
 against two, Acquittal, or have a Pardon and plead it, then the Accessary
 one is at- shall not have a Writ of Conspiracy, because he is dis-
 taint, the charged by the Death of the Principal, or by the Pardon to
 other makes the Principal.
 Default,
 Judgment

shall be against him. 24 E. 3. 34. but quære by Staundford 174. for 27 E. 3. it is
 holden that one shall not answer without the other.

If a Man be falsely indicted of Felony, and afterwards by
 Act of Parliament a general Pardon is granted of all Felonies,
 the Party now shall not have a Writ of Conspiracy although he will
 plead unto the Indictment and is acquitted, and will not plead the Act, &c. because his Life was not
 in danger, and the Felony was discharged by the Act.

The Justices of Gaol-delivery arraign a Prisoner for Murder,
 within the Year where an Appeal is depending against the same Prisoner
 for the same Murder, which they know and yet they proceed and acquit him,
 he shall have a Conspiracy, although he was not acquitted nor discharged of

21 H. 6. 28, the Appeal; See the Statute of An. 3 H. 7. cap. 1. And before
 29. 17. An. that Statute it was holden, 21 H. 6. by Paston and Newton
 1 Br. Appeal 55. That he shall have a Conspiracy; for they said that he
 should be hanged if he had been found guilty upon the Arraignment
 on the Indictment. And see the Statute de Conspiracy

Rastall Nisi ratoribus, temp. E. 1. which Statute doth not determine in
 prius 5. and what Cases a Conspiracy shall lie. But by the Statute of
 note that before that 4 E. 3. c. 10. which giveth the Justices of Nisi prius and of Assize
 Statute, Power to hear and determine of Conspiracies, Confederacies
 they cannot and Champerties, which they cannot determine in short
 arraign Time, they adjourn them in Banco, and shall be there deter-
 King's Suit. mined. And

And if a Man be indicted or appealed of Treason or Felony, or a Trespass done in a Foreign County, &c. if he be acquit thereof, he shall have a Conspiracy against him who procured him to be indicted or appealed, and shall recover treble Damages by the Writ upon the Statute of 8 H. 6. c. 80.

And if a Man be indicted of Felony or Treason, where there is not any such Place within the County, he shall have Conspiracy, and recover his Damages against the Abettors and Procurers or Conspirators by the Statute of 18 H. 6. cap. 12.

And the Form of the Writ for the Accessary in a Writ of Conspiracy is,

Quare conspiracion. Sc. pref. A. de eo quod ipse abettasse & procurasse debuisset D. que fuit uxor E. F. & G. de morte ipsius E. quidam viri sui appellari coram J. & sociis suis nuper Justiciar. nostris ad appellum illud audiend. & terminand. indicti, & ipsum eo occasione capi & imprisonari, & in prisiona nostra Linc. quodque coram pref. Justic. nostris inde, secundum legem & consuetud. regni nostri acquietatus fuisset, &c.

[116.]

And there are divers other Writs of Conspiracy grounded upon Disceit, and Trespass done unto the Party, which are properly Actions of Trespass upon the Case; as if two Men do conspire to indict another Man, because he did not arrest a Felon, who passed by the Town of N. and because they caused him to be indicted and amerced in the Leet of R. and P. and took and imprisoned him for that Amercement until he be acquit in the said Leet.

And if Men say and affirm unto A. that he hath Right unto such Land, and procure and cause him to sue an Action for the same against B. who is Tenant of that Land, &c. by which he is of necessity compelled to sell other Lands or Tenements for the Defence of his Land, &c. now he shall have an Action against those who procure or conspire to cause A. to bring this Action, &c.

And if two Men procure or cause one to be indicted for Hunting in another's Park, for which he is taken, imprisoned and put to Charges until he hath acquitted him of the Trespass, he shall have a Conspiracy against them.

And Conspiracy shall be maintainable against those who conspire to forge false Deeds which are given in Evidence by which his Land is lost.

Conspiracy shall be maintainable against those who conspire to bring an Assise in the Name of the Plaintiff against a Def. and to make one Attorney for the Plaintiff, in which Assise the Plaintiff was found Villain, &c. now he may bring this Writ of Conspiracy.

And

46 E. 3. 20.
39 E. 2. 11.
Fitz. Con-
spiracy 9.
42 E. 3. 14.

3 Aff. 13. And Conspiracy shall be maintainable against those who
11 H. 7. 25. conspire to indict one of Trespass, &c. whereof he is acquitted, &c.

And Conspiracy shall be maintainable, because the Def.
made one to present in the Name of the Plaintiff unto an
40 E. 3. 19. Advowson, and for that presenting unto the Bishop, who is admitted and instituted, &c.

47 E. 3. 15. If one conspire to cause a false Office to be found of my
but the office ought to be sufficient. Land, which is found by his Procurement, &c. I shall have a Writ of Conspiracy.

In a Conspiracy against two, one justifies because he was then Justice by Commission, when the Plaintiff was indicted before him, &c. and for any Conspiracy before, he pleaded Not Guilty.

2 H. 4. 6. And a Writ of Conspiracy for indicting of Felony doth
21 H. 7. 26. not lie but against two Persons at the least; but a Writ of Conspiracy, for indicting one of Trespass or other Falshy made, as in Cases aforesaid, lieth against one Person only.

38 E. 3. 3. And a Man shall not have a Writ of Conspiracy for indicting him of Felony, against Husband and Wife, because they are but one Person; but against Husband and Wife and a third Person it well lieth.

But if the Writ of Conspiracy be brought against two, then it shall be said properly a Writ of Conspiracy. But if it be brought against one Person only, then it is but an Action upon the Case upon the Falshy and Deceit done, because one Person cannot conspire with himself.

And the Writ of Conspiracy may suppose the Conspiracy to be in two several Places, and shall be good; and the Writ ought to be brought in the County where the Conspiracy is made, and not where the Indictment was, or where the Deed was done, &c.

There is also another Writ of Conspiracy which is given upon the Statute called *Arliculi super chartas*, 28 E. 1. cap. 10. which Writ shall be directed unto the Justices of Assize to enquire of the Conspiracy; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex dilectis & fidelibus suis W. de S & sociis suis, &c. assign. salut. Cum inter ceter. articulos, quos dominus Edw. quond. Rex Angl. avus nostr. ad emendat. status populi sui concessit, ordinat. sit, quod de Conspiratoribus, falsis informatoribus & malis procuratoribus duodenar. inquisitionum, assisarum & juratorum Justic. de utroq; banco, & Justic. ad ass. capiend. assign. cum in patriam venerint ad officium suum faciend. faciant inquisitionem ad cujuscunque querelam sine brevi, & sine dilacione, & faciant Justic. conquirenti, prout in articulis pred. plenius continetur.

continetur: Nos dictos articulos in omnibus inviolabiliter observari volumus. vobis mandamus, quod inspecta ordinat. præd. ult. ad prosecution. omn. & singul. coram vobis conquer. volumus. faciat. quod secund. formam ordinac. præd. fuerit faciend. Teste, &c.

Q And upon that he shall have an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, and *Attachment* against the Mayor or Sheriff, &c. if they do not according to the Writ sent unto them, or return the Cause why they cannot do the same; and it seemeth reasonable that the Party in Prison should have an Action upon that Statute against the Recognisor, if he find him not Bread and Water in Prison, &c. according to the Statute.

Writ of Account.

A Writ of Account lieth divers Ways; for if a Man make one his Bailiff of his Manor, &c. he shall have a Writ comp^t 8. of Accompt against him as Bailiff.

And if a Man make one his Receiver, to receive his Rents or Debts, &c. he shall have a Writ of Accompt against him as Receiver. 6 R.2. Belk. Accompt. 47. 14 H.4. 80.

And if a Man make one his Bailiff, &c. and also his Receiver, then he shall have an Accompt against him as Bailiff, and also as Receiver.

Q A Man shall have a Writ of Accompt against one as Bailiff or Receiver where he was not his Bailiff or Receiver; for if a Man receive Money for my Use, I shall have an Accompt against him as Receiver; or if a Man do deliver Money unto another to deliver over unto me, I shall have an Accompt against him as my Receiver. [117] 29 H.6. Fitz. Accompt 6. 36 H.6. 10. 10 R.2. Accompt 45. ac.

A And so if a Man enter into my Land to my Use, and receive the Profits thereof, I shall have an Accompt against him as Bailiff.

And so if the Father doth occupy the Land of an Infant, which the Infant hath purchased or hath by purchase, the Infant shall have an Account against him as Bailiff of his Lands; and this Writ of Accompt may be sued as well in the County as in the Common Pleas. Vi. 43 E. 2. 21. Thorpe. 19 E.3. Fitz. Accompt 56. the Writ of Accompt is given to Executors by Statute and was not at the Common Law.

If a Man have cause to have an Accompt against one as Bailiff or Receiver, if he die his Executors shall have the Action: But an Accompt doth not lie against the Executors of a Bailiff or Receiver, for the Receipt or Occupation of their Testator. And the Writ of Accompt which shall be sued in the County, is a *Justicies* directed unto the Sheriff, which is such:

Y

Rix

Rex Vic. Linc. sal. Prac. tibi, quod Justic. A. quod iuste & sine dilatione reddat B. rationabile compotum suum de tempor. quo fuit ball. suus in N. & recept. denar. ipsius B. sicut rationabiliter monstrar. poterit, quod ei redd. debet, ne amplius inde clam. audiamus pro defectu iustitie. Teste, &c.

And for Executors the Writ is :

Quod redd. B. & C. exec. testamenti D. rationabil. compot. suum de tempor. quo fuit ball. ipsius D. in N. & ipsius defuncti, sicut ration. monstrare poterit.

If two Merchants occupy their Goods and Merchandises in common unto their common Profit, one of them shall have an Action of Accompt against the other in the County or in the Common Pleas; and the Writ in the County shall be :

Rex Vic. &c. Prac. tibi quod Justic. A. mercator. quod iuste redd. mercat. rationabil. compot. de tempor. quo fuit recept. denar. ipsius B. ex quacumq; causa & contractu ad communem utilitat. ipsorum A. & B. proven. sicut per legem mercator. rationabiliter monstrar. poterit, quod ei redd. debet.

Two purchase a Manor for Life, and one taketh upon him to be Bailiff to the other, no Accompt lieth by 1 E. 2. Acco. 115. & 21 E. 3. ib. 66. 30 E. 1. Accompt 127. Note, that in a Writ, which supposeth that

And this Clause, *Ex quacumq; causa & contractu*, ought to be put in every such Writ, whether it be sued in the Common Pleas, or in the County.

And the Executor of one Merchant shall have such Writ against the other Merchant, but not against his Executor :

Rex Vic. &c. Prac. A. quod redd. B. rationabil. compotum de tempore quo fuit receptor denarior. ipsius A. vel ballivum ipsius A. in N. & nisi fecerit, & prad. A. feceris te secur. de clamor. suo prosequendo, tunc sum. prad. B. quod sit coram Justic. nostris apud Westm. in Quindena Pasc. &c. ostens. quare non fecerit, & hab. ibi sum. & hoc breve, &c.

de tempore quo fuit receptor denariorum; the Defendant shall not say, that he hath accompted from such time to such time, but ought to shew certain for what things he hath accompted. Contra where the Writ is, A tempore quo fuit Ball. 3 E. 3. Acc. 61

14 H. 4. Accompt 124. 4 E. 2. 17. ib. 97. 31 E. 3. Accompt 57. 25 E. 3. 45.

in the like Action the Def. said that he was

And a Prior, or Abbot, or Master of an Hospital, shall have a Writ of Accompt against him who was Receiver or Bailiff in the Time of their Predecessor, and the Form of the Writ shall be such :

Prac. A. quod reddat I. Priorisse de S. rationabil. compotum de tempore, &c. ball. Alicie quondam Priorisse de S. predecess. prad. I. & recept. denar. ipsius Alicie Priorisse, &c.

And another Writ thus, *Præcipe A. quod reddat.*

not Receiver of the Predecessor, and admitted good. 20 E. 3. Accompt 78. Accompt lies against an Abbot notwithstanding the Receipt was by the Predecessor.

And

And another Writ thus: *Præc. A quod reddi. communitati vill. de W. rationabil. computum suum de tempore, &c. quo fuit receptor denar. ipsius communitat. in W. Et nisi, &c. Et præd. communitat. &c.*

And note that the Writ of Accompt sued in the County may at the Suit of the Plaintiff be removed into the Common Pleas by a *Pone* without any Cause shewed in the Writ, but shall not be removed out of the County by the Defendant without Cause shewed in the *Pone*, &c. As if the Defendant plead a foreign Release, then it shall be said in the *Pone*, *Quia prædict. defend. in placitand. in Cur. nostra in N. in qua loquela pendet per return. brevis nostri protulit quoddam scriptum acquitantiæ sub nomine ipsius A. continens in se præf. A. omnes ut. quas versus præf. B. def. ratione compoti præd. habuit, eidem B. remisisse in Com. Linc. fact. ut dicitur, quod quidem scriptum præf. A. omnino dedit, propter quod loquela illa in Cur. præd. alius deduci non debet, Fiat executio istius brevis, si causa sit vera, & aliter non.*

There is another Manner of Writ of Accompt founded Vi. 4 E. 2. upon the Statute of Marlebridge, cap. 23. And that Writ lieth ^{Br. 791.} where a Man ought to make Accompt as Bailiff or Receiver, ^{where it is holden, if he hath any Land it is sufficient;} and hath no Lands or Tenements by which he may be distrained, but is vagrant in secret Places, where he will not be found, then the Plaintiff shall have a Writ of Accompt ^{but there he had in the Right of his Wife, but} which is called *Monstravit* upon the Statute, and the Writ is of this Form:

Rex Vic. &c. Monstravit nobis Prior de N. quod cum A. extor. writ ballivus suus in K. omnium rerum & bonorum suorum cur. 6s. 8d. and habens administrationem, idem A. compoto suo non soluto subterfugis quarens, latitat in balliva tua, nec possit inveniri & distringi ad reddend. præf. Priori computum suum prædict. Et quia de comuni consilio regni nostri provisum sit: quod si ballivi, qui domini suis computum suum reddere tenentur, se subtraxerint, & tenementa non habent per quæ distringi valeant, per eorum corpora attachientur: Ita quod Vicecom. in quorum ballivis invenient. eos venire fac. ad compot. suum redd. Tibi præcipimus, quod si præd. Prior fecerit te secur. de clamore suo prosequendo, tunc præd. A. attach. ita quod cum habeas coram Justic. &c. tali die, ad reddend. præf. Priori compotum suum præd. sicut rationabiliter monstrare poteris, quod ei reddere debet, &c. & habeas ibi, &c.

But this Writ is not now in use, because that by the Statute of West. 2. cap. 12. made after the Statute of Marlebridge, Process of Outlawry is given in a Writ of Accompt against Bailiffs and Receivers: But yet he may sue a *Monstravit* [118.]

at this Day if he will: And the Form of the Writ of *Monstravit* directed unto the Sheriffs of London is such;

Rex Vic. Lond. salut. Monstravit nobis A. quod cum B. extiterit receptor denarior. ipsius A. & ball. suus in N. idem B. compoto suo non solut. interfugia quarens latitat in Ball. vestra, &c. Et quia, &c. vobis precipimus, quod si præd. A. fecerit vos secur. de clamor. suo prosequendo, tunc præd. B. attachiatis, ita quod eum habeatis coram Majore civitatis nostr. Lond. & vobis in proxim. Hastings vestro Lond. ad reddend. præf. A. compotum suum præd' sicut, &c. Et habeatis, &c.

And the Receivers and Bailiffs may be put in one Writ in the *Monstravit* thus, *Receptor denar. ipsius A. & ball. suus in N.* But if the Writ be sued in the Common Pleas, then the Bailiff must be put, *Sicut ball. suus & receptor denarior. ipsius A. in N.*

See that in *Account* a- but the Form of the Writ doth vary from the Form of the Writ against the Bailiff, &c. and the Form is such: and Receiver, the Defendant said, that he was Guardian in Socage and not Bailiff, and good; per 52 E. *Account* 60.

Rex Vic. &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. &c. B. quod sit coram Justic. &c. offens. quare cum de communi consilio regni nostri provis. sit, quod custodes terrarum & tenementor. tenentur in socagio hæred. terrarum & tenementorum illorum cum ad plen. etat. pervenerint, reddant rationabil. compotum suum de exitibus de terris & tenementis illis provenientibus de tempore quo custod. illam habuer. ratione minoris etatis hæred. prædict. idem B. præf. A. rationabil. compotum suum de exitibus provenient. de terris & tenementis suis in N. que tenentur in socagio, & quorum custod. idem B. habuit dum præd. A. infra etat. fuit, reddere cont. ut dic. & if the De- ideo, &c.

Notwithstanding that he be no Guardian in Droit, both the Occupation or Manurance of the Land, the Action lieth, per 32 E. 3. *Account* 59. Fitz. 27.

Vi. old N.B. And if a Man during the Minority of the Heir enter into 9. and after the Land of the Heir which he hath by Descent, and take 149 B. for the Profits to the Use of the Heir, the Heir at full Age shall have an *Account* against him as Guardian for the Profits received until he come to the Age of 14 Years; and for the Profits received after the Heir come of the Age of 14 Years, he shall have a Writ of *Account* against him as Bailiff, and not as Guardian, for he cannot be Guardian longer for Socage Lands but till 14 Years of Age: But the Heir shall not have an Action of *Account* against him as Guardian until the Heir be of full Age of one and twenty Years, and that by the Words of

Admeas-
urement
of Dower by
Infant.
16 E. 2. ac-
compt 30.
3 & 4 Mar.
Dy. 137.

of the Statute, which are *Qui cum ad etatem pervenerit, &c.* But he shall have an Action of Account against him as Bailiff during his Nonage, at what time he will against him who taketh the Profits of the Lands which he hath by Descent, be he Guardian in Socage, in Right, &c.

C And a Writ appeareth in the Register, That if a Man be found in Arrearages upon his Account, and the Party Plaintiff do arrest him in London for those Arrearages, then he may sue a Writ in Chancery directed unto the Sheriff rehearsing the whole Matter commanding the Sheriff to detain and keep in Prison him who is so arrested, until he hath satisfied and paid the Arrearages. And it seemeth by the same Reason, That if a Man sue an Action of Debt upon Arrearages of Account before Auditors, and hath the Party arrested, that he shall have a Writ out of the Chancery unto the Sheriff, to keep him in Prison until he hath paid those Arrearages, but I conceive this Writ doth not stand in Law, that he shall be kept in Prison without answering unto the Suit commenced against him.

D A Man may have a Writ of Account against a Woman as ^{14 H. 6. 4.} *Recept. x. denarium*, or against a Chaplain, but not against ^{16 E. 3. Account 52.} an Infant.

E A Man may have an Account against one as Bailiff of a Court or Hundred.

F And a Man shall have an Account against a Prior upon a ^{2 H. 5. 2. 47} Receipt had by his *Commoign*, but there the Writ doth ^{E. 3. 16. 4 E.} suppose, that he himself did receive the Money, &c. and shall ^{3. acc. 44} not say, by the Hands of his *Commoign*. And so a Receipt ^{E. 1. but} made by the Husband, by the Hands of his Wife, is his own ^{5 E. 3. 21.} Account ^{100. cont.} Receipt, and the Writ and the Count shall suppose that he himself did receive, &c. without saying by the Hands of the Wife: But it is otherwise if a Prior or Husband receive Money of a Stranger, then the Count shall be that he received by the Hands of the Stranger, &c. But the Writ shall be general, *Tempore quo fuit receptor denar*, without saying by whose Hands, but he shall shew that in the Count or Declaration.

G And if a Man deliver Goods or Money beyond Sea to deliver to him again in England at a certain Place, he shall ^{41 E. 3. 9.} have an Account for those Goods, &c. ^{12.} ^{41 E. 3. 10.}

And if a Man deliver Money to one upon Condition, that if he do such a thing, he shall have the Money, if not, then ^{12 H. 4. 18.} he who delivered it shall have it again, if he perform not the ^{acc. 11 H. 4.} Condition he shall have an Account against him for the same. ^{75. Skreen.}

If two have Goods in Jointer, or in Common, and one of them deliver the Goods to one to render Account, he alone ^{21 E. 3. account 66.} shall have an Action for them.

43 E. 2. 21. If two have a Ward, and one take all the Profits, the other shall have an Accompt against him, P. 45 E. 3.

45 E. 3. 20. [119.] If the Husband hath received the Profits of the Wife's Lands, and die, the Wife shall not have a Writ of Accompt of the Profits, nor of the Rents, during the Coverture, against the Husband's Executors.

4 E. 3. 17. If a Receiver or Bailiff make a Deputy, yet the Action of Fitz. acc. com. 97. Accompt shall be brought against the Receiver or Bailiff themselves, and not against their Deputies: For the Deputies receive the same to their Masters Uses.

31 R. 2. He who is Surveyor or Controller of Lands, shall not be charged in Accompt.

4 E. 3. 12 E. 3. ibid. 75, & 13 E. 3. ibid. 76.

6 E. 3. 3. An Apprentice shall not be charged to accompt by a Writ of Accompt: But the Master shall have a Writ of Accompt against a Servant who is sent to receive Money, &c. if he be Receiver.

as Receiver, the Defendant said that he was his Apprentice, and no Plea, but he was forced to answer to the Receipt.

The Parish-Priest shall not be charged for the Offerings offered, by a Writ of Accompt, if it be not otherwise agreed betwixt them, &c. For the Clerk holds the Vessel in which they are put.

If a King grant unto a Town the Toll of the Things sold in the same Town, for the Walling of the Town, and other necessary Things in the Town, and there be Collectors to receive the same, if the Collectors will not render Accompt thereof, they may have a Commission out of the Chancery to enquire of the Receipt of the Toll-Money, and the Receivers, and to hear and determine the same, and to hear their Accompts, and a Writ of Attendance unto the Sheriff to return a Jury before the Commissioners.

Writ of Debt.

C. 5. pa. 79. 10 H. 6. 7. **A** Writ of Debt properly lieth where a Man oweth another a certain Sum of Money by Obligation, or by Bargain for a Thing sold, or by Contract, or upon a Loan made by the Creditor to the Debtor, and the Debtor will not pay the Debt at the Day appointed that he ought to pay it, then the Writ shall be in the Debtor.

In Debt against Successor upon Account to his Predecessor which comes to the Use of the House, the Writ shall be in the Debtor.

the Creditor shall have an Action of Debt against him for the same; and it may be sued in the County before the Sheriff by Justices, as well as in the Common Pleas; and the Form of the Writ is sometimes in the *Debet* and *Detinet*, and sometimes in the *Detinet* only, and not in the *Debet*, and if it be in the *Debet* it shall abate. It shall be always in the *Debet*, and *Detinet*, when he who makes the Bargain or Contract, or lends the Money, or he to whom the Bond is made, bringeth the Action against him who is bounden, or Party to the Contract or Bargain, or unto the lending of the Money: And Money delivered by the Writ. But if a Man sell 20 Quarters of Wheat, or a Horse; if he bring Debt for the Horse, the Writ shall be in the *Detinet* only, and the Form of the Writ sued in the County before the Sheriff for Money, is such:

In Debt against Husband and Wife for a Debt before Coverture, the Writ

shall be *Debet & Detinet*, so in Debt against or for the Successors in respect of Obligation made to the Predecessor, 47 E. 3. 23. 40 E. 3. 16. 9 E. 4. 41. 47 E. 3. 23. If the Heir be to bring Debt, it shall be in the *Detinet*.

Rex Vic. Surr. salutem. Pracipimus tibi, quod Justicies A. quod iuste & sine dilatione redd. B. 20s. quos ei debet ut dic. sicut rationabiliter monstrare potest, quod ei redd. debet ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu justitie, &c. Teste, &c.

And if the Writ of Debt be for other Goods or Chattels than Money, then the Writ of Debt shall be such:

Rex Vic. &c. Pracipimus tibi, quod just. A. &c. quod redd. B. quendam librum, vel quendam cyphum, vel quendam equum, vel duos agnos pretii, &c. quem vel quos vel qua ei injuste detinet sicut, &c.

And if a Writ of Debt be brought in the County before the Sheriff by Justices, the Plaintiff may remove the Plea unto the Common Pleas by a *Pone*, without shewing Cause in the Writ: But the Defendant shall not remove the Plea out of the County without shewing Cause in the *Pone*, and yet in the End of the Writ it shall be said, *Fiat execut. istius brev. si causa sit vera, aliter non.* And the Causes wherefore the Defendant may remove the Plea, are many, as appeareth in the Register. One, if the Defendant plead a foreign Plea, which cannot be tried in the County, &c. Or if the Defendant shew that he before whom the Plea is depending, doth maintain the Plaintiff, or favour him, &c.

And if the Plea of Debt be sued within any Liberty, or Court of any Borough or City, &c. the Plaintiff may remove the Plea by a *Recordare* into the Common Pleas without shewing any Cause in the Writ. But if the Defendant sue to remove the Plea by a *Recordare* into the Common Pleas, out

of any Town or City, he ought to shew Cause in the Writ, as before is said. And if the Sheriff remove the Plea our of the Court by a *Pone* at the Suit of the Defendant or Plaintiff; and afterwards the Bailiffs or Officers of the Court proceed in the Plea, and give Judgment, and award Execution, &c. then the Defendant or he against whom the Judgment is given, and Execution awarded, shall have an Attachment against the Bailiffs, or those who so proceeded to Judgment, &c. to answer as well the King for the Contempt, as the Party his Damages, &c. And the Form of the Writ of Debt in the Common Pleas is:

Rex Vic. &c. Precip. A. quod juste, &c. redd. B. c. s. quos ei debet & injuste detinet ut dicit. Et nisi fecerit, & prad. B. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. per bonos sum. prad. A. &c.

19 H. 3. 8.

And the Rule in the Register is, *Quod in brevi de debito de catallis nunquam dicit. quod ei debet.* And if the Debt be brought by Executors for a Duty due to their Testator, the Writ shall be *Quos ei detinet*, and not *Debet & detinet*, because they were not Parties to the Contract. And so if Debt be brought by the Creditor against Executors for the Debt of the Testator, the Writ shall be, *Quos ei detinet*, &c. and not *Debet & detinet*, although by the Writ he demand Money, viz. 20 l. or other Sum of Money.

[120.]

If a Man make B. and a Monk his Executors, and is indebted unto another, the Action of Debt shall be brought against B. and the Abbot and the Monk, and the Form of the Writ shall be such:

Precip. B. execut testamenti S. & Abbati de C. & frat. A. de C. concaonico ejusd. Ab. de C. coexecut. prad. B. testamenti prad. 20 l.

Joyned in Action 75.

H. 7. 8. Keb.

A Lease for

Years to a

secular Man

and an Ab-

bot, quære

how they

hold. See 15

Eliz. Plow.

441. The

Heir of the

Heir shall be

charged.

And if they bring an Action the Writ shall be: *Precip. D. & c. qd. redd. B. execut. testam nti S. & Abbat. de C. fratri A de C. concaon ejusdem Abat. de C. coexecut. prad. B. testamenti pradiff.*

And if a Man be bound unto B. and an Abbot in 20 l. and B. dieth, his Executors and the Abbot shall joyn in the Action of Debt, and the Writ shall be such:

Precip. C. &c. quod juste, &c. redd. B. & M. execut. testamen ti R & Abb. de C. 10 l. &c. quas, &c. Et nisi, &c. & prad. ex cut. & Abb. fecerint re, &c.

And if a Writ of Debt be brought against the Heir upon an Obligation of his Ancestors, the Writ shall be such:

Precip. A. de S fil. & her. B. quod redd. &c.

And if there be divers Heirs, then the Writ shall be:

Precip. A. de S fratri & uni hered. B. & B. consanguineo & alteri her. d. ejusdem B. &c.

And if a Man be in Debt, and die intestate, or the Executors refuse to be Executors, for which the Goods come to the

Hands

Hands of the Ordinary, the Creditors shall have an Action of Debt against the Ordinary by the Statute of *West. 2. cap. 19.* and the Writ shall be such:

Pracip. A. Episcopo Lincoln, ad cuius manum bona & catalla que fuer. B. qui obiit intestatus, ut dic. devener. quod iuste, &c. redd. &c.

And if the Goods come unto the Hands of the Ordinary, and afterwards the Ordinary maketh Executors, and dieth, the Creditor shall have an Action of Debt against the Executors of the Ordinary, and the Writ shall be such:

Pracip. A. de B. & C. de T. execut. testamenti magistri R. de P. nuper Decani Ecclesie beati Petri Eborac. & custod. spiritualitatis Archiepisc. Eborac. sede vacante, ad cuius manus bona & catalla que fuer. E. de B. qui obiit intestat. ut dicitur, devenerunt, quod iuste, &c. redd. &c.

And it appeareth by the Register, that in *Anno 16 E. 3.* the Plaintiff was answered unto such Writ which he brought against the Executors of the Ordinary.

And there is a Writ of Debt in the Register for the Ordinary, against him who was indebted unto him who died ^{14 H. 4. 30.} *so against Guardian of the Spiritualities.* But the Opinion of the Sages of the Law at this Day is, That the Ordinary shall not have an Action of Debt against those who were indebted to the Intestate, because the Action is given to the Administrator, and the Ordinary may commit Administration of the Goods when he pleaseth. But before the Statute of *31 E. 3. cap. 11.* the Administrators could not have an Action of Debt against the Debtors, wherefore it was then thought Reason, that some Person should have the Action for those Debts, &c. But the Ordinary at this Day may have an Action of Trespass for taking of the Goods out of his own Possession, but not for taking them out of his Possession who died intestate, as Administrators may have.

If a Man be retained in *England* to do Service beyond Sea, receiving *10 l. per An.* he shall have an Action of Debt in *England* where the Retainer was.

If a Man marries a Woman who is in Debt to divers Persons, the Husband and Wife shall be sued for the Debts, living the Wife: But if the Wife die, the Husband shall not be charged for the Debt after the Death of the Wife, if the Creditor of the Husband and Wife do not recover the Debt during the Coverture, which was due by the Wife before the Coverture: For then, altho' the Wife dieth, yet the Husband shall be charged for that Debt by that Recovery after the Death of the Wife.

A Man shall be charged in Debt for the Contract of his Bailiff or Servant, where he giveth Authority unto his Bailiff ^{2 R. 3. Fitz Dert. 3.}

or

or Servant, to buy and sell for him: And so for the Contract of the Wife, if he give such Authority to his Wife, otherwise not.

If a Man lease Lands for Years rendring Rent, and for De. H
fault of Payment, that he shall re-enter; if he do re-enter
in the Land for not Payment of the Rent, yet he may
have an Action of Debt for the Rent, for which he doth
re-enter, and in the Writ shall recover the Rent, for
which he re-entred.

If a Man bind him and his Heirs unto another in 20 l.
and dieth, the Heir shall be charged to pay the same, if he
have Lands by descent in Fee-simple from his Ancestors,
otherwise not. But if a Man be bounden in an Obligation
to one and his Heirs, and the Obligee dieth, his Heir shall
not have an Action of Debt upon the Obligation, but his
Executors.

A Man was bound to one and his Heirs, and bolden the Heir should not have Debt living the Executors. 9 H. 6. 58. *The Heir shall not have Detinue for a Deed bailed by his Father.* 19 H. 6. 4. 48 E. 3. 12. *It is said, that if the Ordinary do not commit Administration, the Heir shall have Debt.*

If any Man promise to one 20 l. to marry his Daughter,
and he marrieth her, he shall have an Action of Debt against
him upon that Promise, H. 3. E. 3.

If a Parson have an Annuity in Fee in the Right of his
Church, and the Annuity is behind, and the Parson
dieth, his Executors shall have Debt for the Arrearages of
the Annuity in the Life of the Testator.

If a Man grant to one a Rent in Fee, and further grant,
that if the Rent be behind, &c. that he shall forfeit for a Pen-
alty 40 s. to the Grantee and his Heirs, If the Rent be arrear,
the Grantee shall have Debt for the Penalty. And so the
Heir shall have the Penalty, and shall have Debt for the same,
because it is an Inheritance, and perhaps may continue, &c.

If a Man be condemned in Debt or Damages, and be
committed unto Prison for the same; if the Gaoler suffer
him to go at Liberty, or he escape out of Prison, the Gaoler
shall be chargeable in Debt to him at whose Suit he was
imprisoned, and his Executors.

Man be in Prison by Capias ad Computand. and after escape, no Debt, but Action upon the Case, because he is not in Prison for any Duty, by Choke & Pigot 1. 5 E. 4. 15
16 E. 4. 2 & 3.

If a Man lend another Man a Horse until a certain Day, and
then he to redeliver the Horse or 10 l. at the same Day, after
the Day if the Horse be not delivered, it is in his Election

to bring an Action of Debt for the Horse in the *Detinet*, or an Action of Debt for the 10 l. in the *Debet*.

C If a Man make a Lease for Life unto a Woman, rendring Rent, if she marry, and after the Rent is behind, and the Wife dieth, the Husband shall be charged in an Action of Debt for the Rent behind, because he took the Profits of the Lands by reason of his Wife; otherwise it is of an Obligation made by his Wife before Marriage, then the Husband shall not be charged if a Recovery be not against him and his Wife in the Life of the Wife. 26 E. 3. 64.
Debt 180.
10 H. 6. 11.
9 H. 6. 29.
20 H. 6. 45.
Ascough.
49 E. 3. 25.

If a Woman be endowed of a Rent, and afterwards taketh Husband, and the Rent is arrear, and the Wife dieth, the Husband shall have an Action of Debt for the Rent, because it was a Duty in him during the Marriage. But if a Man be bounden unto a Woman, and she taketh Husband, and the Day of Payment cometh during Marriage, and after the Wife dieth, the Husband shall not have an Action of Debt upon the Bond, because it was a Duty due unto the Wife, and a thing in Action before the Marriage. Vi. 14 H. 6.
the 26. 10 H. 6.
11.

D If a Parson have an Annuity in Fee, and the same is behind, and the Parson doth resign, yet he shall have an Action of Debt for the Arrearages before the Resignation. 19 H. 6. 14.
Quære.
Ascue pro.
Newton
con.

E And if a Man lease a Manor for Life, and the Rent is behind, which the Tenants who hold of the Manor are to pay, and the Lessee for Life of the Manor dieth, his Executors shall have Debt for the Arrearages of the Rent due by the Tenants of the Manor.

F And so if the Tenant for Life of the Manor, surrender his Estate to him in the Reversion of the Manor, yet he shall have Debt against the Tenants of the Manor for the Arrearages before.

If a Man have a Patent from the King to have a certain Sum for Term of Years, or for Life, out of the Customs of London, and thereupon he have a *Liberate* to the Customer to pay him, which he delivereth to the Customer, at which time the Customer hath enough in his Hands to pay him; now by the Delivery of the *Liberate*, and the Assets in the Hands of the Customer, the Customer is Debtor unto him, and he shall upon this Matter have Debt against him. 37 H. 6. 25.
If a Libe-
rate be de-
liver'd to
Customers
or other
Collectors
that will
satisfie,

they shall be discharged against all others. 27 H. 6. 9. ac. 21 H. 6. Debt 43.

G If two submit themselves to an Award, and the Arbitrators award that one shall pay the other 10 l. he shall have an Action of Debt upon that Arbitrement.

37 H. 6. 35. If an Abbot hath an Annuity in Fee, and the same is behind, he shall not have an Action of Debt for the Arrearages, because the Annuity continueth.

Neither shall a Parson have an Action of Debt for the Arrearages of an Annuity, which he hath in Fee during the time that he is Parson: But if he resign, he shall, or if he dieth, his Executor shall have an Action of Debt for the same. And if a Man who is Bailiff do accompt before Auditors, and it is found that he hath expended more than he hath received, for the Surplusage he shall have an Action of Debt against the Lord whose Bailiff he was. But if a Receiver, accompt, and is found in Surplusage, many say that he shall not have an Action of Debt for the same, because he is bounden to lay out any Parcel thereof: But it seemeth if he do it by Command of the Lord, that then it is reason that he have an Action of Debt against the Lord for the Surplusage.

41 E. 3. Debt 127. An Abbot shall be charged in an Action of Debt upon a Loan of Money made unto his Predecessor, if the Money came to the Use of the House.

3 E. 4. 26. *The Writ shall be general, and the Count special.* An Attorney shall have an Action of Debt against his Client for Money which he hath paid unto any Person for his Client, for Costs of Suit, or unto his Counsel, &c.

20 H. 6. 21. Newton. If a Man contract to pay Money for a thing which he hath bought; if he take a Bond for the Money, the Contract is discharged, and he shall not have an Action of Debt upon the Contract.

59 H. 8. 22. ac. 1 H. 6. 8. per Babington. 9 E. 4. 20. and so 10 H. 7. 21. and 24. 22 H. 6. 16. 21 H. 7. 5. Carter 3 H. 4. 17.

5 H. 7. 18. ac. so Lord by Escheat of a Reversion. If a Man maketh a Lease for Years, rendring Rent of Lands deviseable by Will, and afterwards deviseth the Reversion of the same Lands unto a Stranger in Fee, the Devisee shall have an Action of Debt for the Rent reserved, without any Attornment of the Tenant for Years. But if the Lessor hath granted the Reversion by Fine or Deed, the Grantee shall not have an Action of Debt without Attornment of the Lessee for the Rent reserved.

4 E. 4. 25. Danby. If a Man be indebted, and entrench into Religion, his Executors shall be sued for the Debt, and not the Abbot who accepted him into Religion.

5 H. 7. 24. Brior. 13 H. 4. Debt 167. 5 H. 5. 8. If a Man be condemned in Trespass, or in Debt upon a Bond, where he denieth his Deed, and afterwards he is taken by a *Capias pro fine* at the King's Suit within the Year, and committed to Prison; if the Gaoler suffer him to escape, he shall have an Action of Debt against the Gaoler: Yet he was not committed to Prison at his Suit, but at the King's Suit.

1 H. 6. Debt 26. 7 H. 4. 4. 4 E. 4. 16. 22 E. 4. 67.

But

But within the Year after the Condemnation and Judgment, the Suit for the King shall serve as well for the Party as the King, because the King was intituled to it by the Party, but after not: For it shall be intended that the Party is agreed with him who is condemned, and therefore after the Year he shall be put to his *Scire facias* upon the Judgment.

7 H. 4. 14. 4.
E. 4. 16. 22.
Ass. 74. 21 E.
4. 67. 14 H.
7. 15. 19. 20.
11 H. 4. 44.
Skreen.

A If a Man leaseth Lands for Term of Years rendring Rent, and afterwards the Rent is behind, and the Lessee surrendreth his Term, yet the Lessor shall have an Action of Debt for the Arrearages before, as it seemeth by P. 38 E. 3. *tamen quere*, for the Opinion is contrary to 2 H. 6.

[122.]
9 E. 3. 7.
Debt 149.
19 H. 6.
Debt 143.
Vi. 14 H. 8.

B If a Servant will not do his Service, by the Statute of 24 E. 3. cap. 5. he shall be arrested and committed to the Gaol, and if the Gaoler set him at large, he shall lose 10 l. to the King, and 5 l. to the Party. Now if the Gaoler set such Prisoner at large, the Party who would have him detained, shall have an Action of Debt against the Gaoler.

14 for Waste.
7 H. 6. 2.

C If a Man recover Damages in an Action of Waste, he may have an Action of Debt upon the Recovery if he will.

43 E. 3. 2.

D And so a Man may have an Action of Debt upon a Stra. rute Merchant or Staple, or upon a Recognizance, or may have Execution according to the Statute at his Pleasure.

3 E. 4. 27.
quer. 43 E.
3. 2.

E A Prior did recover an Annuity in Fee against a Parson, and afterwards he sued a *Scire facias* against the Parson, and did recover in the *Scire facias* the Arrearages of the Annuity, and afterwards he brought an Action of Debt against the Parson upon the Recovery in the *Scire facias* for the Arrearage, and it was maintainable.

F An Abbot shall be charged in an Action of Debt for Vi. ctuals, or other necessary Things bought by the Butler, or other Officer who is deputed to make Purveyance for the Abbey in Time of Vacation.

26 E. 3. 55.
Debt 165.

G If a Man levy Aid of his Tenants for the Marriage of his Daughter, and dieth, the Daughter not married, the Daughter shall have an Action of Debt against the Executors of her Father for the Aid levied; and if the Executors have not any thing, she shall have an Action of Debt against the Heir for that Aid, if he have any thing by Descent.

3 E. 3. Itin.
North Fitz.
Debt 57.

H If two Coparceners make Partition, and one granteth or promisseth unto the other a certain Sum of Money for the quality of the Partition, she shall have an Action of Debt upon this Promise, and shall recover the Money.

30 E. 3.
Debt 131.

I If a Man make a Tally, and make Bond thereupon, and seal and deliver it as his Deed, yet it shall not bind him, but he may plead against the same, that he owed him no- thing,

12 R. 2. Debt
44 E. 3. 21.
44 E. 3. 2. &
9 H. 3. 24.

If a Man become Debtor for another by Word, it shall not make him Debtor, if not by the Custom of London.

thing, or wage his Law. For an Obligation ought to be made in writing in Parchment or Paper, and not written upon any Piece of Wood, as a Tally is.

And a Man shall have an Action of Debt against him who becometh Pledge for another upon his Promise to pay the Money, without any Writing made thereof, *qd. vi in Title Pledge acquietand. P. 34 E. 31.*

Writ de Rationabili parte Bonorum.

If the Father hath two Sons, and maketh one of them his Executor. Quære if he shall have any Part as Son, because he is Executor, and hath Advancement by

THIS Writ lieth where the Wife after the Death of her Husband cannot have the third Part of her Husband's Goods after the Debts are paid, and Funeral Expences performed: For then she may have this Writ against the Executors of her Husband: And it seemeth by the Statute of *Magna Charta, c. 18.* that this was the Common Law of the Realm; and so it appeareth by *Glanvil*, that it is the Common Law, that after the Debts paid, the Goods shall be divided into three Parts: One Part for the Wife, another Part for Sons and Daughters, and the third unto the Executors; but yet the Writs in the Register rehearse the Customs of the Counties, and are of this Form.

that. *A Woman did demand the Moiety of her Husband's Goods, because he had no Children, and counted upon the Custom of the Realm, 31 E. 3. But 21 H. 6. 1. & 2. seemeth, it is by Custom, and not by the Law of the Land, 7 E. 4. 20. ac. M. 19. and 20 Eliz. in B. R. A Writ was brought and allowed there, notwithstanding that Exception was taken at it, that it was maintainable by special Custom in London. 1 E. 4. 5. Pilling. ac.*

30 H. 6. Respond. 95. *A Woman brought the Writ for the Moiety, and counted upon the Custom not speaking of any Town, or that it was the Custom of the Realm, 28 H. 6. 4. 40 E. 3. 8. 3 E. 3. Debt 156. Counts by the Custom of the Town of Northampton. 17 E. 99. & 76. and that it is by the Common Law. 7 E. 4. 20. Exception was taken, because he did not count that the Custom did continue.*

Rex Vis', &c. Si A. quæ fuit uxor. B. &c. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. C. & D. execus. testamen. prædix. B. qd. sint, &c. ostens. quare cum secund. conf. in com. præd. hæsen. obtensam, uxore post mortem viror. suor. habere debeant rationabilem partem suam de bonis & catall. viror. suor. præd. iidem execut. præfat. A. rationabilem partem suam ad valentiam 16. marcar. de bonis & catall. quæ fuer. præd. B. quondam viri sui detinent, minus juste, & ea ei reddere contradicunt, in ipsius A. damnum non modicum & gravamen, & contra consuetud. præd. & habeas ibi sum. & breve, &c.

AN

And the like Writ the Sons and Daughters may have against the Executors; and the Form is :

2 E.2. Fitz.
Detinue
361. 30 E.

ibid. 52. And see 31 H. 8. It hath oftentimes been put in Ure at Common Law, and never demurred upon.

Rex, &c. quia A. de N. & S. soror ejus fecerunt nos secur. &c. sum. Marriage is &c. I. de H. & E. exes. testament. R. de N. qd. sint, &c. ostens. quare no Advancement, if the tam secunda. consuetud. in com. prad. hactenus obtentam & approba- Father's tam pueri post mortem patrum suorum, qui eorum hered. non sunt Goods be not nec in vita patrum suorum promoti fuer. hab. debeant rationabiles given in his partes suas de bonis & catall. quæ fuer. patrum suor. prad. iidem Life, for If- exec. pref. A. de N. & S. post mortem prad. R. patris sui cujus be- sue was ta- rad. ipsi non sunt nec qui in vita ejusdem patris sui, promoti fuer. ken there- rationabiles partes suas ad valenc. decem librar. &c. ut supra. upon. 3 E. 3. Dett. 155.

Setta ad Molendinum.

M *Setta ad Molendinum* lieth, where a Man by an Usage Time Quere, If out of Mind, &c. hath used to grind his Corn at the a Man may Mill of B. and afterwards he goeth unto another Mill, and create a withdraweth his Suit from B's Mill, then may he have this Tenure at Writ. And also it seemeth that the Lord may have this this Day Writ against his free Tenants who hold of him to do Suit upon a Gift in Tail, or at his Mill, and yet he may distrain his Tenants for the such Estate, Suit, and avow for the same. P. 20. El.

A And by Prescription a Man may have Suit to his Mill, of Com. B. A the Villeins of a Stranger, and have *setta ad molendinum* a- Lease was gainst them, and that it seemeth by reason of their Residence made for in certain which they dwell upon. And this Writ is some- Life of Par- cel of the times Viscontiel, and shall be sued in the County by a Writ Demesnes of Justicies, at the Plaintiff's Pleasure, or in the Common doing Suit to his Mill, Pleas by a *Præcipe*, &c. and the Form of the Writ in the and good.

Rex Vic. &c. Præcipimus tibi, quod Justicies A. qd. juste & [123.] sine dilation. fac. setta suam ad molendinum E. de N. in C. Note, That quam ad illud debes & solet, ut dic. sicut rationabilis. monstrare Teuant for poterit, quod eam ad illud facere debet, ne amplius inde clamo- Life of a rem audiamus pro defectu justitiæ. Teste, &c. Manor shall not have this Writ,

because it is in the Debet & Soler. 20 Eliz. Dyer. Br. Note 127. 128. Curia Glau- denia lieth for Tenant for Life, and yet the Writ is, Debet & Soler.

And if the Writ be sued in the Common Pleas, the Writ shall be thus :

Præcip. A. quod juste & sine dilatione faciat setta ad molendi- num E. de N. in C. quam ad illud facere debet & solet, ut dicitur, & nisi fecerit, &c. tunc sum. &c. And

And by the Rule in the Register, a Man shall have a Writ of *Seffa*, &c. *quod faciat seffam ad furnum, & ad thoral, & ad omnia alia hujusmodi*. And Tenant for Life, or in Dower, may maintain this Writ in the *Debet & Solet*, for this is of the Nature of a Writ of the Possession: But in the *Debet* only, seemeth to be in the meer Right. And the Defendant shall have a View in a *Seffa ad molendinum* in the *Debet & Solet* of Land, &c. of the Mill in which the Suit is to be done. And the Process in a *Seffa ad molendinum* shall be Summons, Attachment, and Distress, &c. and if he do appear after Default, then shall issue a *Distringas ad audiendum Judicium*, and yet he may sue his Default. And you may see the Form of the Count in this Writ in the Book of Entries, where he counteth upon a Tenure of Land, &c. and another Count, where he counteth upon Prescription: Sc. that the Tenant, and all those which held those Lands, have used to do their Suit at his Mill, *quod vi. f. 169.*

Quod permittat.

Quod permittat lieth where a Man hath Common of Pasture for his Cattle, and he is disturbed by a Stranger that he cannot use his Common, then shall he have this Writ: And this Writ may be sued by *Justicies* in the County, or in the Common Pleas; and the Form of the Writ is:

27 H. 8. 12.

Rex Vic. &c. Pracipimus tibi, quod Justicies A. quod juste, &c. permittat B. hered. communiam pasturæ in N. ad centum oves, &c. vel ad centum boves, &c. quam habere debet, ut dicitur, sicut rationabiliter, &c. ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus. Vel sic: Communiam pasturæ in terra ipsius A. quam in ea habere debet, &c. Vel sic: Quod permittat A. habere Communiam pasturæ in centum acris ipsius A.

Vi. 2 H. 4.

13. View
grantable
in this Writ,
yet it is
said 3 E. 3.

that the Defendant cannot vouch in a *Quod permittat*, for that it is not a *Pracipe* *quod reddat*. Vi. 45 E. 3. 8. in the View.

Rex Vic. &c. Prac. A. quod juste, &c. Communiam pasturæ in N. & 40 acr. bosci, quam habere debet ut dicit. Et nisi fecerit, & prædict. R. fecerit te, &c. tunc sum &c.

And another Form of the Writ for Common append. thus

Rex Vic, &c. Prac. A. quod iuste, &c. permittat B. habere Communitam pasturam in N. que pertinet ad liberum tenementum suum in eadem villa, vel in alia villa, de qua idem A. vel pater prad. A. cuius heres ipse est, iniuste & sine iudicio disseis. R. patrem prad. B. cuius heres ipse est, post primam transfretati. Dom. Henr. Regis fil. Reg. Johan. in Vascon. ut dicitur. Et nisi, &c.

Note, This Writ is in the Nature of a Writ of Entry upon a Disseisin made to his Ancestor.

And the Rule in the Register is, That the Writ of quod permittat lieth of Common of Pasture, Turbary, Piscary, and reasonable Estovers, against a Disseisor of a Disseisin to the Plaintiff of his Ancestors, by him and his Ancestors, and not in other Degrees, because he ought to have a Writ of Right in the Debet & solet.

But an Abbot may have a Writ of Quod permittat of a Disseisin made unto his Predecessor, and shall make mention of the Disseisin in his Writ.

I And the Form of the Writ de libera piscaria is such:

Rex, &c. Prac. A. &c. quod, &c. permittat B. habere liberam piscariam in aqua ipsius A. in N. Vel sic, in aqua in N. quam in ea habere debet & solet, ut dicit. Et nisi, &c.

There is another Form of the Writ of Quod permittat, in the Nature of Mortdaucesor, and is such:

Rex, &c. Prac. A. quod, &c. permittat B. habere Com. pasturam in N. in qua C. pater, vel mater, vel soror ipsius B. cuius heres ipse est, fuit seisis, ut de feodo tanquam pertin. ad liberum tenementum suum in eadem villa die quo obiit, ut dicit. Et nisi, &c.

3 E. 2. 5. quod permittat. 1.

And if it be a Common in gross, then he ought to put this Clause in the Writ, tanquam pertinens ad liberum tenementum suum, &c.

And so a Parson or an Abbot shall have a Quod permittat of the Seisin of his Predecessor, and the Writ shall say:

31 E. 3. Quod permittat. 8.

Prac. &c. quod permittat B. personam Ecclesie de C. habere Com. pasturam in N. de qua F. quondam persona de C. prad. &c. fuit seisis, ut de jure Ecclesie suae prad. die quo obiit, ut dicit. Et nisi, &c.

30 E. 3. 3. Quod permittat 4.

And the Rule in the Register is, That in the same manner as is said before of Common of Pasture, so it may be said of all other Commons, as of Turbary, Piscary, &c.

A Prebend had the Writ for measuring Water in the Time of his Predecessor.

And there are divers other Writs of Quod permittat of another Nature; as a Man shall have a Quod permittat against the Lord, to suffer his Villains to do Suit to his Mill, &c. and that accrueth by Usage and Prescription; the Writ is:

Reg, &c. Pracipe A. quod iuste & sine dilatione permittat villanos suos de C. facere sectam ad molendinum B. &c. in E. &c. Et nisi, &c. Et pradict. B. fecerit, &c. tunc sum', &c.

If the Mil-
ler taketh
Trespass li-
eth: But if
the Tenant
of the Free-
hold take it,
Quod per-
mittat.
41 E. 3. 24. &
44 E. 3. ac.

Vi. E. 1. Br.
Battail 13.
6. Quod
permittat.
9. A Quod
permittat
brought of
Esforvers.

And another Writ: *Præcipe A. quod permittat B. molere do-
minicum bladum suum de N. ad molendinum ipsius A. in N.*
quietum de multura, quod ad idem molendinum molere debet &
solet ut dicit. Et nisi, &c. Vel, Præcipe A. &c. quod permittat
B. haurire aquam ad fontem ipsius A. in N. sicut ad illum haurire
debet et solet ut dicit: Et nisi, &c. Vel, Quod permittat B. ad-
aquare gregem suum ad aquam ipsius A. in N. sicut illum ad-
aquare debet et solet, ut dicit; Vel, Quod permittat B. habere
liberum taurum suum in N. sicut habere debet et solet, ut dicit;
Vel, Quod permittat B. habere quoddam chiminum ultra terram
ipsius A. in N. &c. Vel, Quod permittat B. habere liberam fald.
suam in dominicis terris suis in I. quam habere debet et solet.
Vel, Quod permittat habere liberam piscariam in aqua ipsius A.

in N. &c. Vel, Quod permittat habere liberum passagium ultra
aquam de Humbr. in navi ipsius A. quod in ea habere debet et
solet ut dicit, &c. et nisi, &c. But a Man shall not have a
Quod permittat de rationabilibus esforveris in bosco, vel in turba-
ria, vel in bruera, &c. similibus.

And the like by the Rule in the Register, for in lieu thereof is given the Writ of Assise of Novel Disseisin by the Statute of West. 2. cap. 26.

And a Man shall have a Writ, *Quod permittat erigere sca-*
las in solo ipsius L. in B. mans. ipsius contiguo pro domibus suis
ibidem quoties fuerit opus cooperiend. et reparand. sicut erigere debet
et solet, ut dic. et nisi, &c.

And a Man may have a Writ of *Quod permittat* of a Corrodie; as *Præcipe P. Priori, &c. quod permittat B. habere sustentation. competent. pro se et uno garçione in victu et vestitu et omnibus aliis necessariis, ac pro uno equo in victu singulis diebus, et etiam sustentationem competent. pro quatuor hominibus de com. ejusdem B. quatuor garçionibus, 4 equis, 4 leporariis, et 4 esporveris singulis An. ad festa Natalis Domini, Pasch. Pent. & omnium Sanctorum, et per 3 dies post quodlibet festor. prædict. in Prioratu de C. &c. de qua E. quondam Prior loci prædict. injuste, &c. diff. F. patrem prædict. B. cujus heres ipse est post primam transfretationem, &c.*

30 E. 1. Qd.
permittat
16. Br. Bat-
tail 13.

4 E. 3. 48.
Quod per-
mittat 7.

And in a *Quod permittat habere chiminum*, in the Nature of the Writ of Right, and to hold Suit, and dereign the Warrant, &c. the Defendant came and joined the Mife upon the meer Right, and was received.

And in a *Quod permittat* by a Parson, he counted *de fac. & droit*, and held Suit, and dereign, &c. and the Tenant came and gaged Battail, &c. *tempore Regis, E. 1.*

And Tenant in Tail shall have a *Quod permittat*.

And in a *Quod permittat* of a Common the Tenant al-
ledged

ledged the Darrein Seisin in the Plaintiff, and it was adjudged a good Plea to abate the Writ. But there the Plaintiff counted of the Seisin of his Ancestor. For a Man shall have a *Quod permittat* of his own Seisin, as it seemeth.

D And a *Quod permittat ipsum reducen. cursum aquæ, &c.* which is misturned, will well lie.

E And a Man shall have a *Quod permittat* against the Tenant 2H.4.13. ac. of the Freehold for an Act done, or a Disturbance done by a Stranger who was not Tenant of the Soil.

F And the Process in a *Quod permittat* is Summons, Attachment and Distress: And if the Sheri at the Summons return *Nihil*, the Plaintiff may pray a *Capias* and have it, *Quod* 30 E. 3. vide H. 39 E. 2.

G And the Form of a Count in a *Quod permittat* appears in the Book of Entries, fol. 80. on the first Side.

H And if a Man build a House, or a Wall, or other Thing which is a Nufance unto the Freehold of another, and dieth; he whose Nufance it is shall have a Writ *Quod permittat* against his Heir that did the Nufance, and the Writ is such:

*Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe A. quod juste, &c. permittat B. proster-
ner. quandam domum, vel quandam murum, vel quandam sepem
vel quoddam molend. vel fossatum, quem quam vel quod R. pater
vel alius antecessor. prædicti. A. cujus hæres ipse est, injuste et sine
judicio levavit ad nocumentum liberi tenement. C. patris vel alte-
rius antec. præd. A. cujus hæres ipse est in eadem villa vel in alia,
post primam, &c. ut dicit. et nisi fecerit, &c. Vel sic, Quod
permittat B. exaltare, vel deexaltare quoddam stagnum in L. quod
prædicti. A. injuste levavit, vel deexaltavit, ad nocument. liber.
tenementi sui vel C. patris prædicti B. &c. Et sic, Quod juste,
&c. permittat B. reducere cursum cujusdam aquæ in L. in rectum
& antiquum cursum suum, quem C. mater præd. A. cujus hæres
ipse est, divertit, ad nocumentum, &c. Vel sic, Quod juste, &c.
permittat B. deobstrue requandam viam in N. quod C. pat. præd. A.
cujus hæres ipse est injuste obstruxit, &c.*

And if a Man levy a Nufance unto the Freehold of another, and he to whom the Nufance is done maketh a Feoffment in Fee of the Land; and he who did the Nufance maketh a Feoffment of the Land in which the Nufance is; yet there is a Writ in the Register for the Feoffee of him to whom the Nufance was levied against the Feoffee of the other, to reform that Nufance, and the Writ is such:

*Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe C. quod juste, &c. permittat B. de-
struere quandam viam in N. quam C. injuste & sine judicio
obstruxit, &c.*

Writ of Admeasurement of Pasture.

[125]

But this Writ is not given by the Statute, but may sue, &c. by the Statute *West. 2. in Casu Consimili, &c. c. 2. 4.*

And a *Quod permittat* of a Fair or Market shall be sued in A the Common Pleas; and the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. B. &c. quod sit co- ram Justic. nostris offens. quare levavit quod. Mercatum, vel, quan- dam Feriam in I. ad nocumentum liberi mercati, vel libera Ferie ipsius A. in eadem villa, vel, in alia post primam, &c. ut dicit. Et habeas ibi summon. &c.

Or Bailiw.

34 E. 1. Br.

Demand 42.

And the like Writ for the Heir where the Father doth levy the Market or Fair unto the Nuisance of another Fair or Market; or for the Heir against him who levieth the Nuisance, &c.

Writ of Admeasurement of Pasture.

THE Writ of Admeasurement of Pasture lieth betwixt Commoners who have Common appendant to their Freeholds, if one of them surcharge the Common by putting in more Cattle in the Common than he ought to have Common for there, then that Commoner who is grieved shall have this Writ of Admeasurement of Pasture; and by this Suit all the Commoners shall be admeasured, as well those who have not surcharged the Common, as he who hath surcharged it, and he who bringeth the Action shall be also admeasured.

8 H. 6. 26.

Note, This Writ is Vicontiel, and the Statutes are the Judges by 7 E. 4. 23. 18 E. 3. Admeasurment 7. a notable Case.

And the Writ is Vicontiel, and shall be directed unto the Sheriff, and shall not be returnable; and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Questus est nobis A. quod B. & C. uxor ejus injuste superoneraverunt communiam pasturæ suæ in N. ita quod in ea plura habent animalia & pecora quam habere debent & ad ipsos pertinet habendum. Et ideo tibi præcipimus, quod juste & sine dilatione adnex fac. pasturam illam, ita quod præd. B. & C. non habeant in ea plura animalia & pecora quam habere debent, & ad ipsos pertinet habendum secundum liberum tenementum suum, quod habent in eadem villa. Et quod præd. A. habeat in pastura illa tot animalia & pecora quot habere debet, & ad ipsum pertinet habendum amplius inde clam. audiamus.

And if the Tenant surcharge the Common with his Cattle, &c. the Lord shall not have the Writ of Admeasurement against the Tenant; but it seemeth the Lord may distress the Surplusage of the Cattle Damage-feasant. And some say, That the Lord may have an Affize against the Tenant for the Surcharge, for that he is disturbed of the Profit of his Land. *Quar. of these Cases.*

But if the Lord surcharge the Common, the Tenant shall not have a Writ of Admeasurement against the Lord, but he shall have an Assize of Common against the Lord. 18 E. 2. 20.

See 179. E.
126. D. E.

And so if the Lord do make Approvement of the Common unto himself, and do not leave sufficient Common to the Tenant, the Tenant shall have an Assize, and not a Writ of Admeasurement. And he who hath Common appurtenant certain, or Common by Grant certain, shall be admeasured; and a Tenant shall have an Admeasurement against him; but he who hath a Common appurtenant without Number, or Common in gross without Number, shall not be stinted, nor a Writ of Admeasurement doth not lie against him.

And in the Time of E. 1. it was agreed, That one Neighbour shall have a Writ of Admeasurement against another where they intercommon by reason of Neighbourhood.

And if the Sheriff will not make the Admeasurement, he shall have an *Alias* and *Pluries*, *vel causam Nobis significet*. And if he do not return the *Pluries*, he shall have an Attachment against the Sheriff. And the Plea may be removed out of the County by a *Pone* at the Suit of the Plaintiff without shewing Cause in the Writ. But at the Suit of the Defendant he ought to shew Cause in the Writ: And the Writ of *Pone* is such:

Pone ad petitionem petentis coram Justic', &c. tali die loquelam que est in Com. tuo per breve nostrum inter A. & B. de com. pastura in N. admensur. & sum', &c. præd. B. quod tunc sit ibi præf. GA. inde responsurus, &c. & habeas, &c. hoc bre', & aliud breve.

7 E. 4. 22.
Danby.

And upon this Writ of Admeasurement the Plaintiff shall enter his Plea into the County before the Sheriff, as he shall do in a Replevin sued by Writ, and upon that the Sheriff shall make a Warrant against the Defendant, &c. and warn him to appear; and if he come and plead nothing in bar, or grant it, then the Sheriff shall make the Admeasurement.

In a Writ of Admeasurement brought against one of Common in D. the Defendant said that he had Lands in B. and S. to which he had Common in the said Place, and yet the Writ good; for it is holden there that the Ouster of the Surcharge shall not be in the same Place only, yet it seemeth all the Common shall be admeasured, *Temp. E. 1. Admesur. 15.*

But if the Defendant shew Cause unto the Sheriff wherefore the Admeasurement should not be made, then the Sheriff ought not to make Admeasurement upon this Writ; but the Plaintiff ought to remove the Plea by a *Pone* into the

Writ of Admeasurement of Pasture.

Common Pleas, by which *Pone* the Defendant shall have Day for to appear, &c. And if he appear not, then shall issue a *Distringas* directed to the Sheriff to distrain the Party, and such Day shall be given by that Writ, that two Counties may be kept between the Date of the Writ and the Return, and in the Counties Proclamation shall be made, that he come and shew Cause why the Admeasurement should not be made. And if he do not come at the Return of the *Distringas* then a Writ shall be awarded unto the Sheriff to make the Admeasurement by his Default; and that is given by the Statute of *West. 2. cap. 8.* and the Writ is:

Rex Vic', &c. Cum A. nuper nobis questus est quod B & C. injuste superoneraver. communiam pasturæ suæ in N. ita quod in ea plura habent animalia & pecora quam habere debent & ad ipsos pertinet habendum: Per quod tibi præcipimus, quod iuste & sine dilatione admensurari fac. pasturam illam, ita quod prædict. B. & C. non habeant in ea plura animalia & pecora quam habere debent, & ad ipsos pertinet habendum secundum liberum tenement. suum in eadem villa. Et quod prædict. A. habeat in pastura illa tot animalia & pecor. quot. habere debet, & ad ipsum pertin. habend. &c. ne amplius, &c. ac tu nihil inde feceris sicut ex querela ipsius A. accepimus, cumque in brevi nostro de admensurata pastur. statuerimus quod post magn. distraction. dentur dies infra quos duo Com. teneant. ad quos proclametur, quod reus veniat affori respondere. Ad quem diem si non venerit, fiat admensur. per defaultam: Tibi præcipimus, sicut alias tibi præceper. quod iust. & sine dilatione admensur. fac. pastur. antedict. juxta tenorem alterius brevis nostri tibi inde directi, & juxta form. stat. nostri inde provis. & edit. ne per præf. A. oporteat nos super hoc iteratum sollicitari, Teste, &c.

[126]

And when the Plea is removed by *Pone* in the Common Pleas, and the Plaintiff appears and the Defendant, then the Plaintiff shall count against the Defendant, and see the Form of the Count in the Book of Entries, fol. 128.

And if the Defendant do grant to have the Admeasurement, a Writ shall issue out to the Sheriff to make Admeasurement, which shall be such:

Rex Vic', &c. Præcipimus tibi, quod assumptis tecum 12, &c. per quos, &c. qui nec, &c. in propria persona tua accedas ad communiam pasturæ admensurandum et per eorum sacrament. admensurandum fac. communiam pasturæ prædict. ita quod prædict. S. & C. def. non habeant plura, &c. et ad ipsos pertinet non habere secund. liberum tenementum suum, quod habent in eadem villa. Et quod præd. R. habeat in pastura illa tot animalia et pecora quot habere debet, et ad ipsum pertinet habere secund. liberum tenementum suum.

argumentum suum, quod habet in eadem villa, et admensurat. quam, &c. scire facias coram Justic. nostris, &c. sub sigillo tuo, et sigillis eorum, &c.

C After the Pone returned to remove the Plea out of the County, if the Defendant make Default at the Day of the Return of the Writ, then shall issue a Writ to the Sheriff to distrain the Defendant, and in the Writ shall be contained that he make open Proclamation in two Counties, &c. that the Defendant come into the Common Pleas at the Day of the Return of the *Disfringas*, to answer to the Plaintiff, &c. And if the Sheriff return the Writ served, and the Defendant doth not come, then shall issue a Writ to the Sheriff to make the Admeasurement.

D And it appeareth by the Book of Entries, fol. 123. That a See 125. D.
Writ of Admeasurement doth not lie against the Lord of the Soil.

E And if a Man be once admeasured by a Writ of Admeasurement directed unto the Sheriff by the Sheriff, &c. and afterwards he surchargeth the Common again, then the Party who sued the first Writ, shall have a Writ to the Sheriff, called a Writ *De Secunda Superoneratione*; and the Writ is such:

18 E. 3. 20.
Admea-
surement 7.
ac. and
there holden
that it lieth
not against
the Feoffee

of the Lord of the part of the Demesnes, so that the Feoffee is in the same Degree as the Lord himself. 8 E. 2. Admeasurement 14. In Admeasurement of Pasture the Defendant said that the Demandant pendant the Writ had ejected him of the Common, and no Plea; for notwithstanding that he had not the Common, he held the Land for which the Common is surcharged.

Rex Vic', &c. Monstravit nobis A. quod cum ipse breve nostrum nuper tibi dedisset de communia pastura sue in N. admensuranda quam B. injuste superoneravit. Et tu pastu. ill. per preceptum nostrum, prout moris est in regno nostro admens. &c. idem B. pasturam illam post admensuram predict. injuste superoner. in ipsius A. dispend. non modicum et gravamen, et contra formam stat. nostri super hoc provif. Et quia eidem A. juxta formam ejusdem statut. subvenire volumus, ut tenemur: Tibi precipimus, quod tu in propria persona tua accedas ad pasturam illam, et per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de balliva tua, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, de secunda superoneratione ejusdem pasturae diligenter inquir. Et si per inquisitionem illam pasturam ill. per pref. B. post admens. iterum injuste superonerat. inveneris, tunc de averiis illis pastur. ill. ultra debis. numer. post primam admens. positus, vel de pretio illor. nobis respondeas ad Scaccarium, et superoneration. amoveas sup. Tesse, &c.

Writ of Admeasurement of Pasture.

And it appeareth by this Writ, that a Man shall have a Writ *De Superoneratione* upon the first Writ of Admeasurement of Pasture, which is *Viscontiel* and directed to the Sheriff; if the Sheriff make Admeasurement upon that Writ, and afterwards the Defendant surcharge the Common again, as well as upon a Writ of Admeasurement awarded out of the Common Pleas upon a Judgment there given, &c. But upon the Writ of Admeasurement awarded to the Sheriff, by which he maketh Admeasurement, if the Defendant surcharge the Common after, the Writ of *Secun. Superonerations* shall be awarded out of the Chancery: But upon a Judgment given in the Common Pleas of Admeasurement, &c. if the Defendant surcharge the Common, the Writ of *Secunda Superonerations* shall be awarded out of the Common Pleas. And the Form of the Count in a Writ of Admeasurement is such:

Et unde prædict. querens queritur, quod cum ipse seisset. sit de uno messuag. cum pertin. in S. ad quod idem querens habet & habere debet communiam pasturæ cum quatuor equis, in centum acris pastur. vocat. B. quolibet ann. per totum annum pertin. Et præd. def. seisset. existit in dominico suo ut de feod. de quatuor virgat. terra, cum pertin. in eadem villa, ad quas idem defend. habet & habere debet communiam pasturæ cum centum equis, & 20 bobus, &c. quolibet ann. per totum annum pertin. præd. defend. injuste superoneravit commun. pastur. præd. vocat. B. ita quod in ea plura habet animalia & pecora quam habere debet, & ad ipsum pertinet habere, unde dicit quod deteriorat. est, & damnum habet ad 20 li. & petit admensur.

And by the Writ of *Secunda Superonerations* the Plaintiff shall recover his Damages against him that was Defendant in the first Writ, and also he shall forfeit unto the King the Cattle which he put in over the due Number after the Admeasurement made. And all this is by the Stat. of *West.* 1, 2.

And Note, That by the Writ of Admeasurement all the Commoners shall be admeasured as well as those who were Parties to the Writ. But yet if any of those who are Commoners which were not Parties to the Writs of Admeasurement, &c. do surcharge the Common after Admeasurement, they shall not forfeit their Cattle, nor the Value of them that were in the Pasture above the due Number, because they were not Parties to the first Writ, nor the Party shall recover Damages against them for this Surcharge in this Writ. For the Writ of *Secunda Superonerations* doth not lie but only against him against whom the first Writ was sued forth.

Writ de Reparatione facienda.

THE Writ de Reparatione facienda lieth in divers Cases, one is, where there are three Tenants in Common or Joint, or *pro indiviso* of a Mill or a House, &c. which falls to decay, and one will repair, but the other will not repair the same, he shall have this Writ against them; and the Writ is such :

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. &c. B. & C. quod fac, &c. ostensur. quare cum iidem A. B. & C. quoddam molendinum in N. pro indivis. teneant, & ipsi exitus inde provenientes pro equali portione inde percipiant, & ad reparationem & sustentationem molendini teneant. ac iidem B. & C. licet portionem de exitibus illis ipsos contingent. percipiant, reparationi tamen & sustentationi prædicti molendini contribuere contrad. in ipsius A. dampn. non modicum & gravamen ut dicit, & habeas ibi sum', &c.

And so if a Man have a House adjoining to my House, and he suffer his House to lie in decay, to the Annoyance of my House, I shall have a Writ against him to repair his House in such Form :

Præcipe A. quod, &c. reparari fac. quandam domum suam in N. qua minat ruinam ad nocumentum liberi tenementi B. in eadem villa, qua reparari debet & solet, ut dicit, &c. & nisi, &c.

And so if I have a Passage over a Bridge, and another ought to repair the Bridge, and he suffer the same to fall to decay, I shall have a Writ against him in this Form :

Rex, &c. Præcipe A. quod, &c. reparari faciat una cum B. & C. participibus suis pontem vel quoddam stagnum in N. quem vel quod cum eis reparare debet ut dicit, & nisi, &c. vel sic, quoddam pontem, vel quoddam stagnum qui vel quod dirut. vel dirupt. est, ad nocument. liberi tenem. B. in eadem villa, quem vel quod facere debet & solet, &c. ut dicit; vel sic, reparari fac. cum B. & C. participibus suis fossata & wallias in N. qua diruta sunt ad nocumentum liberi tenementi B. & C. quas vel quod cum eis reparare debet & solet ut dicit, &c.

And if any Bridge, Wall, or Sewer be broken, unto the Annoyance of the Country, upon a Surmise made by any Person thereof in Chancery, that certain Persons ought to repair the same, he shall have a Writ unto the Sheriff to restrain such Persons to repair the same; but it appeareth by the Register, that the King shall send his Commission to the Sheriff to enquire who ought to make such Bridge, and

and that he distrain them to make the same, and repair it. But by the Statute of 28 E. 3. cap. 9. a Commission shall not be made unto the Sheriff to take an Indictment; and the King may send unto the Sheriff to distrain those Persons who ought to make or repair such a Way, or Causey, or Pavement, and upon it an *Alias* and *Pluries* if it be not done, and an Attachment upon the same; and if the Bridge or Way be in the Confiners of the County, he shall have several Writs unto every Sheriff to distrain them in their Bailiwicks, that they with the Men in the other Counties shall make and repair the Bridges and Ways, &c.

And there is another Writ in the Register in the Title of the Writ of *Ex gravi querela*, thus,

Rex Majori et Vic. de A. salutem. Ex parte W. nobis est ostensum quod cum ipse habeat quoddam selarium cum pertin. in præd. villa de A. ac I. habeat quoddam selarium cum pertin. in eadem villa desuper selarium prædictum dirutum et confractum, ad nocamentum selarii ipsius W. et per præf. I. secundum consuetudinem villæ præd. reparar. debeat, idem tamen I. selarium illud reparare contradicit, prout dicit. ad grave damnum ipsius W. et contra consuetudinem prædictam: Et quia nolumus, quod idem W. injuriatur in hac parte: Vobis præcipimus, quod vocatis coram vobis partibus præd. auditisque hinc inde eorum rationibus, eidem W. in præmissis fieri fac. debitum et festinum justitiæ complementum, prout de jur. et secundum consuet. &c.

And thereupon the Mayor and Sheriffs, or Bailiffs shall proceed, and award Process against the Parties; and if they will not do it, he may have an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, and Attachment against the Mayor and Bailiffs.

Writ de Curia claudenda, and for repairing of Hedges

THE Writ of *Curia claudenda* may be sued before the Sheriff in the County, and then the Writ is such: *Rex Vic', &c. Justicies A. quod juste, &c. claud. curiam suam in N. quæ aperta est ad nocamentum liberi tenementi B. in eadem villa, vel in alia villa, quam claudere debet et solet a dicit. sicut rationabiliter monstrare poterit, quam eam claudere debeat, ne amplius, &c.*

And this Writ lieth where one ought for to enclose his Land from his Neighbour, and will not do it, he shall have this Writ; and the Writ may be sued in the Common Pleas, and then the Writ is such:

11 R. 2. Curia Claudenda, 5. L. 5. E. 3. 100. It ought to be in the Deb. and Solet, and the Tenant for Life shall have the Writ.

2 H. 4. 11.

R

1 Rex, &c. *Præcipe A. quod iuste, &c. claudat Curiam suam* L. 5 E. 4. 118,
in N. *qua aperta est, ad nocumentum liberi tenement. (usque ibi)* 119. *A Man*
&c. *debet & solet. Et nisi, &c.* shall have
this Writ

before he be damnified. *Quia timet. 27 H. 6. Curia Claud. A Nonenure is a good*
Plea in the Writ.

A And this Writ may be removed out of the County at [182]
the Suit of the Plaintiff without Cause, and at the Suit of
the Defendant he ought to shew Cause in the Writ, and in
the End of the Writ shall be this Clause: *Fiat executio brevis,*
&c. *si causa sit vera, aliter non.* The Judgment is to
recover the
Inclosure
and Damages.

B And the *Curia claudenda* doth not lie but against him who
hath a Close adjoining unto the Plaintiff's Land, and it doth
not lie but for him who hath a Freehold in the Land, for
Tenant for Years shall have this Writ, and the view lieth in
this Writ. 22 H. 6. 7. 8.
22 E. 4. Cur.
claud. 39 H.
6. ib. ac.

C But it seemeth that if a Man have Common in a great
Waste to him and his Heirs, or for Life, and he who hath
the Land adjoining unto the Waste and Soil, and who
ought to enclose, enter into the Waste, and will not make
his Enclosure, yet the Commoner shall not have this Action
for the Damages which he sustaineth, &c. although the
Commoner may distrain the Cattle Damage-feasant in the
Land which is his Common, for the Writ doth suppose, *Ad*
Nocumentum Liberi tent. of the Plaintiff, which proveth that
the Plaintiff ought to have the Soil adjoining, if he have
the Action. 13 R. 2. Cur.
claud. 3.
12 H. 8. 2.
24 E. 3. 4.
15 H. 7. 13.
5 H. 7. 2.
22 H. 6. 9.

D And the Process in this Writ is Summons, Attachment
and Distress, and if he do appear and afterwards make De-
fault he shall have a *Distingas* in the Place of a *Petit Cape*,
&c. And if he make Default at the Day of the Return of
that Writ, he shall have a Writ to enquire of Damages,
and also a Writ to distrain him to make the Reparations,
&c. 22 E. 4. Issue
127. 10 E. 4.
7. 13 R. 2.
Cur. claud,
3.

E And in this Writ in his Count he ought to shew the
Certainty of the Land which the Plaintiff hath adjoining
unto the Defendant, and the Certainty of the Land which
the Defendant hath there adjoining which he ought to
enclose. And to alledge a Prescription of the Enclosure,
&c. as appeareth in the Count in the Book of Entries,
fol. 32. So it is holden 22 H. 6. for if it be by Indenture
or Composition, then he shall be put to his Writ of Co-
venant. 29 H. 6.
38 Dy.

Writ of Quo Jure.

THE Writ of *Quo Jure*, where a Man hath Lands in Fee, and another claimeth Common in that Land, he who owneth that Land shall have this Writ against F
 7 H. 4. 18. It that Commoner who claimeth the Common, and the
 is a good Plea to say
 that he hath nothing in the Lands in which he claimeth Common.

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc sum', &c. B. quod sit, &c. ostens. quo jure exigit, &c. communiam pastura in terra ipsius A. sicut idem A. null. habet communiam in terra ipsius B. nec idem G. B. servitium faciat, quare communiam in terra ipsius A. habere debet, ut dicit, & habeas inde, &c.

And this Writ lieth for the Lord of a Town, or of a Waste, or for any other Tenant who claimeth Common in his Land; although he be not Lord of the Waste, nor the Town.

And this Writ is a Writ of Right in its Nature, for when the Plaintiff hath declared in this Writ, the Tenant shall make defence and set out his Title to the Common, and alledge Seisin thereof, and the Esplees, *Et quod tale sit jus suum offert, &c.* as the Demandant shall do in a Writ of Right; and then the Plaintiff in the *Quo jure* shall make Defence, and deny the Seisin alledged by the Defendant, and join the Mise upon the meer Right, or by Battail, and see the Count and the Form of Pleading in a *Quo jure*, Lib. Ent. 96. and 80.

And in a *Quo jure* brought by two, Summons and Severance lieth, and the Nonsuit of the one shall not be the Nonsuit of the other. And this *Quo jure* lieth against several Tenants, as it appeareth, H. 24 H. 3. But in that case they shall, it seemeth, make several Defences, and make several Titles, and join the Mise severally. And the View shall be granted in this Writ. And the Process in this Writ is Summons, Attachment and Distress, and after Appearance if the Defendant make Default, a grand Distress shall issue out in the Place of *Petit Cape, &c.*

Writ

Writ de Rationabilibus Divisis.

THE Writ de Rationabilibus Divisis, is in its Nature a Writ of Right. And lieth properly where two Men have Lands in divers Towns or Hamlets, so that the one is seized of the Land in one Town or Hamlet, and the other of the Land in the other Town or Hamlet by himself; and they do not know the Bounds of the Towns or Hamlets, which is the Land of one, and which is the Land of the other; then to set the Bounds in certain, this Writ lieth for the one against the other; and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Pracip. tibi quod iuste & sine dilatione fac. esse rationabiles divisas inter terram A. de B. in C. & terram N. de E. in F. sicut esse debent & solent, unde idem A. querit. quod predict. D. plus inde trahit ad feodum suum quam ad ipsum pertinet habend. amplius, &c. Teste, &c.

And this Writ lieth for Tenant in Fee-simple, and against Tenant for Life, and in this Writ the Tenant for Life shall have aid of him in the Reversion, and they may join the Mife in this Writ, and it shall be tried by the Grand Assize, as other Writs of Right shall be.

And this Writ is *Viconsiel*, and may be determined by the Sheriff: For the Plaintiff in this Writ shall make his Plaint before the Sheriff, in Nature of a Count, and upon the same the Sheriff shall make a Precept to warn the Defendant, and when he cometh the Plaintiff shall count, and the Defendant shall answer the same in the Count, &c. and if he deny it, then the Sheriff shall make the Division and Partition of the Land between them by certain Metes and Bounds.

But if the Defendant will plead and join the Mife upon the meer Right, and put himself on the Grand Assize, then the Plaintiff ought to remove the same by a *Pone*, without Cause, and the Defendant may remove it with Cause, as it is said in other Writs. And the Count in this Writ is in this Form:

Et idem A. modo venit & dicit quod cum rationabiles & recte divis. esse debent inter terram predictam N. &c. in S. & terram ipsius A. & B. divisas predictas. incipient. versus Boream a quodam loco vocato K. & sic directe versus Austrum in longitudinem per L. usque E. ultra quas divisas predictas N. &c. nihil habere debet versus Occidentem, idem N. &c. ultra quas. pred. traxeris ad feodum suum in S. de terra ipsius A.

irrecen-

[129] *trecent. acras mora & pastura, &c. Unde idem A. dicit quod quidam W. nuper pat. suus fuit seiscitus in dominico suo ut de feodo per diversas metas & bondas tempor. pacis tempore, &c. capiend. inde explet. &c. ad valenc. & quod tale sit jus suum offert, &c.* And the Tenant may join the Mife by Battail or by Grand Assise, &c.

And divers Tenants in common of a Town or Hamlet, may have this Action against him who is Tenant of another Town adjoining, and they shall count one Count, and shall make their several Titles in that Count, and shall alledge the Esplees severally in the same Count. Which see in the Book of Entries, fol. 167.

And the Defendant shall make his Defence several against every one of them, or may wage Battail, or join the Mife at his Pleasure, and then the Plaintiffs shall reply thereunto and recite anew their Count, and alledge the Esplees, as before, and then to join the Mife with the Tenant upon the meer Right, or by Battail at the Pleasure of the Tenant. And if they do join the Mife in the County before the Sheriff, by Battail, it shall be determined there, but not by the Grand Assise, &c. And it seemeth, that Tenant in Tail, nor a Parson of a Church, nor Tenant for Life shall not have this Writ, for he ought to have an Estate in Fee who maintaineth this Writ, and Summons and Severance lieth in this Writ, and the View shall be granted in this Writ. And Jointenancy or Coparcenary is a good Plea in this Writ, and the Writ may be brought against several Tenants, who have Tenements in fealty or in common in the other Town.

Writ Ex parte talis.

Note, 13 R. 2. Fitz. Accompt 51. Upon this Writ of Ex parte talis. the Barons of the Exchequer use to allow an Averment that the Plaintiff in

THE Writ of *Ex parte talis* lieth where Auditors are assigned unto a Bailiff or Receiver to accompt, and the Auditors will not allow unto the Bailiff or Receiver his reasonable Allowances, which they ought to do, but commit him to Prison; he who is so imprisoned shall have this Writ *Ex parte talis*, &c. But if a Man bring a Writ of Accompt, and Auditors are assigned unto him who is Bailiff or Receiver, to take his Accompt, and they will not allow him his Allowances which they ought to do, &c. he shall not have this Writ of *Ex parte talis*, nor any other Remedy in that Case, for he may shew the same to the Justices, and they shall relieve him.

the Writ hath paid the Money by the Commandment of the Owner, or such special Matter, without Writing or Tally of the same.

G And if a Plea of Accompt be sued in London against a Receiver, &c. or in other Court of Record, and the Party appear, and Auditors are assigned him by the Court, and they will not allow unto him such Allowances which he thinketh they ought to do; he shall have a Writ of *Ex parte talis*, and the Writ is such:

Rex, &c. Ex parte A. capti & detenti in prisona nostra Linc. pro arrearagiis compoti sui, in quibus B. asserit ipsum sibi tenu. de tempore quo fuit ballivus suus in M. nobis est ostensum quod auditores compoti predicti. per ipsum B. ad hoc deputat. ipsum A. super eodem compoto indebit. gravaverunt, onerando ipsum de receiptis, que non recepit, vel non allocando ei expens. et liberationes rationabiles, in ipsius A. damnum non modicum et gravamen. Et quia nolumus, quod eidem A. injuriatur in hac parte, Tibi precipimus, quod si predicti. A. per testimonium auditor. compoti liberat. fuerit, et invenerit tibi suffic. manucapt. qui eum manucapiant habere coram Thesaurario et Baronib. nostris in Scaccario nostro, ad reddend. prefat. B. compotum suum juxta formam statuti de communi consilio regni nostri inde provis. tunc ipsum A. a prisona predicta, si ea occasione & non alio detineat. in eadem, deliberari fac. per manucaption. supradicti. Et scire fac. predicti. B. quod tunc sit sibi cum rotul. et talliis, per quos predicti. A. compotum suum prius reddidit ad faciendum et recipiendum in premiff. quod de jure et secundum formam statuti predicti. inde fuerit faciendum, et habeas ibi nomina manucapt. illor. et hoc breve. Teste, &c. Vide Stat. inde Westm. 2. cap. 11.

And this Writ shall be returnable before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer at a certain Day, as it appeareth by the Writ.

And if a Man have Auditors assigned him in London by the Party who taketh the Accompt, and will not allow his Tallies or other Things to be allowed, but commit him to Prison, and because he is a Stranger in the City he cannot find Sureties to bail him to sue his Writ of *Ex parte talis*, &c. Then he may send unto the Chancellor, and surmise in the Chancery, and put in Sureties before the King there, and thereupon he shall have a Writ unto the Sheriff of London out of the Chancery, rehearsing the Matter, and how that he hath found Sureties there, according to the Statute, commanding the Sheriff to deliver him out of Prison, and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic. Lond. &c. Ex parte A. &c. (ut supra usque ibi) modicum et gravamen. Et quia idem A. forinsecus est in civitate nostra Lond. et ignotus, per quod manucaptos de eadem

Writ of Ex parte talis.

eadem Civitat. invenire non potest de habend. ipsum coram Thesaurario & Baronibus nostris de Scaccario ad reddend. compt. suum prædictum & ad faciendum ulterius, & recipiendum quod Curia nostra considerabit in præmiss. vosque alios manucaptorsi quam de Civitate ab eodem A. admittere recusastis, ac idem A. sufficient. manucaptor. coram nobis in Cancellar. nostra invent. viz. C. D. & E. de com. Eborac. qui eum manuceperunt habere coram Thesaurario vel ejus locum tenente, & Baron. nostris de Scaccario in quind. Pasche, proxim. futur. ad recitandum ibidem comptum suum prædict. & ad stand. recto in præmiss. secundum formam statut. de commun. consilio regni nostri inde provisi Vobis mandamus, quod ipsum A. a prisona prædicta, si ea occasione & non alia detineatur in eadem interim deliberari fac. per manucapt. supradict. Et scire fac. prædict. B. quod tunc sit, &c. per quos prædict. A. comptum suum prius redditum supradictum & ad faciendum & recipiendum quod justum fuerit, & consonum ration. Et habeas ibi hoc Breve, &c.

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And if he do remain in Prison, he may sue the *Ex parte A. talis* returnable before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, and thereupon he may have another Writ out of the Chancery directed unto the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, that they take Sureties of him who is in Prison according unto the Form of the Statute; and that they deliver him out of Prison, and shall have another Writ unto the Gaoler, that he send his Body before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, and that he deliver the Body when the Treasurer and Barons send him a Writ so to do, &c. which Writ appeareth in the Register.

And if a Man be committed to Prison by Auditors for Arrearages of his Accompt, and afterwards escape out of Prison, the Gaoler shall satisfy the Party at whose Suit he was committed, and the Gaoler shall have a special Action upon the Case upon the Prisoner to answer the Escape and the Damages which the Gaoler hath sustained, which Writ is among the Writs of *Ex parte talis* in the Register; but it seems reasonable that the Gaoler may take the Party again, and so is the Opinion of some Books.

Vid. 6 H. 7.

11 & 12.

10 H. 7. 25.

13 E. 4. 9.

14 H. 7.

Writ of Execution upon a Statute-Merchant.

C A Writ of Execution upon a Statute-Merchant lieth in Case, where a Man is bounden in a Statute-Merchant before any Mayor or Bailiff of a Corporate Town, who have Power to take such Bonds or Recognizances, to pay a certain Sum of Money at a Day, at which Day he doth not pay the same, then he to whom the Obligation or Recognizance is made, may come before the Mayor, or him before whom the Bond or Recognizance was taken, and pray him to certify the same into the Chancery under his Seal according unto the Statute of *Aſton Burnel*, and if he will not certify the same as he ought to do, then the Recognisee may have such Writ directed unto the Mayor :

But if a Statute Merchant be acknowledged to one who is absent, it shall not bind the Commission if it be not delivered to the Commission, as it seemeth by 20 E. 3. Fitz. acc. compt. 79.

Rez dilectis sibi Majori Linc. & T. Clerico ad recognitionem debitorum apud L. accipiendum deputatis salut. Ex parte I. nobis est ostensum, quod cum R. ann. regni nostri decimo, coram W. nuper majore villæ Linc. & H. nunc Clerico ad hujusmodi recognitiones in eadem villa accipiendas deputato, recognovisset se debere prefat. I. 24.1 juxta formam statuti dudum apud Aſton Burnel pro mercator. editi, certis terminis solvend. & licet termini solutionis predicti jam diu sunt elapsi, idemque I. vos super requisierit, ut nos in Cancellar. nostra de recogn. predicti. juxta formam statuti. pred. certificaretis, & vos tamen nos in Cancellar. nostru pred super recognitione pred. hucusque certificare distulistis, & adhuc differtis, unde quamplurimum admiramur. Vobis mandamus quod scrutatis rotulis de hujusmodi recognit. cor. pref. W. & H. ann. pred. factis in custodia vestra, ut dicitur, existentibus, si inveneritis recogn. pred in forma pred. facti. fuisse & terminos solutionis pred, elapsos fuisse & nos in Cancellar. nostra alias inde certificat. non fuisse, tunc nos in eadem Cancellar. super recognitione pred. distince & aperte, juxta formam statuti pred. sub sigillo pro recognitione mercatorum ibidem deputatis certificetis ut ulterius super hoc fieri faciamus, quod secundum formam predicti statuti. facendum.

And if he will not certify by this Writ, he may sue an *Alias* and a *Pluries* and Attachment against the Mayor and Clerk; and it appeareth by this Writ, that if an Obligation be once certified in the Chancery, it ought not to be certified again without *Affidavit* made, that Execution was not sued upon it, and then he shall have a special Writ unto the Mayor for it, for then it shall be taken as a several Obligation upon every Certificate.

A a

And

Writ

Writ of Execution upon a Statute Merchant.

And also it ought to be certified under the Seal of him who is deputed to seal the Obligation. And if the Mayor do make his Certificate unto the Chancery, then the Party shall have a Writ to execute the Statute, thus :

Rex Vic Linc. salut. Quia A. de B. coram. C. & C. clericis ad recognit. debitorum apud L. accipiend deputat. vel sic, coram D. Majore: vel sic, coram L. nuper Majore Civitatis nostræ Linc. & F. Clerico, vel, tunc Clerico ad recognitionem debitorum apud L. accipiend. deput. recognovit se debere E. 10. libras quas ei soluisse debuisset ad festum, &c. ann. &c. & eas ei nondum solvit ut dicitur; Tibi præcipimus, quod corpus prædicti. A. si laicus sit, capias & in prison. nostra salvo custodir. facias, donec eidem E. de prædicto debito vel execution. testamenti prædicti. E. de prædicti. 10. l. plene satisfecerit. Et qualiter hoc præceptum nostrum fuerit execut. nobis scire facias in Octabis S. Hill. ubicunque. &c. per literas tuas sigillat. & habeas, &c.

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And this Writ may be returned as well into the Common Pleas as King's Bench. And if a Man make a Statute Merchant of 100*l.* payable at divers days, if he fail of Payment at any of the said Days, the Recognisee shall sue Execution at that Day, and shall not stay his Execution until all the Days are past, as he shall do of an Obligation.

Contrary in Covenant or if he assent to pay by 5 M. 107. 32 H. 6. cont. 14 H. 8. 14. Brudenell.

If a Man be bound to pay 20 *l.* at divers Days, he shall not have an Action of Debt upon the Bond, until all the Days are past. But if he who is bounden in a Statute Merchant be a Clerk or Abbot, &c. then the Writ of Execution is of another Form, viz.

Rex &c. quia A. persona Ecclesia de B. coram, &c. præcipimus tibi quod prædicti. 10 l. de bonis & catallis ipsius A. in balivis tuis mobilibus sine dilatione levare, & eund. E. habere fac. Et qualiter hoc præceptum, &c.

For a Clerk shall not be arrested by his Body upon the Statute, and if Process be awarded to arrest him, by the Statute he shall have a Writ unto the Sheriff, that he do not trouble or molest him, and if he have arrested him for the same, that he deliver him, if he know no Cause why he should not enjoy the Privilege of a Clerk: And in some Statute Writ there is is a Proviso put in the End of the Writ thus

Proviso quod præd. decem libr. de terr. bonis & catallis ipsius A. si non levata fuer. juxta formam statuti prædicti. levantur, est justum, &c. Teste, &c.

If a Man be bounden in a Statute Merchant in 20 *l.* at the Statute at the Suit of the Recognisee is certified in the Chancery, and afterwards he dieth, his Executors shall have a special Writ unto the Mayor, reciting the Cer

cate before them, commanding them to certify the same again into the Chancery, and the Writ is such :

Monstraver. nobis L. & W. execut. testament. L. de B. quod cum R. &c. (ut supra usque ibi) juxta formam statuti prad. certificaretis : vos tamen pro eo quod per rotulos vestros invenistis quod Cancellar. nostra super eadem recognition. alias esset certific. quicquid inde facer. non curastis, ac prad. execut. contra nobis in Cancellar. nostra personaliter constituti asseruerunt, aliquam execut. recognit. pradict. in vita ipsius L. seu post mortem suam virtute certificat. inde in Cancell. prius fact. nullatenus fact. fuisse, & nobis supplicaver. ut sibi in hac parte velimus de remedio providere. Et quia eisdem execut. quatenus jussu perimus in hac parte velimus subvenire, vobis mandamus, quod servat. rotul. vestr. hujusmodi recognit. contingent. si inveneritis. recognit. illam in forma pradict. factam fuisse, & terminos solution. transactos esse, ut est dictum, tunc nos in Cancellar. nostra super recognit. prad. distinxit & aperte sub sigillis vestris pro recogn. debitor. ibidem deputat. prout moris est, certificetis, non obstante Cancellar. nostr. prius inde extitit certificata. Teste, &c.

But this Writ is not granted but upon Affidavit and Oath made by the Executors in Chancery, or by him who would have that Execution.

Writ of Execution upon a Statute Staple.

ANd if a Man be bounden before the Mayor of the Staple in a certain Sum, to pay at a certain Day, &c. and he do not pay it according to the Statute; then he to whom the Obligation is made, shall come before the Mayor and shew him the Statute, and pray him to certify it under the Seal into the Chancery, as he shall do upon a Statute Merchant. Or the Mayor may award Execution if the Party be dwelling within his Jurisdiction, or have Lands or Goods there, &c. And if the Mayor will not certify at the Request of the Party, then he shall have a Writ out of the Chancery to the Mayor to certify the same, as he shall have upon a Statute-Merchant shewed in Chancery; and upon the same Alias, and a Pluries, and Attachment against the Mayor if he will not; and when the Mayor hath certified the Statute under the Seal, then the Writ of Execution shall issue forth against the Party, to arrest him, and to extend his Lands, and this Writ shall be always returnable in the Chancery, and not in the King's Bench nor Common Pleas. as the Writ, which issueth forth to do Execution upon a Statute-Merchant; and the Form of the Writ is such :

*Vi. 45 E. 3.
22. Finchden. Execution shall be sued first of the Goods, and then of the Lands.
But 7 R. 2. Execution
46. the Par- ty hath his Election to take one or the other, and so is the Use at this Day.*

Writ of Execution upon a Statute Staple.

Rex vic. Linc. salut. Quia R. de W. xx. die Septembr. & ann. &c. coram E. de B. Majori Stapul. nostr. de B. ad recogn. debitor. in eadem Stapula accipiend. deputat. recognovit se debere W. de F. octo libr. &c. quas ei solvisse debuit in Festo &c. tunc &c. Et quas ei nondum solvit, ut dic. Tibi præcipimus quod corpus præd. R. si laicus sit cap. & in prisona nostra donec eidem W. de præd. debito plene satisfecerit, salvo custod. & omnia terras & catall. ipsius R. in balliva tua per sacrament. proborum & legalium hominum de balliva præd. quo rei veritas melius sciri poterit juxta verum valorem eorund. diligent. extendi & appreciar. & in manum nostram seisciri fac. & ea præf. W. quousque sibi de debit. præd. satisfact. fuer. liberet. ac juxt. form. ordination. inde fact. Et qualiter hoc præcept. nostrum fuerit execut. scire fac. nobis in Cancell. nostr. in Crastin. animarum proxim. futuro ubicunque tunc fuerit per literas tuas sigillatas, & habeas ibi hoc breve, &c.

And by this Writ it appeareth that the Sheriff may arrest the Conusor, and extend and take his Lands, Goods and Chattels, and return the same Extent in Chancery, &c. And thereupon the Conusee may sue a Writ unto the Sheriff out of the Chancery to deliver him the Lands and Goods to the Value of the Debt, which Writ is called *Liberate*, and is such

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Rex Vic. &c. Cum R. de W. xx. die (usque ibi) per literas tuas sigillatas, & tunc sic: Ac tu nobis returnasti, quod præd. R. non fuit inventus in balliva tua, postquam breve nostr. tibi liberat. fuit, sed quod cepisti in manus nostr. omnia terras & tenementa & catall. ipsius R. in dicta balliva tua, & ea extendi & appreciari fecisti juxta tenorem brevis nostri præd. viz. duas partes unius messuagii que appreciant. ad quinque libras, Tibi præcipimus, quod eidem R. omnia terras & tenementa, & catall. præd. per te in manus nostras sic capta, si ea per extent. & aprec. præd. habere voluerit, liberet. habend. juxta form. ordination. præd. quousque sibi de debito præd. fuer. satisfact. Et qualiter hoc præceptum nostrum fueris execut. scire fac. in Cancell. nostra in quinden. Pascha prox. futur. ubicunque tunc fuerit per literas, &c. Et habeas, &c.

And if a Man be bounden before the Mayor of the Statute or in a Statute-Merchant before another Mayor, &c. & have no Lands but in *Durham*, or other County Palatine, then upon the Certificate of the Statute made by the Mayor, &c. upon the Return of the Sheriff, that he hath not Lands nor Tenements within his Bailiwick, the Party may sue a Writ that he hath not any thing but in the County Palatine, &c. and pray that the Tenor of the Record may be sent thither to have Execution done, and upon that Surmise he shall have such Writ.

Writ to do Execution in a County Palatine.

R Ex venerabili in Christo patri I. eadem grat. Dunelm. Episc. vel ejus Canc. in Episcopatu præd. salut. &c. Tenore cujusdam statuti de Stapula facti coram W. de W. nuper Majore Stapul. Westm. ad recognitiones debitorum in eadem Stapula accipiend. deputat. de xl. li. T. de W. jam defunct. ut dicit. & E. de R. civ. Lond. per Agnetem quæ fuit uxor H. de R. Episcopat. Dunelm. nuper recognitis, & per N. B. nunc Major. dict. Stapule in Canc. nostram missi: Vobis mittimus præsentibus interclusum, ut inspecto tenore præd. ulterius ad prosecutionem Katharinæ quæ fuit uxor præfat. T. I. F. & R. de L. executor. testamenti præd. T. executionem recognitionis præd. fieri fac. prout de jure & secund. legem & consuetud. regni Angl. fuerit faciend. Teste, &c.

B And if the Statute be not sufficiently certified in the Chancery by the Mayor, &c. because he hath omitted any Part of the Bond, as the Name, or Surname, or other Matter material, then upon Affidavit made, that he hath not had Execution by Reason of that Certificate, he shall have a new Writ unto the Mayor and Clerk, &c. to certify the Statute fully again into the Chancery, notwithstanding his Certificate made before, and that Writ doth appear in the Register. *Note, 2 R. 3. 7. 3. several Certificates were made upon one Statute. But it cannot be intended but that they were there several Statutes.*

If the Mayor doth make a Certificate of the Statute into the Chancery, and delivereth the same unto the Recognisee, and the Party keepeth the Certificate, and will not put it into the Chancery; and afterwards another is made Chancellor, the Party ought to have a new Certificate to that Chancellor, otherwise he shall not have Execution of the Statute upon that Certificate made to the old Chancellor which was not delivered in Time into the Chancery: And then he ought to sue a Writ in Chancery directed unto the Mayor, to make a new Certificate, and the Writ shall be such; *And note, That several Writs were awarded upon them to several Sheriffs.*

Rez, &c. Majori Stapula Westmon. ad recognitiones debitorum in eadem Stapula accipiend. deput. salut. Ex parte D. &c. nobis est ostens. quod cum W. de E. &c. ann. regni nostri tertio coram vobis in Stapula præd. recogn. se debere præf. A. xl. li. juxta formam statuti Stapule præd. cert. termin. solvend. & licet vos termino solution. præd. elapso K. Episc. London. nuper Cancellar. nostro dum in officio Canc. stetit, sub sigillo officii nostri, prout moris est, certificaveritis, quia tamen præd. D. dictam certificat. penes se hucusque retinuit, & præf. R. nuper Canc. cui prius nominatim inde certificastis, ab officio suo Canc. a diu est & extitit onerat. Volumus, & vobis mandamus, quod dictam certific. præf. nuper Canc. per vos sic fac. sane & integr.

Writ of Execution.

integr. vobis restit. & scrutatis rotulis de hujusmodi recognitione coram vobis ann. præd. factis, si inveneritis recognitionem præd. factam fuisse, tunc Canc. nostro moderno in eadem Canc. super recogn. præd. distinct. & apert. juxta form. stat. præd. sub sigillo pro recognitionibus stipulæ præd. deputat. certificet. indilate, ut ulterius super hoc fieri faciamus, quod secundum formam statuti præd. fuer. faciend. dicta certific. prius sic facta non obstante. Teste, &c.

But note, That if in the first Certificate he hath not expressed the Name of the Chancellor, that then he may deliver that Certificate to the new Chancellor, and sue Execution upon it, and therefore it is good to make the Certificate general to the Chancellor without naming his Name.

Recognisance in the County before the Sheriff.

IF a Man doth acknowledge in the County before the Sheriff to pay to another a certain Sum of Money at a Day certain, and do not pay it at the Day, then the Recognisee shall have a Writ out of the Chancery unto the Sheriff, commanding him to do Execution upon that Recognisance, and the Writ shall be such :

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Rex vic. &c. Monstravit nobis A. quod cum ipse implacitasset in Com. tuo per brev. nostrum B. & idem B. in pleno Com. illo recognovit se debere præf. A. certam pecuniam ad certum termin. reddend. tu tamen termino illo elapso, eandem pecuniam eidem A. nondum solutam ad querimoniam secund' recognitionem suam habere non fecisti, in ipsius A. damnum non modicum & gravamen. Et quia eid. A. prout justum fuerit subvenire volent. in hac parte Tibi præcipimus, quod si ita est, tunc pecuniam illam de bonis & carablis ipsius B. in balliva tua levare, & illa præf. A. sine dilatione habere fac. ne clamor ad nos inde perveniat iteratus. Teste, &c.

But it seemeth Recognisance shall be made when a Plea is depending in the County before the Sheriff by Writ betwixt the Parties in Debt, &c. but if there be not any Plea depending in the County by Writ, but by Plaint, *Quare* that Recognisance shall be made; and it seemeth reasonable that it may be taken, as well as when the Plea of Debt is depending in the County before the Sheriff by Plaint, as it were by the King's Writ.

But if a Man come into the County before the Sheriff, and there in Court acknowledge to pay a certain Sum of Money unto another at a certain Day, &c. where there is not any Plaint or Action depending, betwixt the Parties, whether this Acknowledgment shall be good or not, *Quare*. And

seem

seems reasonable, That if it be under the Sum of 40 Shillings, that such Acknowledgment shall be good, and bind the Party.

A And if the Party have a Writ to the Sheriff to do Execution of such Recognisee (as before is said) and the Sheriff will not do the same, then the Recognisee may sue an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, and Attachment against the Sheriff, and the Form of the Writ is such :

Rex, &c. Ex parte A. accepimus, quod cum nuper tibi præcipimus, quod si B. recognosceret se debere A. tantum, tunc ipsum B. distringeres ad præd. debit. eidem A. sine dilatione reddend. ac licet idem B. coram te recognoverit se debere præf. A. præd. debit. tamen ipsum B. ad debitum illud reddend. distringer. hactenus distulisti, & adhuc differs, in ipsius A. damnum non modicum & gravamen: Et ideo tibi præcipimus, quod si ita est, tunc execution. recognitionis sine dilatione fieri fac. juxta tenorem mandati nostri præd. & hoc nullo modo omittas. Teste, &c.

But it seemeth by this Writ, that if the Recognisor will not again acknowledge the Debt before the Sheriff when he cometh to him to do Execution, &c. but say that he hath paid the same, That then the Sheriff ought not to do Execution. And there is another Writ in this Form :

Rex Vic. &c. Præcip. tibi, quod si A. recognovit se debere B. centum solid. tunc ipsum A. distr. ad præd. debitum eidem B. redd.

And he may have an *Alias* and a *Pluries* and Attachment upon the same, &c. And if the Sheriff return upon the *Alias*, quod *distinxit partem per frument. vel per alia catal. ad quod non invenit emptores*, Then by the Title of the Register shall be awarded a Writ of *Pluries reitendo returnable, & illud insuffic. reputand. &c.* But *Quare* tamen of that; for it seemeth to be a good Return: And *Quare* if the Sheriff may sell the Goods to pay the Recognisance, for it seemeth by the Register he may sell the Party's Goods.

And if a Man be in Execution upon a Statute-Merchant, he ought to be found in Prison for the Rent and Revenues of his Lands which are in Execution, &c. that is to say, with Bread and Water, as appeareth by the Statute; and if he have not the same, he may sue a Writ upon the Statute directed to the Mayor and Sheriff, where he is in Execution, that he have the Livelihood which the Statute giveth him; and the Writ is such :

Rex Majori & Vic. Lon. salut. Cum in Statuto de Mercator. edito contineat. quod mercatores pro quorum debitis contigerit debitores suos per formam statut. prædict. arrestari & imprisonari, invenire teneantur debitoribus illis in prisona commorant. panem & aquam ad sustentationem suam. Vobis præcipimus, quod

Writ de Perambulatione faciend.

W. de S. pro debitoribus. E. de K. per formam statuti nostri prædicti. ut dicitur arrestat. & in prisona nostra detent. si ea occasione & non alia detineatur in eadem, fieri fac. in hoc casu, quod fuerit faciend. & in casu consimili fieri consuet. juxta form. Statuti prædicti. T. &c. And upon that he may have an *Alias*, *Pluries*, and *Attachment*.

Writ de Perambulatione facienda.

A Writ de Perambulatione facienda, ought to be sued with the Assent of both Parties, where they are in Doubt of the Bounds of their Lordships, or of their Towns; then they by Assent may sue this Writ, directed unto the Sheriff to make the Perambulation, and to set the Bounds and Limits between them in Certainty: And the Writ is such;

Rex Vic. &c. Præcipimus tibi, quod assumpt. tecum 12. discretis & legal. Milit. in com. tuo, in propria persona tua accedas ad terram A. de B. in N. & terram C. de D. in E. & per eorum sacramentum fieri fac. perambulat. inter terram ipsius A. de B. in N. & terram ipsius C. de D. in E. ita quod perambulat. illa fiat per certas metas & divisas: Quia prædicti A. & C. posuerunt se coram nobis in perambulationem illam, & scire fac. Justic. nostris apud W. &c. tali die, vel Justic. ad primam assis. &c. sub sigillo suo & sigillis quatuor legal. Milit. ex illis qui perambulat. illi interfuer. per quas metas & divisas perambulatio illa facta fuerit; & habeas tibi nomina Militum, & hoc breve.

And the King may make his Commission to other Persons to make that Perambulation, as well as to the Sheriff, and to certify the same into the Common Pleas, or in the Chancery, or elsewhere, &c. And such Commission is oftentimes granted to make Perambulation of three or four Counties where they are in Doubt in the Bounds and Limits thereof; and this Perambulation made by Assent, shall bind all the Parties and their Heirs.

But if Tenant for Life be of a Seigniorship, and another who is Tenant in Fee Simple of another Seigniorship adjoining sue forth such a Writ or Commission, by Reason whereof a Perambulation is made, it seemeth the same shall not bind him in Reversion; neither shall the Perambulation made with the Assent of Tenant in Tail bind his Heir.

And the Perambulation may be made for divers Towns, and in divers Counties, and the Parties ought to come in Person into the Chancery, and there acknowledge and grant that a Perambulation be made betwixt them, and the Acknowledgment shall be enrolled in the Chancery, and thereupon a Commission or Writ shall issue forth. And if the Parties

Parties cannot come in Chancery, then they ought to sue forth a Writ of *Dedimus potestatem* directed to certain Persons, to take their Acknowledgment, and to certify the same into the Chancery under his Seal, &c. and then upon that Certificate returned into the Chancery, That Commission or Writ may be granted, although the Parties do not appear in Person in Chancery to pray the same.

Writ de Warrantia Chartæ.

THE Writ of *Warrantia Charta* lieth properly where a Man doth enfeof another by Deed, and bindeth him and his Heirs to Warranty, &c. Now if the Defendant be impleaded in an Assize, or in a Writ of Entry in the Nature of an Assize, in which Actions he cannot vouch, then he shall have that Writ against the Feoffor or his Heir, who made such Warranty: And the Writ is,

In a Warr. Charta, the Defendant said that he had a Formedon pendant of the Land and

no Plea, and that was against the Issue in Tail. Itin. North. 2 E. 3. Garr. de charters 13. 2 E. 2. lb. 6.

Rex, &c. Prac. A. quod juste &c. warrant. B. unum messuag. cum pertin. in D. quod tenet, &c. de eo tenere clam. & unde chartam suam habet, ut dicit. &c. Vel sic: Manerium de N. cum pertin. & advocat. Ecclesia ejusdem villæ quam tenet, &c. (usque ibi) unde chartam suam habet, vel chartam D. patris vel matris vel alterius antecessoris, cujus heres ipse est, ut dicit & nisi, &c.

2 Tenants in Common shall join in this Writ 28 E. 3. 90. so where 3

are Jointenants, and a Release to the other two, 40 E. 3. 41, 42. 16 H. 6. 7. If the Defendant tender a Plea to the Plaintiff, and the Plaintiff will not enter it; he shall not have Advantage in this Writ.

And although the Writ doth suppose that he holdeth of the Defendant, yet that is not material whether he holdeth of him or not.

And also that the Plaintiff holdeth any Land of the Defendant by Homage *Auncest.* and hath not a Charter thereof: Yet he shall have this Writ of *Warr' Charta* against the Defendant, and the Writ shall say *unde chartam habet, &c.* and yet he hath no Deed to shew, but only shall hold by Homage *Auncestrel*, which implieth a Warranty, and therefore in that Case, those Words, *Unde Chartam habet, &c.* are not material. *5 Eliz. Dyer 221. If the Warranty be only against the Grantee and his Heirs and there be not Dedi & Concessi in the Charter, per Curiam, the Writ lieth not.*

12 H. 3. Garr. de Charters. 27. One brought this Writ, Unde Chartam suam habet: the Defendant said, Non habet Chartam suam, and the Plaintiff confessed the same, and said it was Charta antecessoris sui, adjudged for the Defendant.

If

21 H. 6. 8. If a Man have a Lease of Lands for Life rendring Rent, or G
 Upon Owel-ty of Ser- maketh a Gift in Tail rendring Rent without Deed, and after-
 vices, this wards the Lessee or Donee is impleaded in such Action where
 Writ lyeth: be canuot vouch, then he shall have this Writ of Warrantia
 but that is Charta against the Lessor or Donor, or his Heir who hath the
 after seisin Reversion: For that Reversion and Rent reserved, maketh a
 of the Ser- Warranty in it self by the Statute of Bigamis, cap. ult. al-
 vices. though he hath not any Deed thereof.

21 H. 6. 8. And if a Man give Lands to one in Fee by Deed by these H
 Upon a Fe- Words, *Dedi, concessi, &c.* now he is bound to warrant the
 offment in Lands to the Feoffee by those Words, and if the Feoffee
 Fee with be impleaded, he shall have a Writ of Warrantia Charta against
 Warranty, the Feoffor, by these Words, *Dedi, concessi, &c.* but not a-
 he ought in gainst his Heir, for the Heir shall not be bounden unto a War-
 his Count ranty made by his Father, unless he bind him and his Heirs
 to set forth the Deed. to Warranty by expresse Words in the Deed: As to say, *Ego*
 14 E. 3. & *hered. mei omnia præd. terras, &c. warrantizabimus, &c.*

35. acc. But note, That he shall not have the Writ of Warrantia
 In a Præci- Charta against the Feoffor, or against him against whom he
 pe quod hath the Warranty, if he be impleaded in any Action in which
 reddat he may vouch him, for then he ought to vouch him to war-
 where the ranty; and if he will not vouch him to Action, he shall not
 Tenant afterwards have a Writ of Warrantia Charta.

Confirmati- on with Warranty for Doubt the Possession shall be counterpleaded, he shall have this
 Writ, Wood and Brian. 12 H. 7. 2.

And a Man may sue forth this Writ of Warrantia Charta
 21 H. 6. 41. before he be impleaded in any Action, but yet the Writ doth
 22 H. 6. 22. suppose that he is impleaded: And if the Defendant appear
 30 H. 7. 7. and say that he is not impleaded, by that Plea he confess-
 eth the Warranty, and the Plaintiff shall have Judgment to
 recover his Warranty, so as if the Defendant be after implead-
 ed, and vouch him to Warranty, and he entreteth into the
 Warranty, and pleadeth and loseth, and that the Defendant
 recover in Value. The Defendant shall have in Value of the
 Lands against the Vouchee, which he had at the Time of the
 Purchase of his Warrantia Charta, and therefore it is good
 2 H. 4. 14. & Policy to bring his Warrantia Charta against him before he
 12 H. 4. 13. be sued, to bind the Lands of the Vouchee which he had at
 He shall that Time. For if a Man be vouched, he shall not render in
 have in Va- value the
 lue the Lands

which he had at the Time of Judgment, for the Judgment makes them subject to the
 Execution, 1 E. 3. 11 Fitz Gar. de charter 2. acc. 8 E. 2. Voucher, 237. A Man can-
 not vouch a Clerk attaint, or a Man outlawed: But rather have War. Chart. Cont.
 of an Idiot Quod reddat. Quære if it be Law at this Day. Br. War. Chart. 29.
 8 E. 4. 10. Markham acc. 24 E. 3. B. War. Chart. 13. acc. 19 E. 3. Gar. Chart. 9. acc.
 Value

Value, but of the Lands which he had at the Time of the Voucher, and if he have aliened the Lands before the Voucher, he shall render nothing in Value; and therefore it is Policy to bring his *Warrantia Charta* against him when he hath the Land to render in Value. And upon this Writ and Judgment, the Land shall be bound. But if a Man recover his Warranty by Writ of *Warrantia Charta*, and hath bounden the Land which the Vouchee had at that Time: Yet if he be afterwards impleaded for that Land, for which he recovered his Warranty, he ought to vouch him against whom he recovered his Warranty, to defend the Land, if he be sued in any Action wherein he may vouch, otherwise he shall not have advantage by Recovery of his Warranty in the *Warrantia Charta*.

A And if a Man recover his Warranty in a *Warrantia Charta*, and afterwards is impleaded in an Action in which he cannot vouch, as by Assize, or by *Scire facias* sued forth upon a Fine, &c. It seemeth he ought to give Notice to him against whom he hath recovered his Warranty of the Action, and to pray him to shew him what he shall plead for to defend the Land, &c. *Quare tamen* thereof.

B If a Man exchange Lands with another by Deed, if he be impleaded, he may vouch him with whom the Exchange was made, by Reason of that Exchange; and also he shall have a Writ of *Warrantia Charta* by that Deed of Exchange, although there are not Words of Warranty in the Deed; and the Vouchee shall have a Writ of *Warrant. Charta*, taken *quar'* of that.

C And if a Man be impleaded who is not Tenant of the Land, but Pernor of the Profits, he shall not have a Writ of *Warrantia Charta*, because he can lose nothing. And a Man shall have a Writ of *Warrant. Chart.* although he may vouch in the Action brought against him, and if he do recover in the *Warrantia Charta*, and afterwards lose in the Action brought against him, in which he hath vouched him against whom he recovered his Warranty, Then he shall have a Writ which is called *Habere fac' ad valent'*, &c. presently within the Year after the Recovery, and shall not sue forth *Sci' fac.* And an Assignee shall have a Writ of *Warrant. Chart.*

D And a Man shall have a Writ of *Warrant. Chart.* of Land or Rent which he demanded against him out of Land. &c. but there he ought to vouch of Land discharged of the Rent, &c. if he may vouch in the Action.

E And a Man may bring his Writ of *Warrant. Chart.* in what County he pleaseth, if the Deed bear not Date in a certain Place, or County: For then he ought to bring the Writ where the Deed beareth Date. But if a Man bring a Writ of

23 H. 3.
Gar. Char-
ters 26.

7 H. 4. 18.
17 E. 3.
and Br.
War. ch. 30.
None shall
have the
Writ but
the Terre-
Tenant.
24 E. 3. 25.
Willbye. 7
E. 4. 12.
3 E. 4. 7.
A good Plea
that he had
nothing in
the Land
jour de brie.
purchase.
19 E. 3.
Gar. ch. 10.
4 E. 3. Gar.
ch. 12. acc.
for Rent
Service.
Warrantia

E. 1 Vou-
cher, 266.
21 H. 6. 40.
Newton.
See Little.
111. for the
Reason of
this Case.

Warrantia Charta, by Reason of Homage *Auncesrel*, &c. then it ought to be brought in the County where the Land lieth.

And if a Man doth enfeoff another of Lands by Deed with Warranty, if the Feoffee maketh a Feoffment over, and taketh back an Estate in Fee, the Warranty is determined, and he shall not have a Writ of *Warrantia Charta*, because he is in of another Estate. And so if A. disseise B. and enfeoff C. with Warranty, who enfeoffeth D. with Warranty, upon whom a Stranger entreth, in whose Possession B. the Disseisee releaseth his Right, all the Warranties are extinct, and if D. re-enter, and be impleaded, he shall not have a Writ of *Warrantia Charta*, because he is in of another Estate by Wrong. But if a Man be impleaded for which he purchaseth a Writ of *Warrantia Charta* against whom he hath a Warranty, and vouch him also in the Action; and afterwards depending the Action, a Stranger who hath ancients Title entreth upon him, yet that shall not abate his *Warrantia Charta* sued out before; quod vi. 21 H. 6.

4 E. 2. Gar.
Char. 29.
it is but a
personal A-
ction in the
Nature of a
Covenant,

therefore he shall recover Damages. 2 H. 6. 31. It is holden, that in this Case he shall recover Damages only. But it seemeth by Br. Warr. chart. 31. that if he hath no Land to be recovered in Value, that he shall not recover Damages tantum, nor more than in Voucher.

And a Man may sue forth divers Writs of Warranty of Charters against divers Men: And if he have divers Warranties against them, he shall recover severally against them.

And a Man may sue a Writ of *Warrantia Charta* at the Common Law for a Warranty made of Lands in ancient Demesne.

And if a Man have a Writ of *Warrantia Charta* depending, although that the Plaintiff who brought the Action against him who brought the *Warrantia Charta* be Nonsuit in his Action, the same shall not abate the Writ of *Warrantia Charta* although he hath not an Action sued against him for the Land, &c.

Writ de Mesne.

18 H. 3.
Mesne, 78.
adjudged
that the
Mesne

THE Writ of *Mesne* lieth where there is Lord, Mesne, and Tenant, and each hold by Owelty of Services, as by Homage, Fealty, and 20 l. Rent yearly. Now if the Tenant be distrained by the Lord Paramount for the Rent ought to acquit the Tenant against all Lords Paramount, 29 E. 3. 34. acc.

or Service of the Mesne behind, he shall have a Writ of Mesne against the Lord who is Mesne, and by the Writ he shall recover his Damages if he be distrained, otherwise not : and by that Writ he shall be compelled to do the Service, and to pay the Rents, and the Writ may be sued in the County before the Sheriff, and the Writ is :

Rez Vic. &c. Pracipimus tibi, quod Justic. A. quod juste, &c. ac- *Note, that*
quietet B. de servic. quæ C. ab eo exigit de libero tenemento suo quod *the Plain-*
de pras. A. tenet in I. & unde querit. quod pro defectu ejus distrin. *tiff in a*
sicut rationabil. monstrare poterit, quod eum acquietar. debeat, ne *Writ of Mes-*
amplius, &c, *ne needeth*
not in the
Count to

show the Certainty of the Tenure between the Mesne and the Lord Paramount, but generally to say, that he holdeth over, per 38 H. 6. 12. and 39 H. 6. 29. 13 E. 4. 6. If there be Lord, Mesne, and Tenant, and the Tenant is distrained by the Lord for which he bringeth a Replevin, the Lord avoweth upon a Stranger; the Tenant may have a Writ of Mesne: Tet the Mesne cannot joyn because the Avowry is made upon a Stranger.

And if it be sued in the Common Pleas, the Writ is :

Rez Vis', &c. Prac. A. quod juste, &c. acquietet B. de servic.
quod nos ab eo exigimus de libero tenemento, &c. unde idem A. qui
medius est inter nos & pras. B. eum acquietare debet, & unde que-
ritur, quod pro defectu ejus distringit. & nisi, &c. And this Writ is where the King distraineth for Services, &c.

And if another Person be Lord Paramount, then the Writ is; *Quod acquietet B. &c. quæ C. de eo exigit de libero tenemento, &c. unde idem A. qui medius est inter C. & pras. B. eum acquietare debet, &c.*

A And the Writ of Mesne may be sued and removed out of the County, at the Suit of the Plaintiff by a Pone without Cause, and at the Suit of the Defendant with Cause shewed, as in a Replevin. [136]

And a Man may have an Acquittal, and sue forth a Writ of Mesne upon it divers Ways. One if the Mesne grant unto his Tenant by his Deed, upon his Tenure made of him to acquit him against his Lord Paramount, he shall have a Writ of Mesne upon that Grant. Another Cause of Acquittal is where he holdeth in Frankalmoigne. Another Cause is, where he holdeth in Frankmarriage; or where he holdeth by the like Service as the Mesne holdeth over, which is called Owelty. 14 E. 3. Mesne 7. 38 H. 6. 12. 39 H. 6. 29. Prisor.

C And also a Man may have an Acquittal by Prescription, as if he hold by Homage Auncestrel.

D And also by Conufance in a Court of Record for to acquit him, &c. And the Men of Cornwall claim to plead a Plea

Plea in a Writ of *Mesne* in the County without Writ, and that they have had Allowance thereof in Eyre. And although the Writ of *Mesne* be depending betwixt the *Mesne* and the Tenant paravail, yet the Lord shall distrain the Tenant paravail for the Rents and Services, and shall not tarry until the Writ of *Mesne* be ended betwixt them, whether he ought for to acquit the Tenant or no.

7 H. 4. 12. And if a Man bring a Writ of *Mesne* where he is not distressed, yet the Writ is maintainable, but then he shall not recover Damages: For the Writ is brought only for to recover the Acquittal, &c. As if he bring a Writ of Warranty of Charters where he is impleaded, &c. he is to recover the Warranty *pro loco & tempore*. E

4 H. 6. 25. And if the Tenant holdeth by the Services which the *Mesne* F
4 E. 4. 35. holdeth over, and also by other Services, it is a good Owelty to have Acquittal, because it is such, and more. And although
11 H. 4. 55. that the Lord dieth depending the Writ of *Mesne*, yet the Writ shall not abate.

25 H. 6. And Tenant for Term of Life where the Remainder is over G
Mesne 12. in Fee, shall have a Writ of *Mesne* against the *Mesne*: But Tenant for Life shall not have a Writ of *Mesne* against him in the Reversion. But Tenant in Dower shall have a Writ of *Mesne* against him in the Reversion, because she hath her State by the Law.

And if the *Mesne* have paid the Services unto the Lord H
38 H. 6. 12. Paramount, yet if the Tenant be afterwards distrained for those Services, he shall have a Writ of *Mesne*. But it is a
Prius. Question whether he shall recover Damages in that Writ.
50 E. 3. 23. But it seemeth he shall have Damages, because the *Mesne* shall recover Damages against the Lord, if he will put his Cattle in the Pound for the Tenant, and sue a *Replevin*, &c. and yet not distrained in his Default is a good Plea in a Writ of *Mesne*.
And if he pay the Services, he is not distrained in his Default: for if the *Mesne* grant unto the Tenant to acquit him after the Tenure made, he shall have a Writ of *Mesne* thereupon, as I conceive.

4 E. 4. 35. And the Husband and Wife shall have a Writ of *Mesne* I
Belling. ac. where they are distrained for the Lands of the Wife.
14 E. 3. Mesne.

12 E. 3. If the *Mesne* grant the Mesnalty for Life, and the Tenant K
Mesne 12. attorn, the Tenant shall not have a Writ of *Mesne* against the
10 E. 3. 58. Grantee for Life. But Tenant in Tail shall have a Writ of
ibid. 21. *Mesne*: And ancient Demesne is a good Plea in a Writ of *Mesne*. L

8 E. 3. 26. And a Writ of *Mesne* lieth against Tenant for Life where
Mesne 19. the Remainder is over in Fee: And the Writ of *Mesne* shall be maintainable against the Heir of the *Mesne* where his
Ancestors

Ancestors have granted the Services of the Tenant by Fine, if the Tenant hath not attorned according to the Fine: For he shall not be compelled to attorn without granting Acquittal unto him: And if he grant Acquittal, &c. he shall have a Writ of Mesne upon the Grant; and yet it commenceth after the Tenour.

M And if the Tenant be distrained for the Relief of the Mesne, 39 H. 6. 29.
or for reasonable Aid, &c. he shall have a Writ of Mesne 38 E. 3. 34.
against him.

If a Man be Tenant by the Curtesie of a Mesnalty, &c. if the Tenant be distrained, the Writ of Mesne shall be sued against him in the Reversion, and not against the Tenant by the Curtesie. H. 4 E. 2.

O A Seigniorie is granted unto the Husband and Wife, and to the Heirs of the Husband, and in a *Per qua servitia* sued by them, the Tenant will not attorn, unless they will grant to acquit him, &c. for which the Husband grants for him and his Heirs, to acquit the Tenant and his Heirs, and afterwards the Husband dieth; the Tenant may bring a Writ of Mesne against the Husband's Heir, during the Life of the Wife who was Tenant for Life, and good. *Quod Vi* H. 5 E. 3. Mesne 52.

P And in the Time of E. 1. the Tenant brought a Writ of Mesne 56.
Mesne, because he did not acquit him of a Rent-Charge demanded, &c. because he by his Deed bound him and his Heirs to warrant and acquit him, and it was maintainable.

Q And an Abbot sued a Writ of Mesne, by Reason of the Confirmation made unto him in *Frankalmoine*, and it was maintainable. H. 2 E. 2. 5 E. 2. Mesne 64.

R If a Man have Judgment to recover his Acquittal in a Writ of Mesne, if he be not afterwards acquitted, he shall have upon the Recovery a *Distingas ad acquietandum* against the Mesne, if it be three or ten Years after the Judgment given; and that is given by the Statute of *Westminster* 2. cap. 9. And a Scire facias against the Lord. 14 E. 3. Mesne 7.

S If the Mesne do acknowledge Acquittal by Fine, and after he sueth a *Scire facias* thereupon, and he appeareth not at the Return of the Writ, then shall issue a Writ of *Distingas ad acquietandum*, &c. and an *Alias* and *Pluries*, &c. until he appear; and if he come upon the *Distingas*, and cannot plead any Thing, but that he ought for to acquit him, then the Plaintiff shall recover Damages against him.

T And if the Ancestor do acknowledge an Acquittal in a Court of Record, the Tenant shall have a *Scire facias* against the Heir to acquit him without other Specialty, &c. 46 E. 3. 31. 14 E. 3. Mesne 7.

U And if a Man recover Acquittal of a Writ of Mesne, &c. he shall after have a *Distingas ad acquietandum*, and if he do 49 E. 3. 31.

[137] do not appear, he shall be forejudged by Default of his Mefnalty; and so if he appear, and it be found by Verdict against him, he shall be forejudged.

Old. N B.

83. 11 E. 3

Br. suit 4

E. 3. 42.

And a Man shall have a Writ of *Mefne* to acquit him of Suit unto a Hundred which the *Mefne* ought to do by Reason of his Mefnalty, and not by Reason of Refiancy, &c. And the Process in a Writ of *Mefne* is Summons, Attachment, and *Distringas*; and if the Defendant hath not any Thing in the County by which he can be distrained, then the Plaintiff may surmise that he hath Assets in another County, and pray a *Distringas* thither, and he shall have it by the Statute; and upon that he shall be forejudged, &c. if he do not appear, and the Writ be served and returned against him. But that is given by the Statute: For at the Common Law he shall not have but Distress infinite in the same County where the Writ was brought, and that is in the County where the Land is; and at this Day he may choose whether he will sue the Process at the Common Law, Distress infinite in the County, or the Process which is given by the Statute, Summons, Attachment, and the grand Distress, which shall have Day to answer by such Times as two Counties may be holden, in which the Sheriff shall make Proclamation that he come to answer the Plaintiff, and if he do not come, and the Writ be returned, then he shall be forejudged.

Writ de Plegiis acquietandis.

THE Writ de *Plegiis acquietandis* lieth, where a Man becomes Pledge or Surety for another to pay a certain Sum of Money at a certain Day. &c. if the Party doth not pay it at the Day, &c. If he who becomes Surety be compelled to pay the Money, he shall have this Writ against him who ought to have paid the same. But it hath been a Question whether this Writ lieth without shewing a Specialty; and it seemeth reasonable that it be maintainable, although he have not any Specialty to prove it. For the

Vi. 22. Eliz.

Dy. 378.

Writ as it seemeth is given by the Statute of *Magna Charta cap. 8.* which is; *Quod si plegii voluerint, habeant terram & tenementa debitoris quousque sit his satisfacti. de debito quod antea pro eo solverint.* And there is not spoken of any

Fitz. Pledg-

es 9. there

it was al-

ledged that

the Custom

of London

was such.

Writing made betwixt them; and if he have a Writing then he may have Remedy thereupon by the Common Law or by Writ of Covenant, or Debt; and then that Statute needed not to have been made. And *Pasch. 43 E. 3.* 10 it is adjudged, That the Writ de *Plegiis acquietandis* lyeth without any Specialty shewed thereof, and it seemeth good

Reason

reason: because the Statute makes the Tie in that Case, and that appeareth by the Register, because Writs are given for the Executors of him who became Pledge, and against him who was the Debtor, because their Testator did not acquit his Sureties, &c. And this Writ is *Vicontiel*, and may be sued in the Country before the Sheriff, or in the Common Pleas by a *Præcipe*. And the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. *Præcipimus tibi, qd. Justicies A. qd. juste. &c. acquiet. B. de 20 s. unde posuit se in plegium 5 s. C. & eum nondum acquietavit, ut dic. sicut rationabiliter monstrare poterit, quod eum inde acquietare debeat, ne amplius, &c. pro defectu Just. &c.* And the Form of the Writ for the Common Pleas is such: Rex, &c. *Præcipe A. quod juste, &c. acquietet B. de cent. marcis, unde posuit se in pleg. versus C. & eum nondum acquietavit, ut dic', &c. & nisi, &c. Vel sic pro Executoribus, quod acquietet B. & C. execut. testamenti D. de 10 li. unde posuit prædict. D. in pleg. versus, &c. & eos nondum, &c. Vel sic versus Executors, Præc. A. & B. &c. execut. testamenti &c. qd. juste, &c. acquietent E. de, &c. unde idem E. posuit se in pleg. versus D. & eum nondum, &c.*

And if a Man become Surety for another in the Exchequer to accompt for him, and doth not, he shall have a Writ against him to discharge him of the Accompt, and the Writ is:

Rex, &c. *De acquietando A. de quodam compoto quem præd. Vi. 29 E. 3. 9. B. pro se de tempore quo idem A. fuit ball. libertatis II. regine by Kniver. Angl. matris nostr. in com. D. coram Thesaur. & Baron. nostris Br. Pledges de Scac. reddere manucepit, & posuit eum in pleg. versus nos in 22 The Scac. præd. & eum nondum acquietavit, &c. Plaintiff ought to have the*

And if a Man become Surety for another to pay a certain Sum of Money, or to do other thing, &c. so long as the Principal Debtor hath any thing and is sufficient, his Sureties shall not be distrained by the Statute of Magna Charta: And if they be distrained by the Sheriff, &c. they shall have a special Writ upon the Statute for to discharge them. And the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic', &c. *Monstraverunt nobis A. & B. quod cum ipsi devent essent pleg. C. versus D. de quadam summ. pecun. in qua idem C. præfat. D. tenebatur, ac idem C. satis habeat unde prædict. debitum solveret, tu nihilominus ipsos A. & B. distring. ad solvend. præf. D. pecuniam prædict. Et quia injustum est, quod plegii aliqui ad solution. debiti compellant. quamdiu principales debitores sufficient. habeant unde debitum suum reddere possunt, tibi præcipimus, qd. C. distring. ad præd. pecuniam solvend. præf. pleg. suos pacem inde habere permittas et averia sua,*

B b

fi

si quæ ea occasione ceperis, sine dilatione deliberari facias. Teste, &c.

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And it seemeth that this Writ lieth where a Man recovereth against the Sureties in the County, and the Sheriff distrains them to pay the Debt, where the Principal is sufficient: But if he sue the Sureties in the Common Pleas, where the Principal is sufficient to pay the Debt, &c. Now whether the Sureties may plead that, and averr that the Principal Debtor is sufficient to pay it; or whether they shall have a Writ to the Sheriff not to distrain them, if the Principal be sufficient, *Quære* of those Cases. And the Process in the Writ is Summons, Attachment and Distress.

Writ of Detinue.

A Writ of *Detinue* lieth, in Case, where a Man deliver. **A**eth Goods or Chattels unto another to keep, and afterwards he will not deliver them back again; then he shall have an Action of *Detinue* of those Goods and Chattels; and so if a Man deliver Goods or Money put up in Bags, or in a Chest, or in a Cupboard, unto another to keep, and he will not redeliver the Goods or the Money in the Bags; he to whom they should be delivered shall have a Writ of *Detinue* for those Goods, &c. But if a Man deliver Money not in any Bag or Chest, to redeliver back, or to deliver over unto a Stranger; now he to whom the money shall be delivered, shall not have an Action of *Detinue* for the Money, but a Writ of Account; because *Detinue* ought to be of a thing which is certain; as of Money in Bags, or of a Horse, or of a hundred Cows, or such certain things. And this Writ may be *vicontiel*, and shall be sued before the Sheriff in the County if the Plaintiff please; or he may sue it in the Common Pleas, and the Form of the Writ in the Common Pleas is.

If a Man bail a thing to bail to I. S. he shall have Detin' by Prisor, yet he hath no Property till agreement, 39 H. 6. 44. Laiton, contr. 7 H. 4. 13- Detinue was brought

of a Bag with 20 l. and by Martin, 4 H. 6. 1 and 2. If a Man bail 20 l. to rebaile Detinue lieth, and accompt. Contr. if it were per accompt rendre, 6 E. 4. 11. Detinue of four quarters of Barley, and doth not say in Sacks; and yet good.

Rex Vic. &c. Prac. A. &c. qd. &c. redd. B. unam chartam quam ei injuste detinet, ut dicit, & nisi, &c. Vel sic, quod redd. B. unam pixidem cum tribus scriptis obligat. in eadem pixide contentis sub sigillo predicti. B. consignat. And the rule in the Register is, quod in brevi de Chartis reddendis semper d. b.

debet poni cert. numerus Chartar' vel scriptor'. And a Man may have a Writ of Detinue of one Writing, and the Writ shall be, *Prac. A. qd. Sc. redd. B. quoddam scriptum, per quod B. omnia bona & catall' sua in manerio de N. nuper exist. I. de L. dedit & concessit, qd. ei injuste, &c.* And the Form of the Writ in the Count is such: *Rex Vis', &c. Prac. tibi, quod justicies A. quod juste, &c. redd. B. unam Chartam, vel tres Chartas, vel unum scriptum obl. vel conventionale, vel acquietan. vel testam. vel chirographum, quod. quas vel quæ ei injuste detinet, ut dicit, sicut rationabiliter monstrare poterit, quod ei ea redd. debeat. ne amplius, &c.*

C And if a Man sue in any Court a plaint of *Detinue* for any Charters which touch and concern Freehold, if it be not in the Common Pleas by the King's Writ, the Defendant may sue a Prohibition; to prohibit them, &c. and to surcease, &c. *was Unanim*
Charram.
And the
Count of a
confirmati-
Rex ball. I. de R. fal. Cum placita de detentione charzarum seu on.

D And the Plea may be removed by *Pone* out of the County at the Plaintiff's Suit, without Cause shewed in the Writ; and at the Suit of the Defendant he ought to shew Cause in the *Pone*: And this Clause shall be in the end of the Writ.

¶ And if a Man find my Goods which I have lost, I shall
have a Writ of *Detinue* of them.

And if a Man giveth Lands in tail by Deed indented, and the Donee dieth without Heir, the Donor shall have a Writ of *Betwene* for that part of the Deed indented which the Donee had

And so if Lands be given to two Men and the Heirs of one of them; if the Tenant for Life dieth, he who hath the Fee shall have a Writ of *Detinue* for that Deed.

If a Man make a Feoffment in Fee of his Land by Deed, yet the Feoffee shall not have the Charters concerning the Land, but the Feoffor shall keep them, if he do not give them to the Feoffee; but against a Stranger the Feoffee shall have an Action of *Detinue* for those Charters which shall concern a Stranger.

concern the Lands, if he cannot make Title by the Feoffor, or those who claim Title by the Feoffor.

H. 7. 10.

And the Heir in Tail shall have a Writ of *Detinue* against the Discontinuee for the Deed of Entail by which the Land was given.

9 H. 6. 58.

The Heir
ought to
make Title
to the Land
otherwise
the Execu-
tors shall
have them.

And if a Man maketh a Feoffment in Fee of the Land which is Fee-simple, his Heir shall have the Charters which concern the same Lands, and not the Executors of the Father.

19 H. 6. 41.
acc.

If a Man make a Lease for Years and afterwards confirms his Estate in Fee, the Heir of the Feoffee shall have the Deed of the Lessor for Years, as well as the Deed of Confirmation, because that the Deed doth make the Confirmation good: And so of every Deed which maketh his Title, or a lease, or the like, without which his Title shall not be sure, and he shall have an Action of *Detinue* for them.

9 E. 4. 52.

9 H. 6. 15.

10 E. 4. 9.

39 E. 3. Br.

Chart 38.

10 E. 4. 9.

10 E. 4. 14.

The Lord by

Escheat shall

have Detin

for Char-

ters.

And the Heir shall have a *Detinue* of Charters, although he hath not the Land; as if I be enfeoffed with Warranty, and I enfeoff another with a Warranty in fee, my Heir shall have a *Detinue* of that Deed by which I am enfeoffed, because he may have advantage of the Warranty.

And if my Father be disseised, and dieth, I shall have a *Detinue* for the Charters, although I have not the Land, and the Executors shall not have the Action for them.

And if a Man have Goods delivered to him to deliver over to another, and afterwards a Writ of *Detinue* is brought against him by him who hath Right unto the Goods; Now if the Defendant depending the Action deliver the Goods over to whom they were bailed to him for to deliver, the same is a good Bar in the Action, because he hath delivered them according to the Bailment made unto him.

For Detin.

62.

13 H. 3.

Prohibition

21.

And after Divorce made betwixt the Husband and the Wife, the Wife shall have a Writ of *Detinue* for the Goods given with her in *Frank-marriage*, which see M. 35 E. 1. And the Process in *Detinue* is Summons, Attachment and Distress.

Writ de Recto de Custodia terræ & hæredis.

THE Writ de *Custodia Terræ & Hæredis* lieth where the Tenant holdeth of his Lord by Knight's Service, and dieth in his homage, and a Stranger entrencheth into the Land, and taketh the Body of the Heir: The Lord of whom he holdeth the Land shall have a Writ of *Custodia Terræ & hæredis*; and the Writ is such:

Re

Rex Vic', &c. Prac. A. quod, &c. redd. B. custod. terr. & hered. C. quam ad ipsum B. pertinet, eo quod prad C. terr. suam de eo tenuit per servitium militare, ut dicit. &c. & nisi, &c.

Aliter de her. d. terr. Prac. A. qd &c. redd. B. & C. uxorem ejus W. filium & hered. E. cujus custodia ad ipsos B. & C. pertinet, eo qd. pd. E. terram suam de pref. C. &c. Vel sic: de L. patre pd. C. cujus heres ipse est & tenuit per servitium militare, ut dicit, &c. et nisi, &c.

C And a Writ of the Lands only is such: *Prac. A. qd &c. redd. B. custod. unius virgat. terr. cum pertin. in R. que ad ipsum pertinet, eo quod C. terram illam de eo tenuit per servitium militare, ut dicit, &c. Vel sic: ratione dimission. qd. ad ipsum B. pertin. quam A. de quo pradict. C. terram illam tenuit per servit. militare, inde fecit eid. B. ut dicit. &c.*

D And if a Man have a Wardship by reason of a Ward, and it is taken from him, the Writ shall be thus: *Quod reddat B. J. filium et hered. C. cujus custodia ad ipsum pertinet ratione custod. terr. et hered. R. de quo pradict. C. terram illam tenuit per servit. militare, inde fecit eid. B. ut dicit. &c.*

And if the Lord Paramount will shew a Writ of Right of Ward for the Services and Rent, and the Heir of the Mesne, he may have a general Writ of the Land and Heir, if he will, or a special Writ thus:

Præcipe A. qd. &c. reddat B. custodiam decem solid. redditus, et hered. C. que ad ipsum pertinet, eo quod pradict. C. tenementum unde redditus ille provenit, de eo tenuit per servitium militare, ut dicit.

F And this Writ may be sued in the County before the Sheriff by a Justices, and then the Writ is such:

Præcipimus tibi, qd. justicies A. quod reddat B. custodiam terr. & hered. C. que, &c. ut dicit, sicut rationabiliter, &c.

G And the Plaintiff may remove the same by a Pone without Cause shewed, and the Defendant ought for to shew Cause in the Pone, as he shall do in a R. plevin.

And it appeareth by the Register, That the Guardian in Socage shall have the Writ of Right of Ward of the Heir alone, or of the Land alone, or of both; for the Heir thus:

Rex, &c. Prac. A. quod, &c. redd. B. W. filium et hered. C. cujus custod. ad ipsum B. pertinet, eo quod pradict. C. terram suam tenuit in socagio, et pradict. B. propinquo est heres ipsius C. ut dicit.

And there is the like Writ for the Land. And the Reason and Cause that he shall have this Writ seemeth to be, because that for the Land he cannot have other Remedy, if he cannot enter into the Land: And yet I conceive that

Writ of Right of Ward.

Guardian in Socage shall have a Writ of Right of Ward for the Land, because he is accountable unto the Heir for the same, which proves he hath no Right unto the Land, but as Bailiff.

And the Guardian in Socage shall have a Writ of Ward for Cause of Wardship, where his Guardian ought to have another Infant in Ward, because he is next of Blood unto him to whom the Inheritance cannot descend; and the is such:

Rex, &c. Præc. A. quod, &c. red. B. custodiam terr. & hered. C. quod ad ipsum B. pertinet ration. custodie J. filie & hered. D. qui terram suam tenuit in socagio, in manu ipsius B. existen. eo quod præd. B. terram suam tenuit in socagio, & prædict. B. propinquior est hæres ipsius J. ut dicit, Et nisi, &c.

And it seemeth, That a Writ of Right, *De communi custodia*, I was at the Common Law, and as well for Guardian in Socage for the Body of the Heir, as for Guardian in Knight's Service. But the Writ of Ravishment of Ward was not at the Common Law for the Guardian in Knight's Service, but the same was given by the Statute of *Westm. 2. cap. 35.* And by the Equity of that Statute Guardian in Socage shall have a Writ of Ravishment of Ward as well as Guardian by Knight's Service; and by the same reason he shall have a Writ of Right of Ward at the Common Law, as Guardian in Socage shall have.

And if the Mesne hath two Daughters, one within Age, & the other of full Age, and dieth; and the Lord hath the Wardship of her within Age, and afterwards the Tenant dieth, his Heir within Age, now the Lord Paramount, and the Sister of full Age who is one of the Mesnes, shall have a Writ of Right of Ward in this Form:

Præc. A. &c. quod, &c. reddat B. uni filiar. & heredum W. & P. de E. custodiam terre & hered. R. quod ad ipsos B. & P. pertinet, eo quod præd. R. terram suam de præf. B. & M. soror. ejusdem B. altera fil. & hered. ejusdem W. infra etatem, & in custodia prædict. P. existen. tenuit per servitium militare, ut dicunt, & nisi, &c.

And it appeareth in the Register, That the Writ *De Ejectione Custodie* lieth for the Land, and for the Heir together, for the Writ is such:

11 H. 4 64.
65. If the
Ejection

of Ward be brought of Land only, the Party must shew the Certainty of the Land: but if it be of the Body and Land, the Writ general, *de terris & hered.* is good.

22 Eliz. Dy. 292. It lieth not but of Land only.

Rex

Writ of Right of Ward.

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Rex Vic'. &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. &c. B. ostensur.
quare cum custodia terre & hered. C. usque ad legitim. etatem If he who e-
har. prad ad ipsum A. pertineat, eo quod idem C. terram suam jects aliens
de eo tenuit per servitium militare, ac idem A. in plena & paci- to another,
fica seifina ejusdem custodie diu extiterit, predict. B. predict. yet he may
hared. infra etatem existen. ipsum A. a custodia illa violent. Writ a-
ejecit, ut dicit, & habeas ibi sum. & hoc breve, &c. gainst him
who ejected

him, and yet the Party shall recover Land to his Writ. 12 H. 4. 10. by Hank-
 ford; so if one eject the Ejector, he who was first ejected shall not have this Writ
 no more than one shall have Trespass, &c. against the second Trespassor, 39 Aff. 2.

A Another Writ for the Land only, where he hath the same
 by Grant of the Guardian, thus:

Rex Vic'. &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. &c. quare cum
custodia unius virgat. terre cum pertin. in D. usque ad legiti-
man etatem J. fil. & hered. C. ad ipsum A. pertineat, ratione
dimissionis quam R. de quo predict. C. terram suam tenuit per
servit. militare inde fecit eidem A. ut dicitur, ac idem A. in
plena & pacifica seifina ejusdem custod. diu extiterit, idem B.
hered. predict. infra etat. existen. prad. A. a custod. prad vio-
lenter ejecit, ut dicit, &c.

B Another Writ when a Man hath a Ward of the King's
 Grant, and he granteth the same over unto another, then
 thus, as above:

Ratione dimissionis, quam C. qui custod. illam habuit ex
commission. Dom. Ed. nuper Regis Angliæ, predecess. nostri, de
quo prad R. terram suam tenuit per servitium militare, inde
fecit eidem B. &c. ac idem, &c. Or thus, Si B. fecer. &c. tunc
sum. B. respondend. tam nobis quam prefat. G. quare cum nos
commiserimus pref. E. custod. terr. & tenement. que fuer. J. de
C. defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, & que ratione minoris
etat. P. consang. & hered. predict. J. in manum nostram extite-
runt, habend. cum omnibus ad custod. ill. spectantibus usque ad
legit. etat. hered. predict. & idem E. in plena & pacifica
seifina ejusdem B. custod. pretext. commiss. nostr. prad. diu ex-
stitit, idem B. hered. pref. infra etat. existen. prad. A. a cu-
stod. cent. solid. redditus cum pertin. in H. inde violentem ejecit,
ut dicit, &c.

C And the Guardian in Socage shall have a Writ *De Ejectione*
Custod', as appeareth by the Register; and by the like reason,
 as well as he shall have a Writ of Ravishment of Ward for
 the Body, he shall have a Writ of Ejection of Ward for
 the Land,

13 H. 5. 17

Writ of Right of Ward.

And if a Man have the Patronage of an Abbey or Priory, D and hath Right to have the Temporalities during the time of Vacation of them, if he have the Possession thereof, and be ousted, he shall have a Writ *De Ejectione Custodiæ*; and the Writ shall be such:

Ostenfur. quare cum custod. priorat. de B. ad ipsum A. in vacationibus ejusdem prioratus pertineat, ac idem A. in plena et pacifica seifina ejusdem custodiæ in ultim. vacatione ejusdem custod. in ultima vacatione prioratus prædict. diu extiterit, præd. B. præf. A. a custodiâ illa violenter ejecit, &c.

And by the Register it is said, That the Writ of Right may be sued *De Custodiâ Priorat'*, in time of Vacation, &c. thus:

Rex, &c. Præf', &c. quod, &c. redd. B. custodiam Prioratus de N. &c.

And that is grounded upon the Statute of *Magna Charta* cap. 6. *Quod omnes Patroni Abbatiarum, &c.*

And there is another Writ of Ward for the Body, which is called a *Writ of Ravishment of Ward*: And that Writ lieth as well for Guardian in Socage, as for Guardian in Knight's Service.

And if a Man have one in Ward because his Ancestor held of him by Knight's Service, and the Ward is ravished and taken from him; he shall have that Writ of Ravishment of Ward.

And so shall the Grantee of the Ward, or his Executors if he be taken from them; and the Form of the Writ for the Lord of whom the Ancestor of the Ward held, is such:

Rex Vic', &c. salut. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc pone, &c. B. quod sit coram Justiciariis nostris, vel coram nobis tali die, ubicunque, &c. ostensur. quare J. fil. et hered. C. infra ætatem existent. cujus maritagium ad ipsum A. pertinet, apud N. inventum rapuit & abduxit, contra voluntatem ipsius A. & contra pacem nostram, et interim diligenter inquiras, ubi hæres ille sit in balliva tua, et ipsum, ubicunque fuerit inventus, cap. et salvo et secur. custod. ita quod cum habeas coram præf. Justic. nostris. Or thus, Coram nobis, &c. ad præf. terminum ad redd. cui præd. A. et B. reddi debeat, et habeas, &c.

And if the Heir be ravished and carried from County to County, then the Writ shall be thus:

Rex Vic', &c. Quest. est nobis A. prædict. B. C. fil. et hered. L. infra ætat existent. et in custodiâ sua existent. apud E. in Com. Linc. rapuit, et de Com. illo usque I. in Com. tuo abduxit, contra volunt. ipsius A. et contra pacem nostram; et item tibi præcipi-

nam, quod prædict. hered. ubicunque in balliva tua inven. poteris, capias & salvo & secur. custodias, ita quod cum habeas coram Justic. nostris apud, &c. tali die, quem diem idem A. habet ver. præfat. B. ad redd. cui de jure reddi debeat, & habeas, &c.

G And the form of the Writ for the Guardian in Socage is thus:

Rex, &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc pone, &c. B. &c. quare cum custodia terr. & hered. C. usque ad legitimam ætatem ipsius heredis ad ipsum A. pertinsat, eo quod prædict. C. terram suam tenuit in socagio, & prædict. A. propinquior est heres ipsius C. ac idem A. in plena, &c. diu extiterit, prædict. W. B. filium & heredem prædict. C. infra ætatem & in custodia ipsius A. exist. apud N. invent. vi & armis cepit, & abduxit, & alia enormia ei intulit, ad grave damnum ipsius A. & contra pacem nostram. [141] Et habeas ibi nomina pleg. & hoc breve. Teste, &c. Vel sic: Vi & armis rapuit, & ipsum sine licentia & voluntate ipsius A. maritavit ad grave damnum, &c. *See 2. Inst. 440. 441.*

A And if the Infant be in the Custody of the Lord, and during his Nonage he enter upon the Lord, and oust him of the Land which he ought to have in Ward, then the Lord shall have a Writ of Intrusion of Ward against him, and the Writ shall be such:

C Rex Vic', &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc sum &c. I. filium & hered. C. offens. quare cum custod. ad ipsum A. usque ad legitimam ætatem heredis prædict. pertineat ratione dimissionis quam L. de quo prædict. C. terram suam tenuit per servitium militare inde fecit præfat. A & quæ A. in plena & pacifica seisinâ, &c. extiterit, prædict. I. infra ætatem existens, se in terram prædict. intrusit, & custodiam illam præfat. A. detinet, ad damnum ipsius A. non modicum & gravamen, &c. ut dicit, &c. Et habeas, &c. Vel sic: offens. quare custodia manerii de T. cum pertin. usque ad legitimam ætatem prædicti I ad ipsum A. pertinuisse ratione dimissionis, quam B. cui H. de quo & Alice uxor ti præd. C. Manerium illud tenuit per servitium militare, illud dimisit, inde fecit præf. A &c. ac idem A. in plena, &c. præd. I. dum infra ætatem fuit, se in manerium prædictum intrusit, & custod. illam præfat. A. hucusque detinuit, ad damnum, ut dicit, & habeas, &c.

And the Writ lieth where the Tenant holdeth of a Man and his Wife by Knight's Service in the Right of the Wife, and the Tenant dieth, his Heir within age, and the Husband granteth the Wardship of the Land unto another who granteth it over unto another, upon whom the Heir intrudeth, &c.

And

2 H. 7. 9.
31 Aff. 26.
Br. Affile,
321.

And if the Lord have the Custody of the Heir within Age and tender him a convenient Marriage, and he refuseth it and intrudeth, then the Lord shall have a Writ against him for to recover the Value of the Marriage, and also to recover the Land, which shall be such :

Vid. 8 Eliz.
Dyer 225.
the tender
traversed.

Rex Vic'. &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc summ. &c. B. &c. ostens quare cum maritagium predict. B. ad ipsum A. pertineat, eo quod predict. B. terram suam de eo tenuit per servitium militare, & idem A. predict. B. dum fuit infra etatem in custodia sua competens maritagium absque disparagatione, juxta formam statuti de communi consilio regni nostri inde provisi, sapius obtulerit, idem B. maritagium illud renuens praf. A. de maritaggio suo contradicit, &c. ad grave damnum, &c.

And it appeareth by the Writs above said, That the Guardian shall have a Writ of Intrusion of Ward against the Heir as well at his full Age, as during his Nonage.

There is another Writ, *De valore maritaggi* for the Lord or for his Executors against the Heir, without speaking of any Intrusion made by the Heir into the Land. And the Writ is such :

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. &c. fecerit, &c. tunc summ. &c. quare cum maritagium ipsius L. &c. (usque ibi) obtulerit, praf. L. maritagium illud renunciaret de eodem maritaggio prafat. A. cum jam ad plenam etatem pervenerit satisfacere recusavit, & adhuc recusat minus juste, ad damnum, &c. Et contra formam statuti.

And if the Heir be in the Lord's Custody, and doth marry himself within Age, without the Assent of the Lord, and when he cometh of full Age, he entreth upon the Lord, and puts him out of the Land, then the Lord shall have a Writ of Forfeiture of Marriage against him, for the double Value of the Marriage. And the Writ shall be such :

Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc summ. C. fil. & hered. D. quod sit coram Justiciar', &c. ostens. quare cum maritagium ipsius C. una cum custodia unius acr. terr. cum pertin in N. ad ipsum A. pertin. ratione dimission. quam L. qui custodiam illam habuit ex dimissione F. cui G. eam dimisit, de quo predict. D. terram suam tenuit per servitium militare, inde fecit prafat. A. & idem A. praf. C. dum infra etatem & in custodia sua competens maritagium absque disparagatione juxta formam statuti de communi consilio regni nostri inde provisi sapius obtulerit, idem C. maritagium illud renuens, se sine licentia & voluntate ipsius A. maritar. fecit, & se in terris predictis (praf. A. p. maritaggio predicto non satisfacto) intrusit, & de maritaggio predicto eidem A. satisfacere contradicit, ad grave damnum ipsius

ipsum A. contra formam statuti predicti. ut dicit, & habeas, &c. & summ. &c. Teste, &c.

I And that Writ lieth where the Lord granteth the Wardship of the Heir and Land of his Tenant unto F. who granteth the same Heir and Land unto L. who granteth the same over unto the said A. the now Plaintiff, who rendereth Marriage unto C. and he refuseth the same, and marrieth himself during his Nonage, and at his full Age entreth into the Land, the Marriage not satisfied, &c.

K And otherwise for the Lord against the Tenant himself, thus:

Si A. fecerit. &c. summ', &c. B. fil. & hered C. quod sit eorum Jusficiar. &c. ostens. quare cum maritagium predicti. B. ad ipsum A. pertineat eo quod predicti. C. terram suam de eo tenuit per servitium militare, & idem A. competens maritagium oblique disparagatione, &c. & predicti. B. dum infra aetatem fuit, frequent. obtulerit, idem B. maritagium illud admittere recusavit, & sine licentia & voluntate pref. A. se maritavit &c. ad grave damnum. &c.

[142.]

I And the Lord may have such Writ of Forfeiture of Marriage against the Heir of the Mesne, if he marry during his Nonage, and enter into the Mesnalty, or take the Rent and Services of the Tenant Paravail, and the Writ shall be general, as if he were Tenant Paravail, &c. not making mention of the Mesnalty.

If a Man be Tenant in Tail, the Reversion to the King, and the King doth license him to alien in Fee, and to take back an Estate unto himself and his Wife in Tail, the Remainder to his right Heir, and he maketh such Feoffment, and taketh back an Estate unto himself and his Wife in Tail, the Remainder to his right Heirs, and dieth, his Heir within Age; The King, notwithstanding his Licence, shall have the Wardship during the Life of the Wife, for that the Licence doth not give him Power to alien the King's Reversion, &c. And when the Reversion cannot be discontinued, the Estate Tail cannot be discontinued, but by his death the Heir may enter into the Land, and so the King may in his Right.

If a Man have Lands for Life, the Remainder in Fee unto V. Dye r another, and he in the Remainder dieth, his Heir within & 12. & Age, he shall not be in Ward during the Life of the Tenant 130 b. C. for Life; because that during his Life, the Tenant for Life is 2. part 92. Tenant to the Lord Paramount, although the Land be holden by Knight's Service. And the Guardian shall put out the Termor who holdeth for Years of the Lease of his Tenant.

And

And the Statute of *Marlebridge* in a manner proveth he may so do. And there are many old Books to prove the same by Judgments that are given; and it seemeth reasonable that it should be so, by the ancient Title which the Lord hath, when he reserved such Services upon his Feoffment, to have the Wardship if he dieth, the Heir being within Age.

C. part 35. And if the Tenant be disseised and dieth, his Heir being
41 E. 3. 18. within Age, the Lord shall seize the Ward, and enter into the
Br. War. 10. Land upon the Disseisor in the Right of the Heir.

But if the Tenant doth enfeoff his Son during his Non-age, who doth Homage unto the Lord, and afterwards the Tenant dieth, the Heir within Age, the Lord shall not have the Wardship of him, because he hath accepted of him for his Tenant in the Life of the Father. But it appeareth by *Magna Charta*, That the Lord shall take Homage of the Heir before he have the Wardship of him, but that is after the Death of the Ancestor, and not in the Life of the Ancestor, and so was the Law taken in Old Books.

33 H. 6. 16. If a Man purchase Lands by feoffment which are holden
Prisor. severally of divers Lords by Knight's Service, and afterwards dieth, his Heir within Age, that Lord who first getteth the Ward shall have him, because there is no Priority; but if he purchase Lands which are holden by Knight's Service of one Lord, and afterwards purchase Lands by Knight's Service of another Lord, and dieth, his Heir within Age, that Lord shall have the Wardship of the Heir of whom the Land first purchased was holden, for he holdeth of him by the more ancient Feoffment and Priority, than he holdeth of the other Lord.

Good but in Forfeiture of Marriage. in 7 E. 2. Accon. jur. Statute. 31. And if a Man hold of the King by Posteriority, and holdeth Lands of another Lord by Priority, and afterwards dieth, his Heir within Age, the King shall have the Wardship of his Body by his Prerogative, not having Regard to the Priority or Posteriority.

C. 5. part 36. And if a Man hold of the King by Posteriority, and of another Lord by Priority, and afterwards the King granteth the Seigniorie unto the Queen for life, and afterwards the Tenant dieth, his Heir within Age, the Queen shall have the Wardship of the Body, not having Regard unto the Posteriority, because that the Reversion of the Seigniorie doth remain in the King.

18 E. 3. 13. But if the King hath granted the Remainder of the Seigniorie in Fee unto a Stranger, then it seemeth the Queen shall not have the Wardship of the Body, for the Seigniorie

Quere, If Plenary be a good Plea against the Queen where the Reversion is in the King.
18 E. 3. 13.
Staundford, Perogative 13.

of Posteriority, &c. and Priority is changed by the Feoffment of the Tenant of the Land. And if he make a Feoffment in Fee of the Land which he holdeth by Priority, and take back an Estate again of the same, now he holdeth the same Land of that Lord by Posteriority, whereas he held it before of him by Priority. But if the Lord of whom the Tenant holdeth by Priority, grant his Seigniorie unto another in Fee, and take back again an Estate in the Seigniorie to him in Fee, &c. yet the Tenant holdeth of him by Priority as he held before, because the pleading of Priority is to say, That he holdeth of such a Man and his Ancestors, or of those whose Estate he hath in the Seigniorie *per antiquius feoffamentum*, &c. than he holdeth the other Land, so that the Feoffment of the Land doth make the Priority. And if the Tenant do forejudge the Mesne, of whom he holdeth by Priority, &c. Yet he shall hold by Priority of the Lord Paramount, as he held of the Mesne before, &c.

If he make a Feoffment & this done to his use. Quære if the Priority be gone. 2 E. 2. Fitz. Gard. 2. acc.

G. The Mayor and Aldermen, and Chamberlains by the Custom of London shall have the Custody of any Orphan in the City, and if they commit the Custody of such Orphan to another, he shall have a Writ of Ravishment of Ward against him who taketh the Ward out of his Possession.

H. And if the Guardian marry the Heir after the age of 14 Years, and afterwards the Heir is taken by a Stranger, the Guardian shall not have a Writ of Ravishment, &c. because he hath had the Effect of his Marriage.

I. If a Man have a Ward in the Right of his Wife, although the Wife dieth, yet the Husband shall have the Ward, because it is a Chattel vested in him.

Tenant in Tail grants his Estate of a Manor

into which an Advowson is appendant the Church void, Tenant in Tail dieth, the Grantee shall have the Advowson. So if the Church void during the Term, and the Term expire, 9 E. 3. Quære Impedit 18.

K. Where the Tenant maketh a Feoffment by Collusion, and the Lord accepteth the Services of the Feoffee, then he shall not have the Wardship of the Tenant's Heir, nor shall oversee the Collusion.

And if a Man at this Day maketh a Feoffment in Fee to his Use, and the Lord accept the Services of the Feoffee: yet if the Feoffor who hath the Use dieth, his Heir within Age, the Lord shall have the Wardship of his Heir by the Statute of 4 H. 7. cap. 17.

[143]
But the Cestuy que use of a Seigniorie shall not have Guard for the Feoffee before 27 H. 8. was Lord.

And

And if a Man lease Lands for Term of Life, the Remainder to the Husband and Wife in Tail, the Remainder in Fee to the Heirs of the Husband, and the Husband and Wife die, his Heir within Age being Tenant for Life, his Heir shall not be in Ward.

27 H. 8. 26.
Fitz-Herbert contra.
Vid. 34 &
35 H. 8.
Dyer 54.
4 H. 6. 19.

If the King's Tenant giveth Lands in Tail without the King's Licence, and the King accepteth the ancient Tenant for his Tenant, and the Services, and afterwards the Donee in Tail dieth, his Heir within Age, the King shall have the Wardship of him, as seemeth by the Statute of 34 E. 3. cap. 15. And this Acceptance of the Services shall not conclude the King; for the King shall not be concluded, &c. if he have matter to shew which may serve him. And yet in Anno 4 H. 6. it is adjudged contrary; and therefore Quare the Law in that case.

And the Lands of the Wife within Age shall be in Ward, although her Husband be of full Age.

And if a Woman be past the Age of fourteen Years at the time of the death of her Ancestor, she shall not be in Ward.

A Committee of the King shall not have a Ward by reason of the Ward, but the King shall have the same, because the King remaineth Guardian, &c. and the Heir shall sue Livery.

2 H. 4. 19.
acc. 40 E. 3.
14. contra.
10. Eliz.
Dyer 277.
The Executors of the
Predecessor
shall have
the Ward.

If a Bishop have Title to have a Ward, and doth not seize him in his Life time, and dieth, the Successor shall have that Ward, and shall seize him, &c. Otherwise it seemeth if the Bishop had seized him.

If the Heir Female be married by the Lord before her Age of fourteen Years, and afterwards the Husband dieth, the Heir Female shall not be married again by the Law, &c. And by that same reason he shall not have a Writ of Ravishment of Ward, if another Man do ravish her afterwards.

If the Grandfather have a Son, and the Son taketh a Wife, and have Issue, and dieth, the Mother of the Issue shall have the Wardship of the Child which is her own Child, and not the Grandfather, although the Issue may have the Land which ought to descend to him by the Grandfather, and although that the Mother shall not have the Land. Hill. 31 E. 3.

C. 6. part
22. 6.
11 H. 7. 12.
contr.
7 H. 4. 12.
acc.

If an Infant recover Land by a Writ of *Dum non fuit compos mentis*, he shall not be in Ward; and so it seemeth if he do recover by a Formedon or other Action Ancestrel, where he could not enter, because his Ancestor did not

not die Tenant to the Lord, &c. nor in his Homage,
 And a Man may seise his Ward, although he be Appren-
 tice or in Service of another.

But if the Tenant maketh a Feofment by Collusion, the
 Lord ought to recover the Land by a Writ of Right of
 Ward, before he shall have a Writ for the Ravishment of
 the Ward, &c.

If a Man be Tenant by the Courtesie of a Seigniorie, the
 Heir shall not be in Ward during the Life of the Tenant by
 the Courtesie, &c.

But if a Man have Issue a Son, and afterwards he taketh a
 Wife who hath Lands holden by Knight's Service, and hath
 Issue by her, and afterwards the Wife dieth, if the Husband
 be not Tenant by the Courtesie of the Land, then the Hus-
 band's younger Son shall be in Ward during the Life of his
 Father, &c.

If an Infant be married in the Life of his Father within
 the Age of Consent, and afterwards the Father dieth, the
 Infant being within the Age of Consent; The Lord shall
 have a Writ of Ravishment of Ward for the Infant, be-
 cause he may perhaps disagree unto the Marriage.

And the Lord of the Villain shall have the Wardship of
 the Land and the Body of the Heir of a Villain, if he seise
 him before the Lord, &c. otherwise not of the Land.

If Lands descend unto the Wife, and afterwards the Wife
 hath Issue by her Husband, and dieth before the Husband
 entreteth, so that he shall not be Tenant by the Courtesie;
 The Issue shall be in Ward if he be within Age, and if he be
 not Heir apparent to the Husband; and so if the Issue by
 the Wife were a Woman, and within Age, where the
 Husband hath a Son living, that Issue within Age shall be
 in Ward, during the Life of the Husband which is its Fa-
 ther.

And *Pasch.* 31 E. 3. The Opinion was, that if the Hus-
 band have not Lands which shall from him descend to his
 Issue, that then his Issue shall be in Ward for the Lands of
 his Wife, if he were within Age, &c. in the Life of the
 Husband; But it seemeth the Law is not now taken to be
 so.

Guardian in Socage did grant the Wardship over to a
 Stranger, and the Grant awarded good. *Hill.* 26 E. 3. & *Hill.*

31. E. 3.
 If an Infant enter for a Condition broken upon a Feof-
 ment made by his Ancestor, he shall be in Ward for that
 Land, if it be holden by Knight's Service.

And

30 E. 1 Ga.
 156. acc. bu.
 shall not
 have For-
 feiture upon
 tender and
 refusal.
 7 H. 6. 12.
 in case of
 the King.
 40. Aff. 7.
 Br. VIII. 32

11 H. 7. 12.
 12 H. 7. 20.
 6 H. 4. 4.

Vid. 2 & 3
Eliz. Dyer
190.

And a Man or a Woman shall have a Writ, *Quare filium et hered. suum rapuit*: Or, *Quare filium & heredem rapuit*, Or. *Cousanguineum & heredem suum rapuit*, &c. and that by the Common Law.

And the Process in a Writ of Ward appeareth by the Statute of *Marlebridge*, cap. 7. viz. Summons, Attachment and Distress.

And in a Writ of Right of Ward, if he cometh not at the Distress, then the Proclamation shall be awarded, that he shall have day by while two or three County Courts are holden in the mean time, before the Return thereof; and if the Writ be returned, served, and he do not appear, he shall lose the Wardship, and the Plaintiff shall by Judgment recover the same.

Writ of Escheat.

THE Writ of Escheat lieth where the Tenant who hath an Estate in Fee-simple, of any Lands or Tenements, and holdeth them of another, and the Tenant dieth seized without Heir General or Special, the Lord shall have the Writ of Escheat against him who is Tenant of the Lands or Tenements, after the Death of his Tenant, and by this Writ he shall recover the Land, because he shall have the same in lieu of his Services.

Founder-ship shall not escheat nor be forfeited, because it is tied to the Blood. Also Rent charge shall not es-

cheat by Death. contr. by Attainder, 24 E. 3. 22. Br. Escheat. 9. H. 7. 37. 7 E. 4. 11. 120. If Abbey or Parish Church be dissolved, the Lands which they held shall escheat. 21 H. 7. 89. If a Man holdeth two Acres by several Services of one Lord, he ought to have two Writs of Escheat.

But if Tenant in Tail die without Heir, he in the Reversion shall not have a Writ of Escheat, but a Formedon in the Reverter.

[144.]

Tenant in Tail of a Sig. grants the same, which escheats, Tenant in Tail dieth without Issue, he in the Reversion shall have Escheat of the Land, because he come in lieu of the Sig. See 40 E. 3. 4. 33 E. 2. Escheat 9. but by his opinion he shall not have Escheat, because the Reversion was out of him at the death of the Tenant.

But if a Man be Tenant in Tail of Land, the Remainder to his right Heirs, and dieth without Heir, then the Lord of whom the Lands were holden in Tail, shall have a Writ of Escheat, because the Tenant in Tail was Tenant unto the Lord for the Fee-simple that he had in the Land, &c.

And if a Man be Tenant for Life, the Remainder in Fee unto a Stranger and his Heirs, and afterward the Stranger dieth,

dieth without Heir, and afterward the Tenant for Life dieth; the Lord shall not have a Writ of Escheat, because the Tenant for Life was Tenant to the Lord, and not he in the Remainder, &c. But there the Lord shall have a Writ of Intrusion if a Stranger enter on the Land after the Death of Tenant for Life.

3 H. 2.
Eutr. 38.
7 H. 4. 17.
Contr. if
the Disseisor
die or alien,
for these are
Tenants by
Title.

C And if the Tenant be disseised, and afterwards dieth without Heir, &c. it seemeth the Lord shall have a Writ of Escheat, because his Tenant died in the Homage. And in that Case he shall have a Writ of Right of Ward, if the Tenant die, his Heir being within Age, and by the like Reason he shall have a Writ of Escheat.

D If the Tenant dieth without Heirs, and afterwards the Lord dieth; the Heir of the Lord shall have a Writ of Escheat for to recover the Land, &c. for that Escheat made, and shall give a Right unto the Lord to have the Land.

46 E. 3. 4. the
Son brought
Escheat
supposing
that the
Tenant held
of his Fa-
ther, whose Heir he is, and Exception taken, because it ought to be quod de eo tenet.

And this Writ shall descend from the Lord unto his Heir, &c. and the Forms of the Writs of Escheats are divers: One where the Tenant is a Bastard, and dieth without Heir, and then the Writ is such:

thou, whose Heir he is, and Exception taken, because it ought to be quod de eo tenet.

E Rex Vic', &c. Prac. A. &c. quod redd. B. 10 acr. terr. cum pertin. in N. quas C. de eo tenuit, & quæ ad ipsum B. reverti debent, tanquam escheata sua, eo quod præd. E. bastardus fuit, & obiit sine hered. ut dicit. &c.

G And if he be not a Bastard, but dieth without Heir, then the Writ is; Et quæ ad ipsum B. reverti debeant tanquam escheata sua, eo quod præd. C. obiit sine hered. Vel sic: eo quod præd. C. feloniam fecit, pro qua suspensus fuit: vel pro qua utlagatus fuit: vel pro qua regnum abjuravit; & nisi, &c. And the Form of the Writs for the Heir appear in the Register.

H And the King shall have a Writ of Escheat for Lands in London, if the Tenant died seized of Lands there without Heir, because the Lands in London are holden of the King; and this Writ he may sue in the King's Bench or in the Common Pleas.

And if a Man be beheaded for Felony, or die after Judgment, before that he be executed by the Officer; yet the Writ shall say, Pro qua suspensus fuit, &c. and it is not material whether that he be hanged or not.

Or if after
Judgment
he be deli-
vered to the
Bishop,

34 E. 3. Escheat 10. Contrary if he stand mute, 4 E. 4. 18. 22 H. 6. 38. Newton, if a Man go beyond sea without Licence, and taketh Wife there, and hath Issue and dieth, the Land shall escheat.

48 E. 3. 34.
Where the
Tenant is
Utlage of
Felony, the
Lord hath
Election to
have a Writ
of Escheat;
supposing
that the
Tenant was
Utlage, or
that he died
without
Heir.

And the Course in the Register was, That if a Man were attainted of Felony, that the King did send a Writ to the Sheriff to enquire what Lands and Tenements he had, and which he held of the King, and which of other Lords, and by what Service, and what they were worth by the Year *ultra reprimas*, and that he certify the same. But the same is altered by the Statute of 28 Eliz. 3. cap. 9. which is, That a Commission be made out unto the Sheriff to take the Inquest: And also there was another Writ appointed by the Register, directed unto the Sheriff to enquire whether such House or Land which *W.* had, who was attainted of Felony, were seized into the King's Hand for a Year and one Day or not, and of whom they were holden, and who had the Year, Day and Waste, and ought to answer the King for the same, and that he send the same before the King, &c. and now in Place of these Writs, there ought to be a Commission granted to enquire thereof, directed to certain Persons by the Statute aforesaid.

And if a Man be attainted of Felony, and another enters into the Land, and taketh the Profits, and if it be found by Commission that such a Man, who was attainted of Felony, had such Lands and Tenements, and that the Lands and Tenements have been in the King's Hand for one Year and a Day; and that *B.* hath taken the Profits for that Year and Day, and also hath had the Waste thereof; and that the Lands are holden of *F.* Then *F.* shall have a Writ unto the Sheriff, for to deliver him Seizure of the Lands, &c. *Salvo jure cuiuslibet.*

And he who hath taken the Profits for the said Year and Day, shall answer the King for the same: And thereby it appeareth, That the King shall not have but the next Year and Day, which cometh after the Attainder, and that he who took the Profits for that Year, shall answer the King for the same.

And if Lands be holden of an Abbot, and the Tenant die without Heir, &c. the Successor shall have a Writ of Escheat, and the Writ shall suppose, *Ad ipsum nunc Abbatem revertebat tanquam Escheata sua, eo quod prædictus obiit sine heredibus*, &c. *ut dic. Et nisi*, &c.

And the Tenant for Life of the Seigniorie shall have a Writ of Escheat, or Tenant in Dowry, or by the Courtsey, and also the Lord shall have a Writ of Escheat of the Mesne, which is but a Rent-service, and shall demand the Rent by the Writ.

And the King shall have a Writ of Escheat of Tenement with

within Cities and Boroughs, which are holden of him in Fee-farm. 21 H. 7. 30.

And if a Man have Title to have a Writ of Escheat, if he do not accept Homage of the Tenant, he shall not afterwards have the Writ against him, because he hath accepted him his Tenant; and so if he accept Fealty of him. But if he do accept the Rent of the Tenant, that shall not bar him of his Writ of Escheat; and the Process are *Summons, Grand Cape and Petit Cape*, as in any other *Præcipe quod reddat*. But by the Count, he shall suppose the Land was holden. 11 H. 4. 12.

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Writ of Covenant.

WRITS of Covenant are of divers Natures; for some are merely personal; and some Covenants are real, to have a real Thing, as Lands and Tenements; as a Covenant to levy a Fine of Land is a real Covenant. But a Writ of Covenant which is more personal is, where a Man by Deed doth covenant with another to build him a House, &c. or to serve him, or to enfeof him, &c. and he doth not the same according to the Covenant: Then he with whom the Covenant was so made, shall have a Writ of Covenant against him. And there is a Note in the Register, which is this: *A Writ of Covenant ought not to be made according to Law Merch. without a Deed, because no Plea of Covenant can be without Deed, and every Man ought to be judged according to his Deed, and not by another Law; and the Form of the Writ is such, Rex Vic', &c. Præc. A. quod, &c. teneat B. convent', &c. de damn. & perdit. per infidelitatem & defectum W. fil. R. aprenticii præd. B. infra termin. sex annorum illat. eidem B. restituend'. Et nisi, &c.*

And if a Man make a Covenant by Deed to another and his Heirs, to enfeof him and his Heirs of the Manor of D. &c. Now if he will not do it, and be to whom the Covenant is made dieth, his Heir shall have a Writ of Covenant upon that Deed; and also his Assigns shall have a Writ of Covenant where the Covenant is made to him and his Assigns. 11 Eliz. Dy. 217. Sir Anthony Cook's Case.

And so Executors shall have a Writ of Covenant, of a Covenant made unto their Testators for a personal Thing, and these Writs appear in the Register.

And it appeareth by the Register he may sue a Plaint of Covenant in the County or in the Hundred-Court, &c.

And that he shall have a *Recordare* to the Sheriff, for to remove the same out of the County into the Common Pleas, as it shall be done in a *Replevin* sued there.

And if the Plaint of Covenant be sued in the Hundred, or in other Court of other Lord, he shall have an *Accedens ad Curiam* directed unto the Sheriff to remove the Plaint into the Common Pleas.

And the Writ of Covenant for Executors is such: *Prac.*

1. *quod, &c. A. B. & C. executoribus testament. N. conventionem facti. inter ipsum N. & W. de E. de ipso W. cum præd. N. more apprenticii per septem an. moratur. & eidem N. post termin. illum complet. per tantum tempus quantum idem W. infra dicti. termin. se à servitio ejusdem N. elongaverit servitur. ad quam quidem conventionem adimplend. & manutenend. idem W. script. suo se oblig. Et nisi, &c. Et præd. execut. &c.*

And if a Man make such Covenant by Word; or to build him a House, &c. and he doth do it ill; then the Party shall have an Action upon the Case for the ill doing of it.

If a Man covenant by Word to do such a Thing for a certain Sum of Money, and receive one Parcel of the Money, and Day is appointed for the Payment of the rest. Now if he do not according to his Covenant, he shall have an Action on the Case against him for not doing of it, because it is a Bargain betwixt them.

Vi. 48 E. 3. 2. And a Writ of Covenant lieth against Executors for a
10 H. 7. 18. Covenant broken of the Testator, and the Writ shall be

32 H. 6. 31. *Præcip. 1. & R. executor. testament. E. quod, &c. teneant W. & A. uxori ejus conventionem factam inter ipsum A. & præf. E. de eo quod idem E. hæred. vel executores sui reddant C. fil. & hæred. I. cum idem C. ad plenam ætatem pervenerit rationabil. compos. suum de omnib. terr. & tenement. qua præd. I. tenuit villa de N. in com. N. pervenient quorum custod. idem E. habuit ex dimission. quam præf. A. cui custod. terrar. & hæred. præf. pertinuit eo quod præd. I. terram suam tenuit in socagio, & de dem A. appropinquier fuit hæred. ipsius I. inde fecit eidem E. & Et nisi, &c.*

And if a Man have Lands for a Term of Years, and covenanteth to leave them in as good a Plight as he found them although that he pulleth down the Houses, the Lessor shall not have an Action of Covenant before the End of the Term: For the Covenant hath Relation thereunto, &c. If he do waste in Wood, Covenant lieth; for he cannot repair it. *E. 1. Covenant 29.*

If a Man make a Lease by Deed-Poll, if the Lessor put out the Lessee, he shall have a Writ of Covenant upon the Deed-Poll. But if a Stranger who hath no Right, put out the

26 H. 3. 3. ac. Lessee, he shall not have a Writ of Covenant against the

Lessee

Lessor, because he hath Remedy by Action against the Stranger. But if the Stranger enter by Eigne Title upon the Lessee, then he shall have an Action of Covenant against the Lessor, because he hath no other Remedy.

And in a Writ of *Covenant* brought by the Lessee against the Lessor, if the Term be not expired, he shall recover the Term again, if he hath put him out. But if a Stranger put him out by Eigne Title, then he shall recover all in Damages against the Lessor. And the second Lessee shall have a Writ of Covenant against the Lessor, if the Lease be made to him, and his Assignees with Warranty.

And if a Man lease Lands for Life by Deed, and afterwards putteth him out, the Lessee shall not have a Writ of Covenant against him, but an Assize. But if he grant by the Deed, That if a Stranger enter by Eigne Title, that then he shall have a Writ of Covenant thereupon: Now upon the special Matter he shall have a Writ of Covenant, otherwise not, *Quod Vi. Trin. 26 H. 6.*

And in London, a Man shall have a Writ of Covenant without a Deed for the Covenant broken.

And a Man shall have a Writ of Covenant against the Sureties who became Sureties, or gave Security that a Man should perform such Covenants, &c.

And the Assignee of the Lessee shall maintain a Writ of Covenant against the Lessor, although there be not any Assignee mentioned in the Deed of Covenant.

The Assignee shall have Covenant without being named. As two Coparceners one covenantes to discharge the other Party, the Alienee shall have Covenant.

Also Administrators shall have a Writ of Covenant as well as Executors.

And the Writ of Covenant ought to be brought where the Covenant was made. But if he bring it in another County, the Party shall not plead the same to abate the Writ, unless the Deed bear Date in another County, and so the Title of Covenant in the Abridgments were large for that Matter.

38. E. 3. 24.

Skipwith and Knevyt, he shall recover damages only.

24 E. 3. 24.

he shall recover his Term.

20 E. 3. Covenant 3.

Vi. 9 Eliz.

Dyer 257.

27 H. 6. Covenant 11.

17 H. 6. 10.

40 E. 3. 5.

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42 F. 3. 3.

Finchden.

If the Covenant go with Land.

26 H. 6. Covenant 9.

Although it bear Date in other

County, yet the Writ lieth where the Land is.

the Writ lieth where the Land is.

the Writ lieth where the Land is.

the Writ lieth where the Land is.

the Writ lieth where the Land is.

the Writ lieth where the Land is.

Covenant to levy a Fine.

THERE is another Manner of Covenant, which is more in the Realty. And that Writ properly lieth where a Man by Deed granteth to another to levy a Fine to him and his Heirs of certain Lands and Tenements, he to whom the Grant is made shall have a Writ of Covenant against him to levy a Fine of that Land, and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vlc', &c. Prap. A. &c. quod, &c. teneat B. conventionem suam inter eos fact. de manerio de N. cum pertin. Vel sic; de uno mesuagio & una acr. terr. cum pertin. in N. &c. & nisi, &c.

And the Form of the Particulars in that Writ shall be used as the Form is in a *Prapice quod reddat* of Land, to put the Particulars in the said Writ.

46 E. 3. 4.

47 E. 3. 3.

And if he who ought to levy the Fine, and make the Conusance, cannot come for Sickness or other reasonable Cause into Court, then he may sue a Writ of *Dedimus Potestatem* directed unto some Justice, that he go to him to take the Conusance, and to certify the same to the Justices of the Common Pleas, and the Writ of Covenant ought to be sued before the *Dedimus Potestatem* be returned in the Common Pleas; and the *Dedimus Potestatem* ought to recite that the Writ of Covenant is depending in the Common Pleas before the Justices; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex dilecto & fideli suo, W. Rickhil salutem. Cum breve nostrum de convention. pendeat coram vobis & sociis vestris. Justis nostris de banco inter A. & B. & C. uxor. ejus de una caru. terra cum pertin. in N. ad finem inde inter eos coram vobis & sociis vestris predictis. de banco prad. secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri levand ac prad. A. B. & C. adeo impotentes sui existant, quod absque maximo suorum corporum periculo usque ad Westm. ad diem in brevi predictis. contentum ad recognitiones quas in hac parte requiruntur faciend. laborare non sufficiunt, accepimus. Nos statui eorund. A. B. & C. compatiens in hac parte, dedimus vobis potestatem recipiend. cognitiones quas prad. A. B. & C. coram vobis facere voluerunt in premissis. & in vobis mandam quod ad prad. A. B. & C. personaliter accedatis ad cognitiones suas prad. recipiatis. Et cum eas receperitis prefat. socios vestros inde distincte & aperte reddatis certiores tunc finis ille inter partes predictas. de tenementis predictis. coram vobis & sociis vestris predictis. in eodem banco levari possit, secundum legem & consuetudinem predictis. & habeas ibi tunc bonos testes, &c.

And if the *Dedimus Potestatem* be made unto any the Justices of the King's Bench, then the Form of the Writ is such :

Rex dilecti, &c. W. capital. Justic. nostro. Vel sic; Justic. nostro, &c. Cum custos domus vicaria Ecclesia beati Petri Ebor. tulerit breve nostr. de convent, versus H. militem de advocacione Eccles. de E. ad finem inde inter eos coram Justic. nostris de banco secund. legem & consuetud. regni nostri levand. ac eadem custos & H. adeo impotentes, &c. (usque ubi) & cum eas receperitis pref. Justic. nostros inde sub sigillo vestro distincte & aperte reddatis certiores, ut tunc finis ille, &c. (usque ibi) secundum legem & consuetudinem supradict. mittend. eisdem Justic. hoc breve. Teste, &c.

And if a Man have divers Writs of Covenant depending against several Persons in several Counties, &c. he may have one Writ of *Dedimus Potestatem* directed to one Justice to take their Conusance severally, and to certify them, &c. and the Form of the Writ is such :

Rex, &c. Cum breve nostrum de conventionione pendeat coram vobis & sociis vestris Justic. nostris in banco inter E. & J. de medietate manerii de N. cum pertin. & aliud breve nostrum de conventionione pendeat coram vobis & sociis vestris prad. inter ipsum E. & pref. I. de uno mesuagio, &c. (& sic de aliis, &c.) ac fines inter eos, &c. (ubi supra.)

And if a Man ought for to levy a Fine, and he is going in the King's Service, then he shall have a *Dedimus Potestatem* directed unto the Justices, to take his Conusance. And so of a Woman who is with Child ; and the Writ shall mention the same ; thus,

Rex, &c. Cum breve, &c. (usque ibi) ad finem, &c. ac pref. W. de mandato nostro obsequio nostro alibi intendat, & pref. I. pregnans sit & gravida, ac pradiet. B. languidus & impotens sui existit, per quod pradiet. W. apud Westm. ad diem in brevi contentum venire non potest, nec pradiet. I. & B. ad dict. diem & locum laborare non sufficit, ad cognit', &c. Nos eidem W. grat. volentes facere specialem in hac parte, & statui eorundem I. & B. compasient. in hac parte.

And if he in the Reversion will levy a Fine of his Reversion unto another upon a Writ of Covenant sued forth against him, the Conusance shall be taken in the Common Pleas, but the Fine shall not be engrossed until the Tenant for Life have attorned ; and the Fine is said to be engrossed, when the Chirographer maketh Indentures of the Fine, and delivereth them to the Party to whom the Conusance is made, and then it is said, that the Fine is engrossed, and after that the Conu-

see shall not have a *Quid juris clamat* against the Tenant for Life. But the Course is, when he in the Reversion upon the Writ of Covenant sued against him, maketh the Conusance of the Reversion by Fine, &c. then upon that the Conusee shall have a *Quid juris clamat* against the Tenant for Life; and if the Tenant for Life be so weak that he cannot travel, then he may sue a *Dedimus Potestatem* directed to the Justices to take his Conusance, &c. and to certify the same into the Common Pleas.

2 H. 5. 1.

4 Mar. Dy.
166.

And the like Writ of *Dedimus Potestatem* shall be granted, where the Lord by Fine granteth the Services of his Tenant unto another upon a Writ of Covenant sued against him, If the Conusee sue a *Per qua servitia* against the Tenant, then if he be weak or sick, he may sue a *Dedimus Potestatem*, to take his Conusance, &c. and to certify the same, &c. But now the Course is for to admit the Defendant in a *Quid juris clamat*, or *Per qua servitia*, to make Attorney after a Plea pleaded; and that especially where he pleadeth such Plea, that he shall forfeit his Estate, if it be found against him, &c. then it is clear, That he shall make Attorney after the Plea pleaded; and the Course is now to make Attorney after pleading: and if he be adjudged to attorn, to award a *Distringas ad attornandum* against him, &c.

And if a Man have a Writ of Covenant against one to levy a Fine, and thereupon a *Dedimus Potestatem* directed to a Judge to take the Conusance of the Party, and the Judge doth take the Conusance by Force of the Writ, and will not certify the same in the Common Pleas, then the Party may sue a *Certiorari* directed to the same Judge, reciting all the Matter how he hath taken the Conusance, commanding him by the Writ, to certify the same into the Common Pleas: And upon that an *Alias*, and *Pluries*, and Attachment to the Judge, if he will not certify it or return it, or shew Cause why he do not certify it. And if the Judge be dead who took the Conusance, he may have a *Certiorari* to his Executors, and an *Alias*, and *Pluries*, and Attachment, *vel causam nobis significet*; and in the End of the Writ shall be this Clause: *Et habeas ibi hoc breve, per quod cognitiones predict. recepistis & hoc breve. Mandamus enim Justic. nostris de banco predict. quod cognition. & brevia predict. sub sigillo nostro eis missis quod ea a vobis recipiant. Teste, &c.* And by that it appeareth, That although the *Certiorari* be sent to the Judge to return the Conusance taken before the Justices of the Common Pleas, that yet he ought to sue forth another Writ to be sent and directed to two Justices of the Common Pleas, to receive

Writ of Dower unde Nihil habet.

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receive such Conuſance taken: And the Writ of *Certiorari* which ſhall be directed unto the Juſtices of the Common Pleas to receive the Conuſance, is in the Register amongſt the Writs of Covenants.

C And if a Man will levy a Fine of Lands holden of the King in chief, then he ought to have a ſpecial Writ unto the Juſtices of the Common Pleas; thus,

Rex Juſtic. ſuis de banco ſalutem. Cum per literas noſtras patentes de gratia noſtra ſpectali conceſſimus L. quod ipſe de maneriis ſuis de N. & I. cum pertin. quæ de nobis tenentur in capite ſeſſare poſſet W. &c. recitand. totam chartam (uſque ibi) prout in literis noſtris prædiſt. plenius contineatur, ac breve noſtrum de conventionē pendeat coram vobis in hanc prædiſt. inter præd. L. & W. de maneriis prædiſt. ad finem inde inter eos ſecundum legem & conſuetudinem regni noſtri levand. ut accipimus, Vobis mandamus, quod finem illum inter partes præd. coram vobis in eodem banco levare permittatis juxta tenorem literarum noſtrarum prædiſt., &c.

D And if it do appear unto the Court, that the Lands are holden of the King in *Capite*, the Court *ex officio* ought not to ſuffer ſuch Fine to be levied without ſuch a Writ directed unto them, declaring the King's Pleaſure.

And there is another Writ of *Certiorari* directed unto the Treafurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, to certify the Transcript of a Fine in the Chancery; and a Writ of *Mittimus* out of the Chancery directed to the Juſtices of the Common Pleas to tranſcribe the ſaid Fine, &c.

And another Form of Writ of *Certiorari* directed unto the Chirographer, to certify into the Chancery *tenorem cujuſdam me in Cur. Domini E. nuper Regis Anglia, &c.* as appeareth in the Register.

Writ of Dower unde Nihil habet.

29 Aff. 68.
Br. Dow.
63.

A Writ of Dower, *unde Nihil habet*, lieth, in Caſe where a Woman taketh her Husband, who is ſole ſeized of Lands or Tenements, to him and his Heirs in Fee ſimple, or unto him and the Heirs of his Body, &c. Or if the Husband during the Marriage betwixt him and his Wife, be ſolely ſeized in Fee ſimple, or in Fee-tail of ſuch Eſtate, that the Iſſue begotten betwixt him and his Wife may inherit the ſame, Then if the Husband doth alien the ſame, or dieth ſeized thereof, or be thereof diſſeiſed, and dieth, his Wife ſhall have a Writ of Dower, *unde Nihil habet*, againſt him who is Tenant of the Freehold of the Land, or againſt him who is

Dower lieth
not againſt
Guardian
in Socage,
and there-
fore it is
doubted if
ſuch a
Guardian
ſhall aſſign
Dower if
there be a
Guardian
Diſſeiſin.

Writ of Dower unde Nilhil habet.

Guardian in Knight's Service of the Land; and the Form of the Writ is:

Rex Vic', &c. Prac. A. quod juste, &c. redd. B. que fuit uxor C. rationabilem dotem suam, que ei contingit de temento quod fuit predict. C. quondam viri sui in N. unde nihil habet ut dicit. Et unde queritur, quod prad. A. ei desorc, & nisi, &c.

And against the Guardian the Writ is such: *Præcipe A. Custod. terra & heredis J. quod reddat, &c. B. que fuit uxor C. &c.*

Otherwise where the Wife is endowed *ad ostium Ecclesie*. Thus, *Prac. A. quod, &c. redd. B. que fuit uxor C. Centum acr. terra cum pertin. in N. de quibus predict. C. quondam vir ipsius B. eam dotavit ad ostium Eccles. quando eam desponsavit, unde nihil habet, &c.*

And if she be endowed *de assensu Patris*, then thus: *Prac. A. quod, &c. redd. B. que fuit uxor C. Centum acr. terra, &c. de quibus predict. C. filius & haeres ipsius A. quondam vir ipsius B. de assensu & voluntate ipsius A. patris sui eam dotavit ad ostium Eccles. &c. unde, &c.*

Perkins 67,
68. Com-
mon sans
numbr. &
Estovers.
Old Na.Br.
5. 2 E. 3.
Dower 23.

And the Writ of Dower *unde nihil habet*, may be sued in the County before the Sheriff by a *Justicies*.

And a Wife shall be endowed of Advowsons, Villains, Commons of Pasture, and of other Profits, or Liberties, of which her Husband had any Estate of Inheritance; which Estate the Issue betwixt them by Possibility may inherit.

And the Wife may sue a Writ of Dower of Lands or Tenements in London, and the Writ shall be directed unto the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Majori & Vic. Lond. salutem. Pracip. vobis quod justicietis A. quod juste & sine dilatione, & secundum consuetud. Civitatis nostr. London. redd. B. que fuit uxor C. rationabilem dotem suam, que ei contingit, &c. in Lond. & justic. D. quod juste, &c. & secundum consuetudinem, &c. reddat eidem B. rationabil' dotem suam, &c. in eadem Civitate, unde nihil habet, &c. ut dicit, & unde querit' quod prad' A. & D. ei desorceant, rationabiliter monstrare poterit, quod ei reddere debeant, ne amplius, & Teste, &c.

And by that it appeareth, That a Woman shall have a Writ of Dower in London, against several Tenants by a several *Justicies* in one Writ, as well as she shall have a Writ of Dower against several Tenants by several *Præcipes*, and all in one Writ. And the Process is Summons, *Grand Cape* and *Peage Cape* in the Common Pleas.

Writ of Admeasurement of Dower.

F *THE Writ of Admeasurement of Dower* lieth, where the Heir when he is within Age endoweth the Wife of more than she ought to have Dower of: Or if the Guardian endow the Wife of more than of the third Part of the Land of which she ought to have Dower: Then the Heir at his full Age may sue this Writ against the Wife, and thereby she shall be admeasured; and the Surplusage which she had in Dower shall be restored to the Heir; but in such Case there shall not be assigned anew any Land to hold in Dower, but to take from her so much of the Land which amounteth to above the third Part of all the Land of which she ought to be endowed.

And if the Heir within Age before the Guardian enter into the Land, do assign to the Wife more Land in Dower than she ought to have, then the Guardian shall have the Writ of *Admeasurement* against the Wife by the Statute of *West. 2. cap. 7.* And if the Guardian bring the Writ, and do pursue it against the Wife; yet the Heir at his full Age by the same Statute, shall have the *Writ of Admeasurement of Dower* against the Wife.

And the Writ is *Vicontiel*, and shall be sued in the County before the Sheriff, and the Writ is such:

G *Rex Vic', &c. Questus est nobis A. filius & hæres B. quod C. quæ fuit uxor prædicti B. plus habet in dotem de liber. tenem. quod fuit prædicti B. quondam viri sui in N. quam habere debet, & ad ipsam pertinet habend. Et ideo tibi præcipimus, quod iuste & sine dilatione Admensurari fac. dotem illam, ita quod prædicti C. non habeat plus in dotem de hæred' prædicti A. quam habere debet & ad ipsam pertinet habend' secund' rationabilem dotem suam. Et prædicti A. habeat de dote illa, id quod habere debet, & ad ipsam pertinet habend. ne amplius, &c. Teste, &c.*

And for the Guardian the Writ is such: *Questus est nobis A. Custos terr. & hæred' E. quod C. quæ fuit uxor prædicti E. plus habet in dotem ipsius, &c. (usque ibi) ita quod prædicti C. non habeat plus in dotem de hæred' prædicti E. hæredis quam habere debet, &c. Et quod prædicti A. custodes habeat de dote illa, &c. ne amplius, &c. Teste, &c.*

And when the Plea is in the County, the Plaintiff may remove it without Cause, and the Defendant may remove it with Cause in the Writ, as in a *Replevin*. And if the Writ be removed in the Common Pleas by a *Pone*, and Process be awarded against the Defendant according to the Statute,

which

Writ of Admeasurement of Dower.

which is Summons, Attachment and Distress, &c. Then the Sheriff cannot make the Admeasurement, but to extend all the Land particularly; and to return the same into the Common Pleas, and thereupon the Admeasurement shall be made by the Justices.

And if the Guardian assign for Dower, &c. more than she ought to have, and afterwards grant over his Estate, his Assignee shall not have a Writ of *Admeasurement*.

Perk. 19 d.
7 H. 2. Ad-
measure-
ment 4.

And so if the Heir within Age assign unto the Wife more in Dower than she ought to have, &c. The Guardian in Right may have a Writ of *Admeasurement*; but if he grant over his Estate, his Assignee who is Guardian in *Fait* shall not have the Writ, because it was a Thing in Action given to his Lessor, &c. and the Heir shall have a Writ of *Admeasurement of Dower*, for Dower assigned in the Time of his Ancestor.

12 H. 6.
Admea-
surement.
9.

And if a Woman be endowed in Chancery by the King, &c. the Heir shall have a Writ of *Admeasurement* against her if she have more assigned to her for her Dower than she ought for to have.

7 E. 2. Ad-
measure-
ment 13.

And if the Guardian do assign Dower more than she ought to have, the Heir during his Nonage shall not have a Writ of *Admeasurement*, but if he himself assign more for Dower than she ought to have, &c. then it seems reasonable, that he himself during his Non-age have the Writ of *Admeasurement of Dower*.

But if the Wife after the Assignment of Dower do improve the Land, and make it better than it was at the Time of the Assignment; an *Admeasurement* doth not lie of that Improvement. But if the Improvement be by Casualty of a Mine of Coals or of Lead, which are in the Land, &c. which have been occupied in the Husband's Time, the Doubt is the more; but she cannot dig new Mines; for that shall be Waste if she so do.

And if the Ancestor dieth seized, and the Husband dieth before he entreth into the Land, yet the Wife shall be endowed, although her Husband had but a Possession in Law.

Perkins 89.
3 H. 7. 5.
21 E. 3. 21.

But a Man shall not be Tenant by the Courtesy of the Wife's Land, if his Wife had not a Possession in Deed, if he be not in special Cases; as of Advowson or Rent, where he dieth before the Day of Payment of the Rent.

And in that Case, if the King's Tenant die seized, and the Heir die before he enter; then the Wife shall be endowed.

Writ of Admōsurement of Dower.

333

But if the Heir enter and intrude upon the King's Possession, and afterwards die before he sueth his Livery; The Wife shall not be endowed by the Statute of *Prerogativa Regis*, cap. 12. which is, that if the Heir intrude upon the King's Possession, that *Nullum accrescit ei liberum tenementum, &c.*

1 H. 7. 17.
4 H. 7. 1.

Where a Woman taketh a Lease for Years of Land; she shall not be endowed of the same Land during the Term.

2 H. 4. 7.
Perkins 69.
d.

And where the Estate which the Husband hath during the Marriage is ended, there the Wife shall lose her Dower. As if Tenant in Tail do discontinue in Fee, and afterwards taketh a Wife and disseiseth the Discontinuee, or the Discontinuee doth enfeof him, and afterwards the Tenant in Tail dieth seized, his Heir is remitted, and the Wife shall lose her Dower, because the Heir is in of another Estate of Inheritance, than the Husband had during the Coverture.

And so if a Man have Title of Action to recover any Land, and afterwards he entreth and disseiseth the Tenant of the Land, and dieth seized, and his Heir entreth, The Heir is remitted unto the Title which his Ancestor had, and the Husband's Wife shall lose her Dower; for that Estate which the Husband had is determined, for that was an Estate in Fee by Wrong, and the Heir hath the Estate in Fee which his Ancestor had by Right.

If a Man make a Gift in Tail, reserving Rent to him and his Heirs, and afterwards the Donor hath a Wife, and the Tenant in Tail dieth without Issue, The Wife of the Donor shall not be endowed of the Rent, because the Rent is extinct, for it was reserved upon the State-Tail which is ended: But although that the Tenant in Tail dieth without Issue, yet his Wife shall be endowed, because the Land continueth and is not determined as the Rent is.

10 E. 3.
Avowry
159.
Perk. 63.d.

If the Grandfather dieth seized, and after the Father dieth seized, and the Son hath the Land, and then the Wife of the Grandfather, is endowed of the third Part of the Land and dieth, yet the Wife of the Father shall not have Dower of that third Part, because *dos ex dote peti non debet*.

Perkins 62.
45 E. 3. 13.

And if the Husband be Tenant in Common with two other in Fee of certain Lands, and dieth, his Wife shall be endowed of the third Part of that Land, only with Metes and Bounds to hold in Common, &c.

And if a Wife be endowed of a Mill, or of an Office, she shall have the third Part of the Profits thereof assigned unto her, and she shall have a Freehold in the third Part of the Mill, &c.

45 E. 3.
Dower 50.
1 H. 5. 1.
Perkins 67.

Litt. 8. 12. A Woman of the Age of nine Years or more at the Death L
H. 4. i. Dr. of her Husband, shall have Dower of his Land. And if she
& Stud. 13. be of less Age at the Death of her Husband, then she shall
not have Dower.

If a Woman be endowed, and afterwards loseth by Action M
tried, if she pray in aid of him in the Reversion, she shall be
new endowed of that which remaineth.

If the Husband exchange Land, &c. and afterwards dieth, N
if the Wife have Dower of the third Part of the Land taken
in Exchange, she shall not have Dower of the other Land,
&c. which was given in Exchange.

Litt. 10. d. If a Woman be Guardian in Socage, and she bring a Writ
That he hath a Free- hold. of Dower against a Stranger, he may plead, that she holdeth
45 E. 3. 6. of those Lands unto the Value of the third Part, which she
Candith. ought to have of the other Lands which the Guardian hold-
acc. to this here. eth, &c. And whether she may endow her self of the *pluis*
beale unto the Value of the third Part which she ought to
have of her Husband's Land or no, *Quare*; for some hold,
That Dower *de pluis beale* shall endure but during the Mi-
nority of the Heir who is in Ward.

The Son would have endowed his Wife of a Reversion of
Land which one held for Life, *ex assensu Patris*; and it was
holden, that it was not good, M. 4 E. 3. because it was
not in Possession; whereof a Right of Dower may be claimed.

22 E. 3. And the Writ of Dower *ex assensu patris* lieth as well
Dower 131. against the Guardian, as against the Tenant of the Free-
Perk. 64. 2. hold.

If the Tenant fore-judge the *Mesne*, yet the Wife of the
Mesne shall be endowed.

5 E. 3. If a Man recover in Value against the Husband by a War-
Dower 149. ranty *Auncestral*; yet the Wife shall be endowed, because the
same is by Force of the Warranty made, and not by Reason
of Eigne Title to the Land.

The younger Son shall not assign Dower to his Wife *ex*
assensu patris of the Father's Land, because he is not Heir
apparent.

Perk. 68. 2. If the Husband enter into Religion, the Wife shall not
13 E. 19. have Dower during his Life.

Dower 161. The Wife shall have the third Part of the Advowson for
her Dower.

43 E. 2. 19. If the Wife do elope from her Husband, and remain with
Perkins 70. the Adulterer, she shall lose her Dower; but if she remain
b. in Adultery upon the Husband's Lands or Tenements,

shall have Dower, because the same is not an Elopement. If the Husband be attainted of Felony by Outlawry or otherwise, she shall lose her Dower.

If one Joint-tenant make a Feoffment of his Part, his Wife shall not be endowed because her Husband was never sole seized.

Endowment *ex assensu matris*, is good, but *ex assensu fratris*, it's holden it is not good.

And Dower *ex assensu patris* after the Marriage, is good. 3 H. 6. 4.
Lessee for
Life ma-
kerh a Feoff-
ment in Fee,
his Wife
shall have
Dower a-
gainst the
Feoffee, but
not against
the Lessor.

If a Man marry a Woman in a Chamber, Dowment *ad osium Camere*, is not good.

Dowment *ad osium Ecclesie* of the Moiety of the Land, is good.

And a Woman married in a Chamber, shall not have Dower by the Common Law, *H. 16 H. 3. Quere* of Marriages made in Chapels not consecrated, &c. for many are by Licence of the Bishop married in Chapels, &c. And it seemeth reasonable, That in such Cases she shall have Dower.

And in some Places the Wife shall have the Moiety in Dower, as in Gavelkind.

And in some Cities she shall have all by the Custom which is called Free-Bench, &c. And Glanvil saith, That *ad osium Ecclesie*, a Man cannot assign more than the third Part in Dower, and if he do the Wife shall be admeasured, &c. but less may be assigned by Law; yet at this Day it seemeth, That the Assignment *ad osium Ecclesie* of more than the third Part, is good, and she shall not be admeasured for it.

And the Wife shall not be distrained in the Lands which she holdeth in Dower, for the Debts of the Husband in his Life due to the King, nor in the Lands of Inheritance of the Wife, nor in the Lands which she hath by Purchase made by the Husband to him and his Wife, and unto their Heirs; and if she be distrained by the Sheriff, she may sue forth such Writ.

*Rez Vic', &c. Cum secund. legem & consu. Regni nostri Angl. mulieres in terris & tenement. que tenent. in dotem de dono vi-
rorum, vel que sunt de hereditate sua, vel q. sibi perquiser. pro debitis virorum suorum reddend. distringi non debeant, ac
B. que fuit uxor A. distringis in terris & tenement. suis, que tenentur in dotem de dono predict. A. & etiam que fuer. de heredit. ipsius B. sicut ex querela sua accepimus: Tibi precipimus, quod ipsum B. in terr. & tenemen. suis que tenentur in dotem, vel sunt de hereditate sua propria, vel ex quæsito ipsius B. pro debito ipsius*

Writ of Admeasurement of Dower.

ipſius A. quondam viri ſui redd. non diſtringi fac. contra legem & conſuetudinem prædict. & diſtrictionem quam, &c. ei deliberari fac. &c. Teſte, &c.

There is another Form of Writ in the Register for Tenant in Dower, which is directed unto the Sheriff, commanding him that he do not diſtrain the Wife in thoſe Lands which ſhe holdeth in Dower, or of her own Inheritance, for the Husband's Debt; but that Writ hath theſe Words in the End of the Writ, *Dum tamen hæredes & executores teſtamenti ipſius A. ad debita illa nobis reddend. ſufficient. non diſtr. &c.* And by theſe Words in the Writ it ſeemeth, That if the Heir of the Executors have not ſufficient of Lands or Goods to pay the Debt, that the Wife ſhall be charged and diſtrained for the Debt of the Husband in thoſe Lands. But it ſeemeth reaſonable, that the Wife ſhall not be charged or diſtrained for the joint Purchase made to her Husband and her, nor for her Lands of Inheritance, nor in the Lands wherein ſhe hath Title of Dower before the Husband become indebted unto the King. And that the firſt Writ is according to the Law for thoſe Caſes. But if the Husband be indebted unto the King before ſhe have Title of Dower, it ſeemeth to be otherwiſe.

And there is another Writ in the Register for the Wife directed to the Sheriff, that he do not diſtrain her in Lands or Tenements which her Husband and ſhe purchaſed jointly before the Husband was indebted to the King, if they purchaſe the Land jointly to them in Fee, the Lands after the Death of the Husband in the Hands of the Wife and her Heirs ſhall be diſcharged of the Debt; and if he be diſtrained that he deliver them again to the Wife.

And by the ſame Reason, although the Husband be before indebted to the King, that if he and ſhe purchaſe the Land jointly in Fee to them, after the Death of the Husband, the Wife and her Heirs be diſcharged of that Debt. And there is another Writ in the Register, for the Tenant in Dower directed to the Sheriff, that he do not diſtrain the Wife for the Husband's Debt, becauſe that the Heir who ought to pay the ſame out of the Lands is within Age, and in Ward to the King. Or becauſe that other Tenants who ſhould be charged with the Payment thereof, are omitted.

And ſo it ſeemeth, the Lands of the Tenant in Dower ſhall be diſcharged, if there were other Lands of the Husband to pay the Debt. And thoſe Writs appear in the Register, fol. 142, 143.

A * And another Writ directed to the Sheriff, that he do ^[151] not distrain the Wife who holdeth Lands in Dower for the Debts of the Husband which he owed to the King before the Contract of Marriage between him and his Wife, nor the Lands which the Husband and Wife purchased jointly in Fee for the Husband's Debts, which he became Debtor for, before the Purchase. And she may have such Writ out of the Chancery directed unto the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them that they enquire thereof, and if they find the same, that they surcease and discharge the Wife with this Proviso in the Writ: *Proviso, Quod debita illa de ex- cut. & her. prad. A. ac tenenti. terrar. quod sua fuer & qua inde de jure debent onerari ad opus nostr. levant. ut justum est. Tasse, &c. King's Debt.*

Writ de Consuetudinibus & Serviciis.

THE Writ of Customs and Services is in its Nature a Writ of Right, and lieth sometimes for the Lord who hath a Fee in the Seignior, and sometimes for the Tenant in Tail of the Seignior, or for Tenant in Dower, or Tenant for Life, or for him who hath a less Estate than a Fee, and the Writ is Close, and not Patent, and shall be directed unto the Sheriff, and shall be returnable sometimes into the Common Pleas, at the Pleasure of him who sueth the Writ. And that Writ may be sued in the County before the Sheriff by a Justices.

And the Writ lieth where the Tenant doth deforce the Lord of the Service which he ought to do, or of the Rent which he ought to have, as well as of Service. And the Form of the Writ which is returnable in the Common Pleas is:

Rex Vic', &c. Prac. A. quod, &c. faciat B. consuetud. & servic. quod ei facer. debet de libero tenemento suo, quod de eo tenet in G. ut in redditibus, arreragiis, & aliis. Vel sic; In Homag. re leviiis & al. Vel sic; In feffis cur. & aliis. & nisi, &c.

And if the Party were not seised of the Services and Tenements which he claimeth, but his Ancestor, then he shall not say in the Writ, *ut in arreragiis, &c.* But Omission shall be made in the Writ of the Services.

And if the Writ be sued in the County before the Sheriff, then the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Justices A. quod. &c. fac. B. cons. & rect. servic. &c. ut supra, sicut rationabiliter monstrar. poterit, quod, &c. ne amplius, &c.

And a Man may sue several Tenants by one Writ of Customs and Services by several *Pratipes* in the Common Pleas,

Pleas, or by one Writ and diverse *Justic'* in the Writ which shall be directed unto the Sheriff to hold Plea upon them. But if the Writ of Customs and Services be sued against several Tenants by several *Præcipes* in the Writ, and returned into the Common Pleas, then all the *Præcipes* shall be put together thus. *Præcipe A. quod fac. B. &c. Et præc. C. quod, &c. fac. D. &c. Et præc. F. quod, &c. fac. G. &c.* And in the last *Præcipe* shall put this Clause, *In redditibus & aliis*, and this Word *arreragiis* shall be left out.

2 E.2. Fitz.
Droit 28.

And when the Writ is in the Right only, then he shall count of the Seisin of his Ancestor, and the Writ only in the *Debet*; but when he counts of his own Seisin, then the Writ is in the *Debet & solet*, &c.

And Disclaimer lieth for the Tenant in this Writ against the Demandant.

N.B. 38.
the Disclaimer
ought
to be in a
Court of
Record and
not in the
Country.

And note that if he say in the Writ, *Ut in redditibus & arreragiis*, that these Words prove that the Demandant himself was seised of the Services, and then if he count in such Writ of Seisin of his Ancestors, and not of his own Seisin, the Writ shall abate, *quod vi.* 30 E. 1. Title *Droit*.

But if he will bring a Writ of Customs and Services of the Seisin of his Ancestors, he ought to leave out those Words out of the Writ, *Ut in redditibus & arreragiis*, &c.

And a Writ of Customs and Services doth not lie against Tenant in Frank-marriage, untill the fourth Degree be past, &c. if not, that he hath done Homage to the Lord, &c. for by so doing he is concluded, &c.

And if a Man will bring a Writ of Customs and Services against any Tenant, and by his Count demand Homage, then the Writ ought to make special Mention thereof, as to say *Ut in homagio*, &c. otherwise the Writ shall abate.

And if a Man holdeth divers Manors in several Counties by one Service, &c. if the Lord be deforced or kept from his Services, he shall have several Writs of Customs and Services, for each County one Writ, and shall have them returned at one Day, in the Common Pleas, and then he shall count upon them, as his Case is, which see in the Title of *Droit*, 30 E. 1.

And note that this Writ is a *Præcipe quod faciat*, &c. and where he demandeth Land, then the Writ is *Præcipe quod reddat*, &c. and in this Writ the Mife shall be joined, if the Writ be brought by Tenant in Fee of the Tenancy, by him who hath a Fee in the Seigniorie. But if the Writ be brought by Tenant in Dower, or Tenant in Tail, against the Tenant in Fee-simple, it is a Question how the Mife shall be joined. But, I think, the Mife shall be joined in the

Case, and the Weakness of the Estate on the Part of the Demandant shall not out the Tenant of the Plea, which the Law giveth him to join the Mife; but if the Writ be brought against the Tenant for Life, where the Remainder is over in Fee, there the Tenant may pray in Aid of him in the Remainder, and then they may join the Mife with the Demandant, &c. But where the Demandant, who hath the particular Estate, bringeth the Action, although he pray in Aid of him in the Reversion to join the Mife, it is hard to be done, &c. But it seemeth reasonable, that the same Law which enableth him to bring the Action, the same Law ought to enable him for to join the Mife upon the Plea of the Tenant.

Writ of Annuity

A Writ of Annuity lieth in Case, where a Man granteth unto another a yearly Rent for Life, or for Years, or in Fee out of his Lands, or out of his Coffers, or to receive from his Person yearly at a certain Day; now the Grantee may sue a Writ of Annuity for the same, &c. if he be behind at the Day of Payment, &c. And if it be granted out of the Land with a Clause of Distress, then he may chuse either to distrain for the same, and make it a Rent-Charge, or he may bring a Writ of Annuity for the same. But if he bring a Writ of Annuity for it; if the Defendant appear, and the Plaintiff declare thereupon, then he cannot distrain for it after. And in like Manner, if he do distrain for it and avow, then he shall not sue a Writ of Annuity for the same Rent. But if a Man grant a yearly Rent for Life, for Years or in Fee, and doth not exprefs in the Grant that it shall be taken out of any Lands or Tenements, nor any Distress granted for Non-payment thereof, then it is meerly taken for an Annuity; and he shall not have any other Remedy for the same, but a Writ of Annuity.

And this Writ may be sued before the Sheriff in the County by Justices as well as in the Common Pleas, and the Form of the Writ in the County is such:

Rex Vic. &c. Præc. tibi, quod justicies A. quod juste, &c. redd. B. centum marcas, decem quarteria frumenti, & xx. robas, quod ei a retro sunt do annuo redditu C. s. duorum quart. frumenti, & unius roba, quæ ei debet, ut dicit, sicut rationabiliter monstrare poterit, quod ei redder. debeat, ne amplius, &c.

*The Plain-
riff in An-
nuity had
Judgment
to recover
Damages,
and there-
upon*

brought a Scire Facias in B. R. to execute Judgment, and good. 24 E. 3. Fitz. Melnc.

34 H. 6. 20. And the Form of the Writ in the Common Pleas is:
 3 H. 6. Annuity 2. 16. *Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe A. quod iuste, &c. redd. B. cent. mare.*
 E. 3, Annuity 22. *& medietatem trium pannorum cum pellura, & duorum pannorum cum sindone, quæ ei a retro sunt de annuo redditu decem marcar. & Man bring medietatis unius panni cum furtura, & unius panni cum sindone, quod ei debet, &c. & nisi, &c.*
 and the same extinguish or determine pendent the Writ, the Plaintiff cannot have Judgment in the Writ, but is put to his Action of Debt.

And note, that in that Writ the Form is, *Quem ei debet*, where he demandeth other Thing than Money. And yet in a Writ of Debt, the Form is, that he say in the Writ, *Quas ei debet*, if not that he demand Money; for if he demand Robes or Corn, or such like Chattels, the Writ shall be, *Quas ei detinet*, and not *debet*, &c.

And in Debt if a Man demand Money, and also ten Quarters of Wheat, then the Form of the Writ is:

Præc. A. quod iuste, &c. redd. B. decem libras, &c. quas ei debet, ac dec. quarteria frumenti quæ ei injuste detinet, &c.

9 H. 6. 12. And if a Man have an Annuity of 20 l. to receive of A. and he grant 10 l. of the same to another Man to receive of A. A. shall not be charged by that Grant, but the Grantor only by Writ of Annuity: But if he had granted 10 l. Parcel of the said Annuity, it seemeth then that the Grantee ought to charge him who ought to pay the 20 l. by a Writ of Annuity.

And the Writ of Annuity ought to be brought in the County where the Grant was made; but an Annuity to receive from a Man of Religion, or a Body Corporate, or from a Church, ought to be brought where the Church or House is, or where the Seisin is alledged.

40 E. 3. 5. And the Heir shall be charged by a Writ of Annuity upon the Grant of the Father if he have Assets by Descent. But an acc. 15 E. 4. Annuity shall not be maintainable against the Heir by Prescription, because it cannot be known whether he hath by Descent from the same Ancestor, &c. by whom the Annuity was first granted.

Vi. 14 H. 4. 18. And a Writ of Annuity shall be maintainable against a Person upon a Grant made by his Predecessor, with the Assent of the Patron and Ordinary; and so upon an Ordinance made by the Ordinary without the Patron, if he have *Quid pro quo*.

An Annuity granted by the Bishop with the Confirmation of the Dean and Chapter, shall bind the Successor of the Bishop.

And

H And if a Man grant unto another 40 s. or a Robe yearly at such a Day, &c. after the Day he may demand the one or the other at his Election.

And an Annuity shall be maintainable by a Parson against a Vicar, upon an Ordinance of the Ordinary, if he have ^{16 E. 3. Annuity 34.} ^{20 E. 3. Annuity 32.}

Quid pro quo.

I Upon Debate of an Advowson between a Prebend and a Prior, the Ordinary made a Composition and Ordinance, that the Prebend should have an Annuity of 20 s. and the Prior, the Advowson for ever, and that did charge the Prior in a Writ of Annuity and his Successors, *T. 9 R. 2.*

K And in the Time of Vacation the Patron and Ordinary may by their Grant charge the Church for ever, as appeareth in *1 Ma. Dy. 92.* the same Year.

L And if the King grant one an Annuity for Life or Years, he ought to express in the Grant by whose Hands he shall receive the Annuity, as to say, *Per manus Vic. de S. vel ball. nostri. de manerio nostro de S.* and then the Bailiff or Sheriff shall have Allowance upon his Patent shewed, if he hath paid the same; and if he have not such Words in the Grant of Annuity, the Grant is void, for he cannot sue the King for it, and no Person is bounden to pay the same unto him, if he be not expressed and named in the Patent, &c. And the Process in a Writ of Annuity is Summons, Attachment and Distress. And for Default of Distress, &c. Process of Outlawry, by the new Statute made, *Ann. 23 H. 8. cap. 14.*

ed to receive out of such a Sum, and there is no such Sum, yet the same is good to charge the Person of the Grantor. Vi. Annuity 5. to receive in 10. l. or de 10 l. no Difference.

Writ de Procedendo ad Judicium.

THE Writ to proceed unto Judgment lieth where Judges of any Court delay the Party, Plaintiff or Defendant, that they will not give Judgment for him when they ought so to do, &c. then the Party grieved, shall have this Writ directed unto the Judges, and the Form of the Writ is such :

Rex Majori & Vic. Lond. sal. Quia redd. iudicii loquela que est coram vobis in Hustingo nostro Lond. sine brevi nostro inter A. & B. de quadam transgress. eidem A. per pref. B. illat. ut dicitur, diutina cepit dilation. ad grave damnum ipsius A. sicut ex querela sua accepimus, vobis precipimus, quod ad iudicium inde redd. cum ea celeritate qua secundum legem & consuetud. civitat. prad. fieri poterit procedat. Teste, &c.

Writ de Procedendo ad Judicium.

And upon that Writ he shall have an *Alias* and a *Pluries* directed unto them, if they will not proceed, and afterwards an Attachment upon that directed to the Coroners, &c. returnable into the King's Bench or Common Pleas, and it appeareth by the Writ that it lieth as well against Judges of Record as other Justices.

1 Ma. Dyer
10. the O-
pin. cont.

If a Man pray in Aid of the King in a real Action, and the Aid be granted, it shall be awarded, that he sue unto the King in the Chancery, and the Justices in the Common Pleas shall stay until the Writ of *Procedendo in loquela* come unto them.

And then they may proceed in the Plea, until it be come that they ought to give Judgment for the Plaintiff, and then the Justices ought not to proceed to Judgment, until the Writ cometh to them to proceed to Judgment, which is called a *Writ De procedendo ad Judicium*.

27 H. 8. 9.
Eliz. Dyer,
257, 258.
Vi. 28 H. 6.

And so it is, if the Defendant in a personal Action pray in Aid of the King, and the Aid be granted, now the Judges ought not to proceed until *Procedend. in loquela* comes unto them, and then they may proceed and try the Issues joined; but yet they shall not give Judgment until a Writ cometh to them to proceed to Judgment.

And if the King by his Writ certify to the Justices that the Lands are seised into his Hands, &c. then they shall stay until the Writ *De Procedendo in loquela* be afterwards sent unto them.

And so, if it appear to Judges of Record, that the Lands are seised into the King's Hands, or if it appear to the Court by pleading or shewing of the Party, that the King hath Interest in the Land, or shall lose Rent or Service, there the Court ought to stay until they have from the King a *Procedendo in loquela*, and if the *Procedendo* be directed unto any of the Judges to proceed, it is good, although it be not directed unto them all.

And if a Man have Aid of the King, the *Procedendo* ought to make Mention of the Aid-Prayer, and recite the same in the Writ, commanding them for to proceed in the Plea, otherwise it is not good.

And if Consuance of Plea be granted, &c. in an Action real sued in the Common Pleas, and afterwards in the Franchise, and the Tenant pray in Aid of the King upon a good Cause, and hath the Aid granted; the *Procedendo* shall be parted to them in the Franchise.

And if the King write unto the Justices to prorogue the Assise because the Defendant is in his Service, yet the Justices ought to proceed, and not to stay for the same.

And if Verdict pass for the Plaintiff in Assise of *Novel diff.* before the Justices of Assise, and before they give Judgment by a new Commission new Justices are made, then the Plaintiff in the Assise may sue forth a *Certiorari* directed unto the other Justices to remove the Record before the new Justices, that they may proceed unto Judgment; and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex dilectis & fidelis suo E. salutem. Monstravit nobis H. quod cum ipse nuper arrain. quandam ass. novel. diff. coram dilectis & fidelibus nostris H. de T. & B. nuper Justiciariis nostris ad ass. &c. assign. per breve nostrum versus R. &c. & alios, &c. contentos, de tenementis in L. ac licet vos & prefat. B. ass. illam secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri ceperitis, judic. tamen super veredicto ass. predicti. pratectu cujusdam commissionis nostre, dilectis & fidelibus nostris I. de C. & I. I. de omnibus ass. juratis & certificatis coram quibuscunque Justiciariis nostris in Comitatu predicti. per brevem nostram arrain. capiendum postmodum facti. adhuc restat reddend. in ipsius H. damnum non modicum & gravamen, per quod expediens est & necesse, quod predicti. I. de C. & I. super record. & process. ass. pred. coram vobis & pref. B. habet. certiores. vobis mand. quod rec. & proc. &c. tangentibus pref. I. de C. & I. sub sigillo vestro distincte & aperte sine dilatione mittatis, & hoc breve. Mandamus etiam I. C. & I. quod receptis & visis record. & process. pred. ad judicium pred. secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri procedant. Teste, &c.

And the party Plaintiff may sue another Writ unto the new Justices, that when the Record is sent unto them by the old Justices, that they receive and look upon the Record, and then to proceed to Judgment, and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex dilectis & fidelibus suis R. de C. & I. de I. & Justic. ad ass. &c. assign. salut. &c. Monstravit nobis H. &c. (ut supra usque ibi) coram dilectis & fidelibus nostris I. B. & vobis pref. I. de C. nuper Justiciariis nostris, &c. de tenementis in L. & postmod. ad prosecutionem ipsius H. nobis suggerent. prefat. B. & vos prefat. I. de C. ass. illam cepisse, & ad judicium, &c. distulisse, mandaver. prefat. B. quod record. & process. ass. predicti. coram eo & vobis prefat. R. de C. [154] babit. una cum brevi originali, &c. vobis prefat. R. de C. & I. de I. dilecto & fidei nostro C. de L. postmodum Justic, &c. assign. distincte & aperte mitter. & breve nostrum quod sibi inde venerit, vobis & prefat. R. de C. I. de I. & prefat. C. de L. per aliud breve nostrum dederimus in mandat. quod receptis & visis record. & process. predicti. ad judicium predictum

Writ of Proceeding unto Judgment.

secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri reddend. procederitis. Et licet idem B. record. & process. ass. præd. coram vobis præfat. R. de C. I. de I. & præf. C. de L. misisset, Judiciis tamen ass. præd. adhuc restat. reddend. in ipsius A. damnum non modicum & gravamen; Nos ea de causa negotium prædictum, quatenus secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri poterit, maturari volentes, & eidem H. ulterius inde fieri justitiæ complementum: Vobis mandamus, quod vos vel duo vestrum vifis & examinatis record. & processu præd. ad Justic. præd. secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri reddend. procedatis. Teste, &c.

And upon that Writ if the Justices do delay to give Judgment he may have an *Alias*, and afterwards a *Pluries* directed unto the same Justices, *vel causam nob' significetis*; and if the Justices upon the Writ will not give Judgment according to the Writ, *Quare* whether the Plaintiff may have an Attachment against them, because they are Justices of Record.

But see in the Register amongst the Writs to remove Records, many Writs to proceed to Judgment, &c. of several Forms.

And if the Chaplain of a Chauntry bring an *Affise of Novel disse* against another Chaplain for Lands, and the Defendant claimeth the same Chauntry by the King's Collation and prayeth in Aid of the King; now if the Defendant cannot shew Title in the Chancery for the King, he may have a *Procedendo*, directed unto the Justices of Affise, that they proceed unto the taking of the Affise, notwithstanding the Allegation made of the King's Collation; and he may sue the like Writ where the Defendant doth pray in Aid of the King in Affise by the King's Grant, and have that granted if he cannot shew Matter in the Chancery, which proves the King's Title, the Plaintiff shall have a *Procedendo*, that they proceed to take the Affise, notwithstanding the Allegation made of the King's Grant.

And there are divers Writs in the Register directed unto Justices of Affise, that they do not proceed in the Affise against the Defendant *dummodo sit in servitio Domini Regis* in the War, but to continue them; but these Writs are made by Vertue of an Act of Parliament made for that Time as it seemeth. But if the King certify by his Writ unto the Justices, That the Lands are in his Custody, by Reason of Nonage of any Heir, or by an Inquisition taken and returned in the Chancery, commanding that they do not proceed, the King not consulted with; then it seemeth the Justices ought to stay for the Time, although there is not any Office found nor returned; for they are bound to give Credit to the King's Certificate, although that it be not true, &c. And

in Attaint for the Plaintiff if he be in War in the King's Service, he may have a Writ directed to the Judges of the Common Pleas, to continue the Attaint, and to adjourn it to a certain Day, &c.

And in Affise of Novel diff. if the King send his Writ to the Justices, reciting that the Defendant holdeth the Land of the King by Gift by his Charter for Life, commanding them that they do not proceed, the King not consulted: Now although the Tenant will not plead the same, it seemeth, that by that Writ the Justices ought to stay their Proceeding. So if the King recite in the Writ, the Tenant is in his Service in War beyond the Seas, or in Scotland, and that he holdeth for Life by the King's Charter of the King's Gift, commanding them not to proceed, the King not consulted, but to continue the Affise until a certain Day, there, it seemeth, they shall stay their Proceedings; for the Tenant cannot plead it, &c. For if the Escheator will say, That he hath seised the Lands into the King's Hands in an Affise brought by any Person, in that Case the Court shall surcease, *a fortiori*, by the King's Certificate: and divers such Writs are in the Register, &c.

In Affise of Lands and Tenements, the Defendant pleads two or three Records in Bar to divers Parcells of the Land which are in the Treasury, and the Plaintiff denieth those Records, the Defendant ought for to remove those Records out of the Treasury by a *Certiorari* directed unto the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer. And if he sue forth such a *Certiorari* to the Treasurer and Chamberlains, and they certify some of the Records in the Chancery to the King, and moreover certify, That there are other Rolls of the same Justices, of which they have not yet made full Search: Upon that Certificate made by the Treasurer and Chamberlains in the Chancery, the King shall send his Writ unto the Justices, commanding them to continue that Affise until the next Assises, that full Search may be made of those Records, so that the Tenant lose not his Lands for Faileur of the Records: and such Writ is in the Register.

And if a Man sue an Affise before the Justices of Assise, and the Tenant plead Bastardy in the Plaintiff, upon which a Writ is awarded to the Bishop to certify at the next Assises; and before the next Assises the King maketh new Justices, and the ancient Justices do certify the Record of Affise unto the Treasury, the Plaintiff ought for to sue a *Certiorari* to remove the Record out of the Treasury into

into the Chancery by a Writ to the Treasurer and Chamberlains, and upon that Record sent into the Chancery, he shall have a Writ of *Mittimus* sent unto the Justices reciting the Matter; and in the End of the Writ shall be this Clause:

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Nos ut partibus predictis in eadem ass. fieri valeat quod iustum est, record. & process. pred. placiti, que coram nobis in Cancellaria nostra certis de causis venire fec. vobis mittimus sub pede sigilli nostri mandantes, ut his inspectis, necnon certis. pred. Episcopi coram vobis super hoc, ut dicit. missa, ac recepti. a Vic. Com. predicti. brevi originali ejusdem, quod penes ipsum remanet, sicut per inspectionem. eorund. record. & process. nobis constat iterum in eadem ass. juxta tenorem brevis & placit. predicti procedat. & eisdem partibus fieri fac. quod de jure & secundum legem & consuetudinem regni fuerit faciendum. Mandamus enim eidem Vic. quod dictum breve vobis liberet ad proximam Session. vestram in Com. predicti, Teste, &c.

And if a Man sue an Assise before Justices against one Tenant, and in the same Assise he name the Mayor and Commonalty of any Town as Disseisors, or Bailiffs of any Liberty as Disseisors, unto the End they may not have Continuance of the Plea: Or that they shall not make the Panel: Now he may sue a special Writ in the Nature of an *Audita querela* directed unto the Justices of Assise to enquire of the Matter, and to do Right unto the Parties, and if it be found, it shall abate the Assise, *Vi. Statute 9 H. 4. cap. 5.* and see the like Statute made for the Sheriff, *Anno 11 H. 6. cap. 2.*

But the Sheriff or Bailiff ought to shew the Matter unto the Court, and pray that it be enquired of, &c.

Writ de quod ei desorceat.

THE Writ of *Quod ei desorceat* lieth, where Tenant in Tail, or Tenant in Dower, or by the Courtesie, or for Term of Life, lose their Lands by Default is a *Pracipe quod reddat* brought against them, Then they have not any other Remedy if they were summoned according to the Law, &c. but this Writ of *Quod ei desorceat*: And this Writ is given by the Statute of *Westm. 2. cap. 4.* and the Writ is mentioned in the Statute, and the Form is such:

Rex Vic. &c. Pracipe A. quod, &c. redd. B. que fuit uxor unum mesuagium cum pertin. in N. quod clamat esse rationabilem dote suam, Vel sic, Quod clamat esse de rationabili dote sua, & quod idem A. ei injuste desorce. ut dicit.

And if the Tenant in Frankmarriage bring the Writ, the the Writ is;

Quod iuste, &c. reddat B. unum messuagium cum pertin. quod clamat esse jus & maritagium suum, & quod idem A. ei iniuste deforceat.

And if he be Tenant in Tail, then the Writ is,

Quod redd. &c. quod clamat tenere sibi & hered. de corpore suo exsentibus & predict. A. ei iniuste deforc.

And for Tenant for Life the Writ is,

Quod clamat tenere ad terminum vite sue. Vel, for Tenant by Courtlesie, Quod clamat tenere per legem Anglia.

And the Register is, That this Writ for Tenant by the Courtlesie, is by Equity of the Statute. But if the Tenant in Tail, or such other Tenant who hath a particular Estate, lose by Default where he is not summoned, &c. then he may have a Writ of Disceit, or a *Quod ei deforceat*, as he pleaseth.

If a Man lose by Default in an Action of Waste sued forth against him, he shall not have a *Quod ei deforceat*, for the Verdict which found the Waste.

And if a Man lose any Land by Default in a Writ of Right in a Court Baron, he may remove that Record into the Common Pleas, and then have a *Quod ei deforceat* upon that Record; and so he shall have the *Quod ei deforceat*, although he do not remove the Record; but then it seemeth, that the *Quod ei deforceat* shall be sued in the Common Pleas, or in the Court-Baron, where he loseth the Land, as he pleaseth, *tamen Quere.*

^{2 H. 4. 2.}
Hankford.
contr.
^{41 E. 3. 8.}
^{vi. 44 E. 3.}
^{42.}
^{2 E. 4. 11.}
^{10 E. 4. 21.}
^{10 H. 7. ac.}

And the *Quod ei deforceat* lieth against a Stranger to the Recovery; as if a Man recover by Default, and maketh a Feoffment, the *Quod ei deforceat* shall be brought against the Feoffee.

And if a Woman lose by Default, and taketh Husband, she and her Husband shall have the *Quod ei deforceat*; But if Tenant in Tail loseth by Default and dieth, his Heir shall not have the *Quod ei deforceat*, but a *Formedon*; for that is his Writ of Right.

Where a Woman hath a Dower assigned her in the Chancery for the Nonage of the Heir, who is in Ward to the King; and afterwards the Heir at full Age sueth a *Scire facias* in the Chancery against the Wife to avoid that Endowment, and recovereth in that *Scire facias* by Default of the Wife; Now the Wife shall have a *Quod ei deforceat* in the Common Pleas upon that Recovery.

And so if a Man recover in the King's Bench any Land by Default, upon a *Scire facias* sued out of any Record which is there, the Tenant who lost by Default, shall have his *Quod ei deforceat*, and shall sue the same in the Common Pleas,

46 E. 3. 21. If two Coparceners Tenants in Tail lose their Lands by Default, they shall join in a *Quod ei desorceat*, and yet the Default in the one is not the Default of the other. *M. 46 E. 3.*

And in a *Præcipe quod reddat*, if the Tenant for Life or in Tail appear, and after depart in Despite of the Court, he shall lose his Land, and yet he shall have a *Quod ei desorceat*, for that Recovery is by his Default, because he did not appear when he was demanded.

And if Tenant in Tail, or Tenant for Life, after the Mife joined in a Writ of Right depart, in Despite of the Court, he loseth his Land, and there he shall not have a *Quod ei desorceat*, because Judgment final shall be given against him in that Case.

Old N. B. If the Husband and Wife be seised of Land in the Right of the Wife, for the Life of the Wife, and they lose the Land in a *Præcipe quod reddat* by Default, yet they shall have a *Quod ei desorceat*, &c.
155. contr.
10 E. 4. 2.
contr.

And if Tenant for Life loseth his Land in a *Cess.* brought against him by Default, yet he shall have a *Quod ei desorceat* by the Statute of *West. 2. H. 5 E. 3. & M. 9 E. 3.*

And if Tenant by Receipt upon the Default of Tenant for Life appeareth, and is received, and pleadeth, and afterwards loseth by Action tried: Yet the Tenant for Life shall have a *Quod ei desorceat*, for the Judgment is given against him by his Default.

And if the Tenant vouch, and the Vouchee will not appear, for which the Tenant loseth by Default of the Vouchee, it is to see whether the Tenant shall have a *Quod ei desorceat*; for he loseth the Land by the Default, although it be not his own Default, for the Statute is, *Et cum temporibus retroactis cum aliquis amisset terram suam per defaultam, non habeat aliud remedium superare quam per breve de recto*: And there it doth not say *per defaultam suam*, but only by Default. But after in the Statute, it saith, *Provisum sit; quod de cetero non sit eorum defaultis ita præjudicialis*, &c. And by that it seemeth that the Tenant ought to make Default. But it seemeth that the Default of the Vouchee, is the Default of the Tenant, and so Default in both; *Quare* of that. But if the Tenant vouch, and the Vouchee appeareth and entrench into the Warranty, and afterwards loseth by Default, now if the Tenant lose by the Default of the Vouchee, he shall not have a *Quod ei desorceat*, because he shall have Judgment to recover over in Value against the Vouchee, by the Default of the Vouchee, so as he shall have Recompence. But if the Vouchee doth not appear, but maketh Default, then he shall lose the Land by the Default of the Vouchee; but that is not the Default of the Tenant, and therefore *Quare* of that Case,

Writ de Attornato faciendo vel recipiendo.

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And if Husband and Wife lose by Default the Land of the Wife, which she holdeth for Term of Life, if the Husband dieth, she shall not have a *Quod ei desorceat*, but a *Cui in vita*, for it is a Demise made by the Husband. And when he bringeth the *Quod ei desorceat*, he counteth that he was seised of the Land in his Demesne, as of Free-hold, or in his Demesne in Tail, without shewing of whose Lease, or Gift he was seised, and he ought to alledge Esplees in himself, &c. and then the Defendant ought to deny the Right of the Demandant, &c. and shew, how that another Time he recovered the Land against the Demandant, by *Formedon*, or other Action, and shall say in the End of his Plea, *Quod ipse paratus est ad manutenendum* *plead any* *ius & titulum suum predicti. per donum predicti. &c. unde petit Bar as in* *judic. &c.* And then the Demandant in the *Quod ei desorceat* *other Acti-* shall traverse that Title, or may shew Matter to bar that Title, &c. but he shall not make Defence, and then plead in Bar, *then the De-* as he shall do in the *Formedon*, &c.

S. 48 E. 3. 8.
acc. 2 E. 4.
11. acc.

The Tenant in the Quod ei desorceat may plead any other Actions, and then the Demandant cannot vouch by the Statute of West. 2. cap. 4. But if he make his Bar by the first Recovery then he may.

Writ de Attornato faciendo vel recipiendo.

THE Writ de Attornato faciendo or recipiendo lieth, where a Man ought to do Suit at the County, or at the Hundred, or Wapentake, or other Court, and he would make Attorney for him to appear at the same Court, &c. And if he be in Doubt whether the Sheriff will admit such a Man for his Attorney which he maketh; then he who would make such Attorney, may sue that Writ directed unto the Sheriff, or Bailiff of the Hundred, commanding them to receive such a Man to be Attorney for him to appear, &c. and the Writ is such:

33 H. 6. 46.
quod nota-

Rez Vic. &c. Quia per commune consil. regni nostri provis. est quilibet liber homo, qui secliam debet ad Com. Tithingum, Hundredum & Wapentagium, libere possit facere Attorn. suum ad secliam pro eo faciend. Tibi prae. quod Attorn. quem S. loco suo Attorn. tuum de E. & B. Hundred. de C. & D. Wapentagium tuum de E. & F. loco suo S. sine difficultat. ad hoc recipias. Teste, &c.

Otherwise unto the Bailiff of a Hundred, thus:
Rez Ballivis suis de Hundredo sept. Hundred. de Cobham & Bray. Quia per commun. consil. regni nostri, &c. qui secliam debet ad Hundred. libere possit, &c. vobis prae. quod attorn. &c. ad prad. Hundred. sept. Hund. de Cobham & Bray loco ipsius S. &c.

Otherwise unto the Bailiffs of another Lord.
Rez Balliv. A. de I. salutem. Quia per Commun. consilium, &c. secliam debet ad Curiam dicti Domini sui libere possit, &c. vobis

Writ de Attornato faciendo vel recipiendo.

vobis præcipimus, &c. ad Curiam dicti domini vestri de I. loco ipsius S. sine difficultat. ad hoc recipiat. Teste, &c.

And by that it appeareth, that the Tenant may make Attorney by his Letters Patents to do Suit at the Court of his Lord. And if the Tenant by his Letters Patents under his Seal make Attorney for him, to do Suit for him at the Court, or at the Hundred, and the Bailiffs will not admit of him, &c. then he shall have a Writ unto them in this Form;

Rex Ballivis Decani & Capitul. Ecclesie beate Mariæ Lincol. de C. vel Hund. de S. salut. Quia, &c. (usque ibi) præcipimus quod attorn. quem S. per literas suas patentes loco suo attornat. voluerit ad sectam pro eo faciend. ad Cur. dictorum Decani & Capit. de C. vel ad hundred. præd. Decani & Capitul. de C. loco ipsius S. sine difficultate ad hoc recipiatis hac vice de gratia nostra spec. &c.

And for the Guardian there is another Writ thus:

Rex, &c. Vobis mandamus, quod attornat. quem S. custos tenet & hared. R. loco suo attornat. voluerit ad sectam pro eo, nomine dicti hared. faciendum, &c. loci ipsius custodis sine difficultate ad hoc, &c.

Or thus to the Bailiffs of the King:

Rex Ballivis suis honoris Peverel in Com. N. salutem. Quia, &c. vobis præcipimus, quod attorn. quem S. loco suo attorn. voluerit ad sectam pro eo faciend. ad Curiam nostram honoris præd. in Com. loco ipsius S. recipiatis, &c.

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And if the Lord of any Tenant be in Ward to the King for the Nonage of his Heir, because he holdeth other Lands of him in Capite, &c. and his other Lords will distrain the Tenant during the Time the Lands are in the King's Hand or the Hands of his Committees, then the King or his Committees shall have a special Writ unto the Bailiffs of the other Lords, that they do not distrain the Heir nor in the Lands, &c. during the Time he is in the King's Hands, or the Hands of his Committee, and if he have distrained the Tenant that they deliver back the Distress again; and that Writ shall be in the Register.

And if the King hath any Lands or Tenements in Ward during the Nonage of an Infant, and the King in Chancery assigns Dower unto the Wife of the Husband who was seized to the Ward, of Lands holden of other Lordships; and if the other Lords will distrain the Tenant in Dower, the King or his Committees shall have a Writ unto the Bailiffs of the other Lords, commanding them that they do not distrain her. And recite in the Writ all the special Matter;

If they have taken any Distress, that they deliver it back again.

If a Man make an Attorney to do Suit for him at the County, or Hundred, or other Court, and the Bailiffs will not admit him for his Attorney, Or if the Bailiffs do admit him for Attorney, and afterwards discharge him after the Year; supposing that he ought not to continue Attorney for the Party above one Year; or for any other unreasonable Cause they discharge him to be Attorney for the Party; then the Party may have a special Writ directed unto the Bailiffs, Or commanding them that they receive him for his Attorney, and thereupon he may have an *Alias*, and a *Pluries*, and an *Attachment* against them returnable in the Common Pleas, or in the King's Bench, if they will not admit him for his Attorney, or return Cause upon the *Pluries*, which shall be allowable, wherefore they do not admit him; and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rez Ballivis A. de Hundredo de B. salutem. Ex parte C. nobis est ostensum, quod cum ipse per breve nostrum attornatum suum ad istam pro eo faciendo ad Hundredum prædict. domini vestri de B. in eodem Hundredo coram vobis fecisset, & idem attornatus per idem breve ad hoc admissus, sectam illam hæcenus fecerit, sicut moris est in Regno nostro, vos presumptioni vestra voluntarie incurrentes, & causam prætendentes, quod potestas hujusmodi Attornati ultra Annum durare non debet, ipsum C. præd. sectam per Attornatum suum prædict. facere non permittitis, in ipsius C. damnum & modicum & gravamen, de quo miramur quamplurimum. & convenimur. Et quia Virtus brevium nostrorum de hujusmodi attornati faciendo terminum non capit, nec terminus limitatur durantibus person. quæ ad hoc requiruntur: Nos ne idem C. vel alii indebite vexentur vel graventur occasione prædicta, remedium super hoc adhibere volentes: Vobis præcipimus, firmiter injungentes, quod ab hujusmodi voluntariis & indebitis vexationibus & gravaminibus eidem C. vel aliis ea occasione de cætero inferendis abstantes, ipsum C. sectam præd. per Attornatum suum prædict. sine difficultate qualibet facere permittatis, juxta tenorem prioris brevis nostri vobis inde directi. Et ita vos habeatis in hac parte, quod prædict. C. occasione prædict. non ponatur in deserta, nec aliquo suo perdens, & quod non oporteat nos super hoc amplius litigare, per quod manum ad hoc aliter apponere debeamus. Teste,

Note, That the Party may make Attorney by the King's Writ directed unto the Bailiffs, commanding them for to receive such Person for his Attorney. Or he may have a Writ out of the Chancery directed unto the Bailiffs, or Sheriff, to receive any such Person for his Attorney, that
ho

Writ pro Exonerat. Secta ad

he will present unto the said Bailiffs or Sheriffs to be his Attorney to do his Suit; or he may make Attorney by Letters Patents directed unto the Bailiffs without suing forth any such Writ.

And if a Man sue forth a Writ directed unto the Bailiffs to admit one for Attorney to do his Suit for him, and the Bailiffs refuse to admit him; now the Party who sued forth the Writ shall have an *Attachment* against the Bailiffs for that Refusal, without suing forth an *Alias* or a *Pluries* directed unto them.

And so the same Law is, if the Tenant by his Letters Patents maketh one Attorney to do his Suit for him, and the Sheriff or Bailiff of the Court doth refuse to admit him for his Attorney: Upon that Refusal, the Party shall have an *Attachment* against the Bailiff, &c. although he hath not sued forth any Writ directed to him before, because they do against the Statute, which requireth, that they admit him for Attorney whom the Tenant will make to be his Attorney.

And he shall have the like Writ against the Bailiffs of any other Lord, who refuse to admit an Attorney to do Suit for the Tenant in any Court Baron, and that Writ appeareth in the Register.

Writ pro Exoneratione Secta ad Curiam Com. vel Baron

THis Writ lyeth where the Tenant holdeth his Land to do Suit at the County-Court, Hundred, or other Court-Baron, or Wapentake or Leet, and he who ought to do the Suit is in Ward unto the King, or his Committee, and the Lord of whom he holdeth by such Service, will distrain him to do his Suit at his Court during the Time he is in Ward unto the King or his Committee; his Gaurdian shall sue this Writ unto the Sheriff, or Bailiffs of the Court, that they do not distrain him, &c. to do Suit during the Time he is in Ward unto the King or his Committee; and the Form of the Writ is such

Rex Ballivis A. de I. salutem. Cum secundum legem, &c. nos debeamus sectam ad Curiam alicujus facere occasione terrarum & tenementorum quorumcunque in manu nostra, vel in custodia nostra existent. & illi quibus hujusmodi custodias commiserimus custodias illas, durante custodia illa, adeo libere & ab omni secta quite tenere debeant, ac si nos eas in manu nostra teneremus. Vobis precipimus, quod ratione terrarum & tenementorum I. de functi, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, & quae sunt in custodia

ejusdem R. ex concessione nostra non distringatis, vel distring. facias, ad faciendum sectam ad Curiam prædict. domini vestri de I. dur. custodia antedicta, & distr. si quam, &c.

And the like Writ shall be for Tenant in Dower, where she is endowed in the Chancery of Lands which are in Ward to the King, which Lands are holden of other Lords; now if the other Lords will distrain the Tenant in Dower, to do Suit for those Lands which she holdeth in Dower, she shall have a Writ for to discharge her, which is such :

Rex Ballivis A. de B. salutem. Cum secundum legem, &c. (ut supra usque ibi) existentes, & mulieres terras vel tenementa tenentes in dotem de hujusmodi custodiis, ea ideo libere & ab omni secta quiet. tenere debeant dur. custodiis illis, ac si prædict. terras & tenementa in manu nostra teneremus : Vobis præcipimus, quod M. & R. uxor ejus occasione terrarum & tenementorum quæ fuer. H. in F. quæ de nobis tenuit in capite, & quæ idem K. & M. tenent in dotem ipsius R. de dono prædict. H. quondam viri sui, & de hereditate filii & hered. A. infra ætatem & in custodia nostra existent. non distringatis ad faciend. sectam ad Cur. prædict. domini vestr. durante custodia nostra supradicta, & distr. &c.

And if the Heir be in Ward of the King and also his Lands, and afterwards the Tenants Paravail who hold of the Heir are distrained by other Lords, of whom the Heir holds his Lands, to do Suit unto the Lord's Court, those Tenants shall have a Writ directed unto the Lord's Bailiff, to discharge them of the Suit, and the Writ is such :

Rex Vic. Nott. salutem. Cum secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri, nullus qui tenet de hered. infra ætatem & in custodia nostra existent. teneatur ad sectam faciendam ad Com. Hundred. Wapentag. seu alius Cur. pro terris & tenementis ipsorum hered. in manu nostra existent. durant. custod. supradict. : Tibi præcipimus, quod Abbat. de Derley tinent. quorundam terrarum & tenementorum Rogeri filii & hered. Roger. Bellers defuncti in Chilwell. qui de Domino Rich. super Reg. Angliæ tenuit in Capite, occasione terrarum & tenementorum ejusdem hered. in eadem Vill. in manu nostra ratione minoris atat. suæ existent. non distring. vel distring. facias, ad faciend. sectam ad Wapentagium de B. durante custodia supradicta.

And if the Heir and his Lands be in the King's Ward, for Lands holden of the King in Capite, and afterwards the other Lords of whom the Heir holdeth Parcel of his Lands will distrain for any Service or Rent to them due, then the King or his Committee may sue a Writ for them

Writ pro Exoneracione Seſſa ad

to ſurceaſe from ſuch Diſtreſs, and the Writ is ſuch :

Rex Balliuis, &c. Cum hered' infra etatem & in custodia noſtra exiſtentes ſervitia aliqua durantibus custod. illis facere minime debeant ſeu teneantur ſecundum legem & conſuetudinem regni noſtri, Vobis præcipimus, quod diſtriſtion. quàm Abbati de W. tenenti hered. Willielmi de W. qui de nobis tenuit in Capite infra etatem & in custodia noſtra exiſtent. pro homag. fidelitat. ac aliis ſervitiis prædict. hered. præſ. Dom. faciend. fac' ſuperſedeatis omnino durante custodia antedicta & diſtriſſi. ſi quam, &c.

And alſo the Tenant in Dower ſhall have ſuch Writ if the Bailiff of other Lords will diſtrain her, for the Relief of the Heir or other Services, during the Time that the Heir's Lands are in the King's Cuſtody, or in the Cuſtody of his Committee. And it ſeemeth, That he may ſue this Writ directed unto the Lord himſelf, as well as to the Bailiffs, or unto them both.

Note, That if a Man holdeth of another to do Suit to his Mill, &c. if he do not the Suit, he ſhall have a *Seſſa ad Molendinum* againſt him, and by the ſame Reason, if a Man hold of another Lord to do Suit at his Court in the Manor of D. if he do not the Suit, the Lord may have a Writ of *Seſſa ad Curiam ſuam faciend.* as well as the other Writ. But yet there is no ſuch Writ in the Register, becauſe he may diſtrain for that Suit, and ſhall not have any other Profit but only Appearance in his Court. But in the other Caſe of *Seſſa ad Molendinum*, he ſhall have other Profits by the Suit, the Toll of the Grain he ſhall grind there, and for that Profit it ſeemeth the Action of *Seſſa ad Molendinum* was given, and for the Suit of the Court, but only for a Diſtreſs, *tamen Quere.*

Vi. 31 H. 8. If the King have Lands by Forfeiture or Eſcheat, and
25. 33 H. 6. leaſeth them for Life, at Will, or in Tail, and if the Lord of
7. Straund- whom the Lands are holden will diſtrain the King's Committee
ford, 38 H. or Leſſee for Suit or other Services, he ſhall have a ſpecial Writ unto the Lord's Bailiffs to ſurceaſe, &c.

And if Lands deſcend unto divers Coparceners, for which one Suit ſhall be done at the Lord's Court, if Parcel of thoſe Lands come into the King's Hands, then he ſhall have a ſpecial Writ to diſcharge him of the Suit for the Time they ſhall be in the King's Hands, which ſhall be ſuch :

Rex Vic', &c. ſalutem. Cum de communi conſilio regni noſtri proviſ. ſit, quod ſi hered. aliqua, de qua unica ſeſſa debeat ad plur. hered', &c. vel ad alios per vendition', &c. devoluta

tur: unica tum, &c. fieri consuevit, ac quedam hereditas, que fuit H. de B. de Baronia de B. de qua quidem Baronia unica secta tantum ad Com. tuum predicti. debet, ad dilecti, & fidel. nostrum W. de H. & I. fil. & hered. R. de S. infra etat. & in custod. dilecti. & fidel. nostri R. de N. ex commissione nostra existen. per venditionem sit devoluta, ut accepimus: Nosque secundum legem & cons. &c. non debeamus sectam aliquam facer. occasione terr. & tenement. in manu nostra, & in custod. nostra exist. & illi quibus huiusmodi cust. commiserim. illas adeo libere & ab omni secta quiete tenere debeant, sicut nos ea in manu nostra teneremus, Tibi precat. quod si ita est, tunc non distr. pred. W. de H. ad fac. sect. ad com. tuum pred. pro terr. & tenement. de Baronia pred. aur. custod. dicti heredis supradicti, &c.

And if the Wife be Tenant in Dower of any Land, she shall not be distrained to do Suit for that Land which she holdeth in Dower, if the Heir have sufficient Land in the same County to be distrained for the same. And if she be distrained, then she shall have such Writ,

B Rex Palliv. hundred. de N. salutem, &c. Cum secundum legem & consuetud. regni nostri mulieres tenentes in dotem, pro terris & tenementis suis, quas tenent in dotem, sect. ad bundr. vel cur. alicujus facere non debeant. Vobis precipimus, quod A. que fuit uxor B. ad faciend. sectam ad bundr. predicti. pro terris & tenementis q. tenet in dotem & libero tenemento quod fuit pred. quond. viri sui, contra legem & consuetudinem regni nostri non distringatis, dummod. hered. pred. B. alias terr. & tenementa in balliva tua habet, per que distringi valeat ad sectam illam pro pred. dote faciend. & district. si quam fecer. &c. eam sine dilacione liberari facias, &c.

C And if Lands descend to many Coparceners, whereof one Plowd. Suit ought to be done for the whole Land; now if the Land be holden of the King, then all the Coparceners ought to do the Suit as well after Partition as before: But if the Land be holden of another Lord, then that Coparcener or his Feoffee who hath the Part of the eldest Sister, shall only do the Suit; and if the Lord will distrain the other Coparceners, then they shall have a Writ against him directed to him or his Bailiffs to discharge them of that Suit, and Distress taken, &c. and the Writ shall be such:

Rex C. v. l. ball. C. salutem, &c. Cum de-communi, &c. provisum sit, quod si hereditas aliqua, de qua unica secta tant. debeat. ad plur. hered. participes ejusd. hered. vel al' per vend. seu alio modo devolvatur, unica tant. fiat secta pro hereditate illa, sicut prius fieri consuevit, ac quedam hered. que fuit A. in N. pro qua unica sect. tum debet ad cur. tuam de I. vel ad

Writ pro Exoneracione Sectæ ad

cur. prædict. domini vestri de I. ad A. B. & C. cum hered. & participes hered. prædict. sit devoluta ut accepimus: Tibi vel vobis præcipimus, quod non distringas vel distringatis, prædict. A. B. & C. ad diversas sect. pro portionibus suis hered. præd. separatim faciend. ad curiam tuam de I. vel ad cur. præd. domini vestri de I. contra form. provis. prædict. & districtionem si quam, &c.

And if the Tenant enfeoff divers Persons of Lands, for D which one Suit ought to be done, if one of the Feoffees do the Suit, &c. if the other Feoffees are distrained to do Suit for that Land, they shall have such Writ, which Writ is in the Register, and that Writ is given by the Statute of Marlebridge, cap. 9.

And so if the Heirs or Feoffees shall do the Suit, at the County, Hundred, or Wapentake; if one do the Suit, all of them are discharged; and if they be distrained, they shall have that Writ.

And so if one Coparcener maketh a Feoffment of his Part, or a Man le Tenant by the Courtesy of one Part of the Land, yet one Suit shall be only done by one Coparcener by him who hath the eldest Part. And if they be joint Feoffees, then by one of them, as they can agree amongst themselves, &c. And if he sue such Writ, and he be distrained, then he shall have an Attachment against the Lord, or the Bailiffs to whom the first Writ was directed, to answer that Contempt, in which Writ he shall recover his Damages, &c.

But if there be two Coparceners of Land, for which one B Suit ought to be done, and the eldest Sister will not do the Suit at the Lord's Court; then the Lord may distrain the other Coparcener, as well as the eldest Coparcener for that Suit, and if the Coparceners be distrained, then they shall have a Writ against the eldest Sister to compel her to do the Suit, and the Writ shall be such.

Rex Vic', &c. Si B. & C. fecerint, &c. tunc san', &c. A. quod sit, &c. ostens. quare cum de communi, &c. quod si hered. aliqua, &c. (usque ibi) consuevit, & quod illa quæ habet entiam partem, &c. ac quedam hered', &c. (usque ibi) sit devoluta, ut accepimus, & prædict. A. habet partem hered. illius. Et præfat. B. & C. parat. sunt contribuere. pro portionibus suis ad sectam illam faciend. Idem A. sectam illam pro se & præfat. B. & C. cur. præd. facere contradicit, ad grave damnum ipsarum B. & C. & contra form. provis. præd. ut dic. & habeas ibi sum &c.

And

A And if a Man have Lands in divers Places in the County, and hath several Leets, &c. or Hundreds, and he is constrained to come unto the Leet or the Sheriff's Torn, where he is not dwelling or conversant, but is dwelling within the Precinct of any other Leet or Hundred, &c. then he shall have a Writ unto the Sheriff, for discharging him from coming to the Sheriff's Torn, or Hundred or Leet, or other Place, than in the Leet or Precinct of the Hundred where he dwelleth: and the Writ is such:

Rex Vic' Wigorn. salutem. Cum de communi consilio regni nostri provis. sit quod si qui in diversis hundred. habeant tementa, non habeant necesse venire ad turnum vic. nisi in ball. ubi fuerint conversantes: Tibi precipimus, quod non distring. S. ad veniend. ad turnum tuum in hundredo nostro de I. contra form. provis. predicti, &c.

And look the Statute of Marlebridge, cap. 10. by which it appeareth, that the Sheriff ought for to hold his Torn as he hath used in the Time of Richard the first, and John, Kings of England.

And by the Writs it seemeth, That he shall hold his Torns in every Hundred, &c. And if the Sheriff distrain against that Statute any Man, then he may sue that Writ upon the Statute, &c. and if he do distrain him after: then he shall have Attachment against the Sheriff, &c. and the Writ is such:

Rex Coronatoribus suis in Com. Lincoln. salut. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc ponite, &c. B. Vic. nostrum com. prad. quod sit, &c. ostens. quare cum de communi consilio, &c. (usque ibi,) conversant. idem B. vel idem Vic. distrinxit pref. A. ad veniend. ad turn. ipsius Vic. de hundred. nostro de I. contra form. provis. predicti. & contra form. mandati nostri prius ei inde directi. ut dic. & habeatis, &c. Et averia ipsius A. ea occasione capta interim delibari faciat. Teste, &c.

And if a Man have Lands within the Precinct of several Leets, or in one County, and he dwelleth within the Precinct of one of them, and he is distrained to come unto another Leet where he dwelleth not, then he shall have such Writ unto the Sheriff, or Bailiffs of the Court, &c. that they do not distrain him to come to that Leet, within the Precinct whereof he dwelleth not, and the Writ is such:

Rex, ball. suis honoris de C. in Com. Lincoln. vel, ball. A. de B. in Com. &c. salut. Cum de communi consilio, &c. si qui in divers. hundred, &c. non habeant necesse venire ad visum franc. legii, nisi in ball. ubi fuer. conversant: Vobis praec. quod non distringat.

Writ pro Exoneracione Secta ad

distingat. ad veniend. ad visum franciplegii in cur. vestra, vel in cur' domini vestri honor. predicti. in com' predicti. cont. form', &c. & distictionem. si quam, &c.

And it appeareth that if the Party be distrained, after that he hath sued the Writ directed unto the Sheriff, or Bailiffs, that they do not distrain him, that he shall have an Attachment against them: But it seems reasonable, that first he have an Attachment against the Sheriff, or against the Bailiffs, who distrained him to come to the Leet in the Hundred where he is not dwelling, if he be dwelling within the Precinct of another Leet, because the Statute of *Marlebridge* is a Prohibition in it self, and he who doth contrary to the Statute doth Wrong unto the Party, upon which he may have an Attachment, without suing forth any Writ.

Note, That Men or Women who have entred into Religion, ought not to come unto the Sheriff's Torn, or unto the Leet of any other without great Cause; and if they be distrained for to come, they may have a Writ out of the Chancery to discharge them, which shall be such;

Rex Vic', &c. Cum de communi consilio, &c. quod viri religiosi non habeant necesse venire ad turnum vic', &c. Vel sic: ad visum franciplegii, nisi eorum presentia ob aliquam causam specialiter exigatur: Tibi precipimus, quod non disting. Abbas de I. ad veniend. ad turnum tuum: Vel sic; ad visum franciplegii in hundred. vestro de F. contra form. provisionis predicti. & distictionem, &c.

And the Abbot shall have such a Writ unto the Bailiff of another Lord, that they do not distrain him to come to his Leet.

And by the Common Law, Parsons of Churches shall not be compelled or distrained to come to the King's Leets, or to the Leets of other Lords of the Lands annexed to the Churches, and if they be distrained so to do, they shall have such Writ:

Rex Vic', &c. Cum secundum consuetudinem regni nostri personae Ecclesiast. ratione terr. & tenement. suor. Eccles. suis annis venire non debeant ad visum francipleg. in cur. nostra vel aliorum quorumcunque: Tibi precip. quod C. personam Eccles. de I. ratione terr. & tenement. suorum Eccles. pred. annexorum, ad veniend. ad visum francipleg. in hundred. de N. non distingas contra consuetudinem, & distictionem, &c.

And Clerks who are not Parsons, nor have Benefices, shall not be distrained or compelled to come to Torns or Leets, they shall have a Writ to discharge them, thus:

Rex Vic', &c. Cum persona Ecclesiast. non habeant necessitatem venire ad turn. vic. vel ad visum franc. pleg. nisi eorum present. ob aliquam causam specialiter exigatur juxta form. provisionis de communi consilio regni nostri in consimili casu pro viris religios. facta, ideo tibi precipim. quod non distring. S. personam Eccles. de N. vel capellanum, ad veniend. ad turn. tuum vel ad visum franc. pleg. nostri in hundred. de I. cont. form. provis. prad. & district', &c.

And Women are not compellable nor distrainable to come unto the Sheriff's Torn, nor to Leets, and if they be distrained, they may sue such a Writ as a Priest may sue, and thereupon an Alias, a Pluries, and Attachment, &c. And because that Women are not sworn in Leets as Men who are of the Age of twelve Years or more are; it is said, That when a Woman is outlawed, that she is *Wayve*, and not Outlawed; for she was never sworn to the Law, &c. But a Man is said outlawed, because he was sworn to the Law; and now for his Contumacy he is put from the Law, and said outlawed, as it were *extra legem positus*; and a Woman is not so, for she was never sworn to the Law.

And by the Rule of the Register, two Women may sue that Writ unto the Sheriffs or Bailiffs of the Leet, that they do not distrain them to come to the Torn or Leet, &c.

See before
14 good Causes for their Privilege.

And if the Sheriff will distrain the Tenants in ancient Demesne, to come unto the Leet or Sheriff's Torn, they may have one Writ for them all directed unto the Sheriff, commanding him that he do not distrain them, &c. to do any Suit at the Leet or Torn; and that Writ shall be sued in all their Names if they will, as a *Monstraverunt* shall be sued: Or any of them may sue the Writ in his own Name, if he be distrained to do such Suit; and the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. *Monstraverunt nobis homines de manerio de D. quod est de antiquo Dominico Corone Angli. quod cum ipsi ad Torn. Vic. seu ad visum franc. pleg. extra libertatem maner. prad. venire non debeant nisi ipsi vel eorum antecessor. homines & tenentes de eodem manerio venire consueverunt a temporibus retroactis, tu nihilominus homines nostros prad. ad veniend. ad Torn. in K. vel ad visum franc. pleg. in hundr. nostro de K. cont. consuet. in eodem manerio hactenus usitatum gravit. distringis & ipsos multiplicat. ea occasione inquietas minus juste in ipsorum hominum & tenentium prejudicium manifestum & gravamen. Et quia prad. hominibus & tenentibus nolumus injuriari, Tibi precipimus, quod si ita est, tunc ab hujusm. distractionibus sis ex causa predict. de cetero inferend. penit. cessistas, & ipsos consuetudinibus suis, quibus hactenus rationab. usi sunt absque*

Writ de Quarentina habenda.

impedimento seu calumnia uti permittas & gauder. ne querela ad nos veniat iterata. Teste, &c.

And if the Sheriff will distrain a Man to do Suit to the Hundred or Wapentake twice in the Year to do Things appertaining to that Leet, then he shall have a Writ upon the Statute of *Magna Charta* directed to the Sheriff, which shall be thus :

Rex Ball. suis de Wapentak. de R. sal. Cum in Magna Charta de libertatibus Angl. contineat. quod nullus Vic. vel Ball. suum fac. turn. suum per hundr. nisi bis in anno & non nisi in loco debito & consueto, viz. semel post Pasch. & iterum post festum S. Michael. ac jam ex querel. hominum & tenentium Abbat. de C. accepimus, quod vos ipsos homines & tenent. in hac part. pergravar. machinantes, ipsos ad veniend. ad quodlibet Wapentag. nostrum prad. ad presentand. ibidem, ea q. ad visum franc. pleg. pertinent jam de novo gravit. distringitis, in ipsorum hominum & tenentium grave dampnum & prejudicium manifestum, & contra tenorem Magna Charta prad. nos eand. chart. in omnibus inviolabiliter observari volent. vobis precipimus, quod dictos homines & tenentes ad veniend. coram vobis ad Wapentagium prad. ad presentand. ea q. ad visum franc. pleg. pertinent contra tenorem Charta prad. nullatenus distring. & districtionem, si quam, &c.

And by that it appeereth, That he shall not distrain to come to the Hundred to present a Thing appertaining to the Leet but twice in the Year ; but to do Suit at the Hundred, to do that which appertaineth to the Hundred Court, he may distrain them several Times to do the Suit, and they shall have no Remedy, because Suit at the Hundred is from three Weeks to three Weeks.

Writ de Quarentina habenda.

THE Writ of *Quarentina habenda* lieth, where a Man dieth seized of any Messuage and Lands, &c. and immediately after the Death of the Husband, the Heir or he who ought to have the Lands after his Death, will put the Wife out of the Messuage, &c. Then the Wife shall have this Writ ; for by the Statute of *Magna Charta*, cap. 7. the Wife shall remain in the Capital Messuage after the Death of her Husband by forty Days, if it be not a Castle ; And that Writ is *Vicintia* and shall be directed unto the Sheriff, and he shall hold Plea thereof, and the Writ is such :

Rex Vic. &c. vel ballivis suis S. salutem. Ex querel. B. quæ fuit uxor D. accepimus, quod cum in Magna Charta de libertatibus Angl. contineatur, quod viduæ maneat in capitali Mes-

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suag. maritorum suorum per quadragint. dies post obitum maritorum suorum præd. nisi messuagia illa castra sint; infra quod tempus dotes sue assignentur eisdem, & quod interim habeant rationabilia messueria de bonis eorund. I. de C. ipsum B. statim post mortem præd. viri sui de Capitali messu. quod fuit ejusdem D. in H. licet castrum non sit, nec dos ei assign. fuer. violenter ejecit & ipsam estoverium suum de bonis eorund. com. percipere non permitt', in ipsius B. damnum non modic. & gravamen, & cont. tenor. Chartæ prædictæ. Et quia præf. B. injuriari nolumus in hac parte, vobis mandamus, quod vocatis coram vobis partib. præd. & auditis hinc inde eorum rationibus, eidem B. plenam & celerem justitiam inde fieri faciatis juxta tenorem Chart. præd. ne pro defectu justitiæ querela ad nos venerit iterata. Teste, &c.

Quære, If an Infant may keep the Possession during the Time of Quarentine by Force of the Statute of 8 H. 6. 4. & 5 Ma. Dyer 161.

A And upon that Writ the Sheriff shall award Process against the Party to come, and answer the same, and shall not stay until the County-Court be holden; for this Writ is a Commission unto him, and upon the same he shall immediately make Process against the Party for to answer, &c. within two or three Days according to his Discretion, and thereupon to proceed as Justices shall do upon a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, &c.

Nota by Newton. The Woman shall not have Meat and Drink. For the Statute doth

not extend to it: But Fitzherbert in abridging the Case Quære, if she may not kill Things for her Provision, if there be not any Provision in the House.

Writ of Contribution.

THE Writ of Contribution lieth where there are Tenants in Common, or who jointly hold a Mill pro indiviso, and take the Profits equally, and the Mill falleth into Decay, and one of them will not repair the Mill; now the other shall have a Writ to compel him for to be contributory to the Reparations, and the Writ is such:

Rez Vic', &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc summ', &c. B. & C. quod sint apud W. &c. ostens. quare cum iidem A. B. & C. quoddam molendinum in N. pro indiviso teneant, & ipsi exitus inde provenient. pro equali portione percipiant, & ad reparationem & sustentat. ejusdem molendini teneantur, ac iidem B. & C. licet proportionem de exit. illis ipsos contingen. percipiant, reparationi & sustentationi prædictæ. molendini contribuere contradicunt, in ipsius A. damnum non modicum, & gravam. ut dicit, & habeas ibi sum. & hoc breve.

And if there be three or four Coparceners of Lands, and the eldest Sister do the Suit to the Lord of whom the Lands are

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Writ of Contribution.

are holden for all the Coparceners, and the others will not allow her for her Charges and Losses according to the Rate for the same Suit; That Coparcener who did the Suit may have this Writ of Contribution; and the Writ is such:

Rez Vic', &c. Si B. fecerit, &c. tunc summ. A. & I. uxorem ejus, & R. & F. uxorem ejus quod sint coram Justic. &c. ostens. quare cum de com. consilio, &c. quod si hereditas aliqua, &c. (ut supra usque ibi,) & ille qui habet etiam partem hereditatis illius, sectam illam faciat pro se & participibus suis ejusdem hereditatis & quod iidem participes contribuant ad sect. illam faciend. ac quedam hered. que fuit C. in R. qua unica secta ad bundred' I. de N. tantum debetur, ad ipsum B. & prad. A. I. R. & F. particip. hereditatis predict. sit devoluta, ut accipimus, & predict. B. qui habet etiam partem hereditatis illius, sectam illam fac. ad hund. prad' vel ad cur. prad. A. I. R. & F. particip. suis iidem A. I. R. & F. ad sectam illam faciend. contribuer. contradicunt, ad grave damnum ipsius B. & cont. formam provisionis prad. ut dicit & habeas, &c.

And if there be many Coparceners, and the eldest do the Suit, and the other Coparceners agree with the eldest for a Rate; now the Writ of Contribution shall be brought against the others, who would not contribute, &c. And if many be infeoffed of Land, for which one Suit ought to be done, &c. Now if they agree among themselves, that one of them shall do the Suit, and that the others shall contribute unto him, if he do the Suit, and afterwards the others will not allow him for that Suit according to their Rate. Then he shall have the Writ of Contribution against them, and the Writ shall mention the Agreement, &c. and if they cannot agree, then the Lord shall distrain them all for all their Suits, if the Suit be not done; but if one Feoffee of his own Will do the Suit for them all, without any Agreement for the same made between them, the Lord cannot then distrain the others for the Suit; for as to the Lord, it is not material whether there be any Agreement between them or not; but between the Feoffees, he that did the Suit shall not have the Writ of Contribution against his Companions, without Agreement thereof made betwixt them. But if one Joint-tenant do make a Feoffment in Fee of his Part, his Feoffee shall do a several Suit by himself. But the other Joint-tenants shall do but one Suit by the Statute of *Marlebridge, cap. 9.* But every Tenant in Common shall do several Services and several Suits. And the Process in this Writ is Summons, Attachment and Distress.

Writ de Contra formam Feoffamenti.

THE Writ *de Contra formam Feoffamenti* lieth, where a Man doth enfeof another before the Statute of *Quia Emptores terrarum*, to hold of him by Homage, Fealty, and Rent by Deed, and afterwards he will distrain for Suit or other Services to be done unto him; he who was infeoffed, or his Heir, shall have this Writ of *Contra formam Feoffamenti*, &c.

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Feoffamen-
ti.

And this Writ may be directed unto the Lord himself, or unto his Bailiffs, commanding them that they do not distrain him against the Form of his Grant; and this Writ is a Prohibition in it self. And if the Lord and Bailiffs do contrary to the Writs sent to them, the Tenant thereupon shall have an Attachment, and a Distress; and the Form of the Writ is such:

*Rex I. vel ballivis I. salutem. Cum de Communi, &c. provi-
sum sit, ne qui occasione tenementor. suor. distringantur ad
secliam faciendam ad curiam dominorum suor. nisi per formam
feoffamenti sui ad secliam illam specialit. tenent. aut ipsi vel eo-
rum antecessores tenement. illa tenent. eam facere consuever. ante
prim. transfretation. Domini Henrici Regis in Britan. Tibi vel
vobis precipimus, quod non distringas vel distringatis A. ad
faciend. secliam ad Curiam tuam de I. vel ad Curiam predict.
Domini vestr. de N. contra formam provision. prad. & distriction.
&c.*

And no Person shall have this Writ of *Contra formam Feoffamenti*, but he who was enfeofed, or his Heirs who are Privies to the Deed; But if the Feoffee to whom the Lands were given to hold of the Feoffor and his Heirs by the Deed, make a Feoffment over to hold of the chief Lord, &c. The Feoffee shall not have this Writ *de contra formam Feoffamenti*, because he is not Party or privy to the Deed, but he shall rebut the Lord by that Deed, to claim other Services than are mentioned in the Deed. And that Writ is a Prohibition unto the Lord and his Bailiffs; and if he distrain after the Writ delivered to him, the Tenant shall have an Attachment against him, and thereupon he shall recover his Damages if it be found for him, &c. and the Process is Prohibition, Attachment and Distress.

And the Rule in the Register is: *If any for Suits undue against the Form of any Statute, to the Court of any to be done, be distrained, he may have a Prohibition against the Distrainer, and after an Attachment if need be; And afterwards Attachment,*

ment, nor can be attached, unless a Prohibition be first directed unto him.

And the Opinion of *Parning* is *P. 10 E. 3.* That if a Man give Land in Frank-marriage, or in Frankalmoign, that the Donor shall not have a Writ of *Contra formam Feoffamenti*; nor his Heirs, because there are not any Services expressed in the Deed, for which Reason he is out of the Statute of *Marlebridge, cap. 9.* but they may rebut the Lord by such Deed.

And if the Lord confirm the Estate of the Tenant to hold by lesser Services, &c. the Tenant shall have a Writ of *Contra formam Feoffamenti*; if he be distrained for more Services than there are specified in the Deed of Confirmation, *M. 16 E. 3. Avowry 243.*

And in a *Contra formam Feoffamenti*, the Person did count up-H on the Deed, and the Distrainer demanded *Oyer* thereof, and could not have it, *M. 3 E. 2. Action sur le Case 5.*

And the *Contra formam Feoffamenti* lieth only against the Feof- for and his Heirs.

Writ de Coronatore eligendo vel exonerando.

4 E. 4. 44.

THE Writ de Coronatore eligendo lieth, where a Man who is Coroner of any County dieth, or be discharged of his Office, then that Writ shall be awarded unto the Sheriff, that he in full County by the Freeholders of the County, choose another in his Place, and to certify the Election, and his Name who is chosen, in the Chancery.

And in every County commonly there are four Coroners, and in some Counties six Coroners, and in some Counties less, as the Usage is; and if any of them dieth, or is discharged, then shall issue such Writ:

Rex Vic', &c. Quia L. naper unus Coronatorum nostrorum in com. tuo diem clausit extremum, ut accepimus: Tibi precipimus, quod si ita est, tunc in pleno com. tuo de assensu ejusdem com. loco ipsius L. eligi fac. unum alium Coronatorem juxta formam statuti inde edit. Et provis, qui prestito sacrament. prout moris est, extunc ea fac. Et conservet, que ad officium Coronatoris pertinent in com. predict. Et talem eum eligi fac. quo melius sciat Et possit officio illi insendere, Et nomen ejus nobis scire fac. Teste, &c.

And now it appeareth by the Writ, that upon Election made, the Sheriff shall give him his Oath duly to execute his Office, *Vi. Stat. W. 1. cap. 10.*

And the Coroner shall be discharged of his Office by the King's Writ sent unto him, and thereupon shall issue another Writ

Writ directed unto the Sheriff to choose a new Coroner, and that Writ shall recite the Cause of the Discharge of the other Coroner; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic', &c. Quia R. unus Coronatorum nostrorum com. tui diversis negotiis nostris in com. tuo faciend. ita occupat. est quod ea que ad officia Coronatoris in eodem com. pertinent exercend. vacare non potest, ut pro certo intelleximus, ipsum ab officio illo amovimus: Tibi precipimus, quod unum alium Coronatorum, &c. ut supra vel sic: Quia ex testimonio accepimus fide digno, quod W. T. unus Coronatorum nostrorum com. tui adeo languidus est, & senio cunctis officio illo removend. Et ideo tibi precipimus, &c. Vel sic: Quia W. unus Coronat', &c. minus idoneus est ad offic' illud exequend. sicut ex relac', &c. Vel sic: Quia accepimus, quod W. coronat. com. predicti. nuper elect. terr. vel tenementa in eodem com. non habet, in quibus juxta statum suum morari possit pro predicti. offic. exercend. Tibi prac. &c. Vel sic: Quia A. unus coronat', &c. morbo paralysis percuss. &c. Vel, quia in extremis partibus totius com. morat. per quod ea que ad offic. &c. commode exercet. non potest. Vel, Quia in officium vic. com. predicti. est electus. Vel, in viridar. foresta nostr. de S. electus extitit per quod, &c. Vel, Quia non habet centum sol. terra, ut dicit. Vel, Quia non est miles, &c.

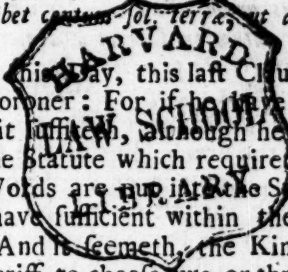
L 5 E. 4.
acc. By our
Judgm. Co-
roner shall
not be dis-
charged by
Demise of
the King,
because he
is made by
Writ contr.
of others,
who are by
Commission.
4 E. 4. 44.

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But it seemeth, That at this Day, this last Clause is not Cause for to remove the Coroner: For if he have sufficient Lands within the County, it sufficeth, although he be not a Knight, notwithstanding the Statute which requireth that he be a Knight. For those Words are not in the Statute, to the Intent that he should have sufficient within the County, and for no other Cause. And it seemeth, the King by his Writ may command the Sheriff to choose two or three Coroners, if there want so many in the County.

And if the Sheriff choose one to be Bailiff of the Hundred or Wapentake: Or if the Lord of a Liberty choose one to be Bailiff of the Liberty, who hath not sufficient Land within the County, according to the Statute of *West. 2.* (but see the Statute of *2 E. cap. 4.* thereof) then a Writ shall be sent to the Sheriff for to discharge such Bailiff, and to choose another in his Place, and upon that a Man may have an *Alias*, and *Pluries*, and Attachment against the Sheriff, if that he do not according to the Writ; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic', &c. Cum in Statuto apud Westmon. nuper edit. continetur, quod nullus sit vic. vel ball. libertatis Wapentag. hundred. nec tithingi, nisi habeat terras & tenementa suffic. in eodem



Writ de Electione Viridariorum Foresta.

eodem Comitatu, unde nobis seu populo nostro in hac parte respondere possit, si quis super eum conqueri voluerit, jamque intelleximus, quod W. de T. qui terras seu tenementa in eodem Comitatu non habet, ball. wapentagii nostri de B. fecisti, in nostri contemptum, & populi nostri in hac parte damnum non modicum & gravamen, & contra formam Statuti prædicti. Et ideo tibi præcipi quod si ita est, tunc ipsum W. a ball. præd. sine dilatione amoveri facias, & alium loco suo competentem constitui vel ordinari fac. juxta formam Statuti præd. Teste, &c.

Writ de Electione Viridariorum Foresta.

THE Writ of Election of the Verderors of the Forest lieth, where any of the Verderors are dead, or removed from their Offices, &c. Then the King shall send a Writ to choose another in his Place, and it shall be directed to the Sheriff, and is such :

Rex Vic', &c. Quia A. nuper unus viridar. nostrorum foresta nostr. mortuus est, ut accepimus: ideo tibi præcipimus, quod si ita est, tunc in pleno com. tuo de assensu ejusdem comit. loco prædicti. A. eligi facias unum alium viridarium, qui præstito sacramento prout moris est, extunc ea faceret & conservaret quæ ad officium viridar. pertinent in foresta prædicti, &c.

And by that it appeareth, That the Verderor shall be chosen in the same Manner as the Coroner of the County shall be chosen by the Freeholders of the County.

And if a Coroner or Verderor be discharged of his Office by false Suggestion by the King's Writ directed to the Sheriff, then the Party may come into the Chancery, and require a Commission to enquire of the said false Suggestion, and to return the Enquiry before the King into the Chancery; or the Justices of the Forest may certify the King of the false Suggestion under their Seals; and if it be found to be false, then the King may make a *Supersedeas* to the Sheriff, that he do not remove the Verderor, if, &c. And if he be removed that he suffer him to exercise his Office as he used to do before, and the Writ is such :

Rex Vic', &c. Licet nobis sugg. in cancellar. nostra, quod unus viridariorum in foresta nostra de S. non habuit terras tenementa infra limites foresta prædicti. nec infra forestam per morabatur: Tibi præcipi. quod si ita est, tunc in pleno Com. de assens. ejusd. com. loco prædicti. A. eligi faceres unum alium viridar. qui præstit. sacramento, prout moris est, extunc ea & conserv. quæ ad offic. virid. pert. in foresta præd. quia testificat. est, coram nobis in cancellar. nostra per dilecti. & fideles

de S. Justic. nostr. ultra Trentam, quod idem A. terr. & tene-
menta habet sufficient. infra forestam prædict. & idon. & sufficiens
existit pro officio supradict. Nos nolentes ipsum A. ab offic. illo
occasione hujus falsæ sugg. amoveri: Tibi præcip. quod execut. bre-
vis nostri præd. occasione falsæ sugg. præd. tibi direct. supersed. om-
nino, & præsat. A. offic. illud exercere permittas, sicut hactenus
feri consuevit. Teste, &c.

Writ for the Election of the Clerk to take Obligation
upon Statutes Merchant.

THE Writ for the Election of the Clerk assigned to
take and make Obligation thereof by Statute-Mer-
chant, lieth where the Clerk who is assigned to take such
Obligation, dwelleth in another Place, or is busied in other
Affairs that he cannot intend or follow the Office, or that
he hath not sufficient Lands, &c. to answer for his Misdo-
ing; then upon a Surmise made in the Chancery, such Writ
shall be made directed unto the Mayor or Bailiff to dis-
charge him, and to choose another; and the Writ is such,

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Rez. ballivis & probis hominibus vill. de H. salutem. Quia ex
relatu accepimus plurimorum quod B. qui custod. majoris peciæ si-
gilli juxta formam Statuti de Acton Burnell in villa prædict. ac-
cipiend. deputat. jam habet, in villa prædict. moram non facit per
ad ea quæ ad officium suum pertin. in hac parte faciend. in-
tendere, non potest, in mercatorum & aliorum ad dict. vill. con-
suet. dispend. non modic. & gravamen: Vobis mandamus, quod
si ita est, tunc loco ipsius R. eligi fac. unum alium homin. de vill.
præd. qui ad illam custod. pertin. faciend. melius sciat & possit in-
tendere, & nos de nomine illius quem sic elegeritis, communi sigill.
nostro distincte & aperte sine dilatione reddatis certiores, hoc breve
vobis remittentes. Teste, &c.

And it appeareth by the Statute de Mercatoribus, That the
King shall make the Clerk, and by it appeareth, That the
Mayor or Bailiffs shall choose the Clerk, &c. but it seemeth
that Writ is granted ex gratia Regis. For he might send a
Writ of Discharge unto the Clerk, and make a new Clerk (as
it seemeth) at his Pleasure.

Writ

Writ de non ponendis in Assisis & Furatis.

29 E. 3. 15. One was chosen by Knights in a Writ of Right upon the Grand Assise, and after he shewed a Charter of Exception De non ponendis, &c. and it was not allowed, the same Suit in Attaint.

THE Writ De non ponen. in Assisis & Furatis is grounded upon the Statute of West. 2. cap. 38. and upon the Statute of Articuli super Chartas, cap. 9. which Statutes declare what Persons the Sheriff ought for to impanel, and what Number he ought to impanel in Juries and Inquests, and the Writs declare the Effects of the Statutes; and the Writ shall be such :

Rez Vic, &c. Cum inter ceteros Articulos quos dominus E. quond. Rex Angl. &c. ad emendand. status populi regni sui ordinavit, concessum sit, quod nullus Vic. ballivus ponat in inquisitione. nec jurat. plures homines, nec alios, nec alio modo quam ordinat. est per statutum, & quod ponant in inquisitionibus & juratis hujusmodi homines magis propinquos, magis sufficient. & minus suspectos : Et qui secus fecerit, & inde convict. fuerit, reddat querenti damna sua in duplum, & sit in gravi nostra : Tibi precipimus, quod in jurata 24. Militum quam H. T. de K. arrainavit coram, &c. per breve nostrum versus W. F. ad convincend. Juratores ass. nove disseisina, qua inter ipsum W. & pref. H. T. & alios in brevi nostro originali content. sum. fuit & capta apud E. per breve nostrum coram nobis de tenementis in C. homines vicinet. illius magis propinquos, magis sufficient. & minus suspect. per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit & inquiri, poni fac. juxta formam Articulorum pred. & hoc nullatenus omittas.

And by this Writ it appeareth : When a Man sueth an Assise of Attaint, or such Actions, in which are Jurors at the first Day, &c. That he may also sue this Writ directed to the Sheriff, that he return the Panel according to the Statute ; and if the Sheriff do not accordingly, then it seemeth the Party shall have an Attachment against the Sheriff. And this Writ may be sued as well by the Defendant as by the Plaintiff or Demandant, and also although that the Party do not sue forth the Writ, yet if the Sheriff or Bailiff of the Liberty return a Panel against the Form of the Statute, the Party Defendant or Plaintiff may have an Action upon the Statute against the Sheriff, &c. because the Statute is a Prohibition in it self; and the Form of the Writ of Attachment upon the same is such :

Rez Coronatoribus suis in Com. Linc. &c. Ponite per vadios, &c. B. Vic. nostrum com. predict. quod sit ostensur. quare cum inter ceteros Articulos, &c. (usque ibi,) in gravi misericordia nostra, & nos nuper ad prosecutionem H. asserentis quandam inquisi-

inquisitionem capi deber. coram Justic. nostris præd. de loquela, que fuit coram eisdem justic. per breve nostrum int. R. petentem & T. tenentem de manerio de S. cum pertin. præcepimus præfat. Vic. quod in inquisit. illa homines magis propinquos magis sufficiens. & minus suspectos poneret, juxta formam Statuti & Articulorum præd. idem Vic. in eadem inquisitione homines magis remotos, minus suffis. & magis suspectos posuit, contra formam eorundem Statuti & Articulorum, ac contra tenorem mandati nostri præd. ut dic. & habeas, &c.

D And by the Statute of *Westm. 2.* aforesaid, The Sheriff ought not to impanel Men who are sick or decrepit, nor Men who at the time of the Summons were not dwelling within the County, nor Men above the Age of threescore and ten Years, &c. and if he do, then he, or those who are impanelled by the Sheriff, may sue this Writ unto the Sheriff, commanding him that he do not impanel them, &c.

And Barons who are Lords shall not be impanelled upon Inquests nor Assizes, &c. if their Presence be not necessary, but they shall have a Writ unto the Sheriff to discharge them, thus :

E *Rex Vic', &c. Quia Barones regni nostri in Assisis, Juratis, seu Recognitionibus aliquibus poni non consuever. ut dicunt, nisi eorum sacramentum adeo sit necessarium, quod sine illis veritas inquiri non possit : Tibi præcipimus, quod dilectum & fidelem nostrum A. in Assisis, Juratis seu Recognitionibus aliquibus non ponas seu poni facias contra voluntatem suam, sine mandato nostro speciali, nisi sua præsent. ob aliquam causam specialiter exigatur. Teste, &c.*

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But if the Sheriff hath returned any Lord in Juries or Assises, &c. then he ought to bring a Writ unto the Justices, reciting that he is a Peer of the Realm, commanding them for to discharge him, otherwise he shall be sworn, and if he do not appear, he shall lose Issues, &c.

A There are also other Writs for those who are sick, or past 70 Years of Age, or those who are not dwelling in the County, and the Writ is such :

Rex Vic', &c. Cum de Com. consilio, &c. provisum sit, quod hominis perpetuo languidi. Vel sic, Quod homines tempor. sum. Vic. in patria non commorantes. Vel sic, Quod homines ætatem lxx. annorum exceden. non ponantur in Assisis, Juratis, &c. Tibi præcipimus, quod si A. sit perpetuo languidus. Vel sic, Ætatem lxx. annorum excedens, vel in tempore sum. tuæ in balliva tuæ, vel com. tuo moram non fecerit, tunc ipsum, &c. in Assisis, Juratis, seu Recognitionibus aliquibus non ponas, seu poni facias contra formam provisionis præd. Teste, &c.

ff

Clerks

Clerks who have Lands or Tenements by Descent or Purchase may be put and sworn in Assises and Inquests as well as other Lay Persons, as appeareth by the Register, and it seemeth the Law is such. But if such Clerk be in the King's Service, he shall have a special Writ for to discharge him, and the Writ is such :

Rex Vic', &c. Quia Magister R. Clericus in obsequio nostro, vel in obsequio venerabilis Patris J. Eliens. Episc. his diebus moram fac. continuam, ut dicitur: Tibi precipimus, quod ipsam R. occasione terrarum & tenementor. qua tenet in comitat. pradiſt. in assis, juratis, seu recognit. aliquibus non ponas seu poni fac. quamdiu in obsequio nostro, vel ejusdem Episc. moram facit supraſt. T. ſe, &c.

And by the Writ it appeareth, that a Clerk shall be put and returned in Panels and Juries, if he be not in the Service of the King or other Person for whom the King will write to the Sheriff, that he do not impanel him, &c. But if the Sheriff do impanel and return such Clerks, they ought for to appear, otherwise they shall lose Issues, and they have no Remedy if they have not such Writ as before.

And if the Sheriff do impanel, or return them in Juries after such Writ directed unto him, then, as it seemeth, they shall have Attachment against the Sheriff, &c.

But if the Sheriff do return Men who are dwelling in other Counties, or past 70 Years of Age, or those who are sick, then they shall have an Action upon the Statute against the Sheriff, although they have not sued forth such Writ, directed to the Sheriff, because the Statute is a Prohibition to him, that he return not such Persons, and, it seemeth, the Sheriff is bounden to take Notice of the Statute at his Peril; *tamen quere.*

And if the Sheriff do return any Panel-Men who are not sufficient to pass in the Action of Lands and Tenements, &c. then the Juror may have an Action upon the Statute: which is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Cum ad communem utilitatem populi regni nostri de Commun. consilio ejusdem regni statutum sit, Ne quis ponatur in Ass. juratis seu recognitionibus aliquibus, nisi habeat terras aut tenementa ad valenc. xl. s. per Annum ad minus, ita tamen quod coram Justic. itinerant. ad Communia placita in itineribus suis, & etiam in Assis, juratis seu recogn. quibus Civitatibus, Burg. & aliis villis mercatoribus emiserint faciend. fiat prout hactenus fieri consuevit: Tibi precipimus, quod si A. terras vel tenementa ad valenc. tanti per annum non habeat.

tunc ipsum A. in Assisis, juratis, seu recogn. non ponas seu poni facias contra formam Statuti, &c.

E And if the Sheriff do the contrary, &c. he shall have an Attachment against the Sheriff. And by the Statute the Sheriff ought not to impanel any Juries to try any Matter which shall be tried out of the County, if they may not expend 5 l. by the Year, &c. And if he do, the Party shall have an Action upon the Statute of 21 E. 1. de ponendis in Assisis & Juratis.

E And if the Sheriff return any Panel-Men who dwell within ancient Demefn for their Lands within ancient Demefn, then they may have a Writ against the Sheriff, that he do not return them; and the Writ is such:

Rex Vic. &c. Cum secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri hactenus obtentam & approbatam, homines & tenentes de maneris que sunt de antiquo dominico Corona Angl. pro terris & tenementis que tenent de eodem dominico in Ass. jurat. seu recogn. aliquibus poni non debeant, nisi tantum in his que in Cur. hujusmodi maner. debeant fieri: Tibi precipimus, quod homines & tenentes nostros de manerio nostro de I. quod est de antiquo dominico Corona Angl. ut dic. pro terris et tenementis que tenent de eodem manerio, in assisis, juratis, seu recognit. aliquibus extra Cur. maneriorum predict. non ponas, seu poni facias contra legem et consuetud. predict. nisi terras et tenementa de alia tenura teneant, per quam secundum formam Statuti de Communi consilio regni nostri inde provisi, in assisis, juratis, seu recogn. poni debeant, et distinctionem si quam eisdem hominibus et tenementis nostris occasione predict. feceris, sine dilatione relaxes eisdem. Teste, &c.

And by that Writ appeareth, That all the Tenants may sue the Writ, as they may sue forth a Monstraverunt; and if the Sheriff do contrary to the Writ, they shall have an Attachment against him, and any of the Tenants may sue the Writ in his own Name if he will; and then the Writ shall be such: [167]

Rex Vic', &c. (ut sup. usque) Tibi precipimus, quod A. tementem. Vel sic; A. & B. tenentes de manerio de M. quod est de antiquo dominico, &c. ut supra.

And although that the Manor be not in the King's Hands; yet the Tenant shall have the Writ against the Sheriff if he impanel them, &c. And also they shall have the same Writ against the Bailiffs of the Liberty who have Return of Writ, if they return any of the Tenants who hold of a Manor which is ancient Demefn, for Juries, Assises, or Inquests, &c.

F f 2

And

Writ upon the Statute of 23 Ed. 3.

And also the Sheriff ought not to return Coroners in Assises, Juries or Inquests, nor Verderors, nor Foresters, nor other Officers of the Forest, and they may have a Writ for to discharge them; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic', &c. Quia A. unus Coron. nostrorum com. tui ad ea que ad officium coron. pertin. in eodem com. exercend. intendere non potest, si in Ass. Juratis seu Recogn. aliquibus ext. eundem com. ponat. Tibi precip. quod si ita est, tunc A. in Ass. Jurat. seu Recogn. aliquibus extra com. tuum non ponas seu poni fac. quo minus officio intend. possit suprad. &c.

And by that it appeareth, That the Sheriff may return the Coroner to enquire of Affairs in the County before Commissioners or Justices of the Peace. But upon Actions sued in the Common Pleas, or King's Bench, they shall not be returned into any Panel. And for Verderors or Foresters, or other Officers, the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Cum Dom. Edw. quondam Rex Angl. progenitor noster per literas suas patens. concessit pro se & Hered. suis quod forest. viridar. aut alii ministri forest. sue non ponant. in Ass. Juratis seu Recogn. aliquibus extra forestam illam capiend. Tibi præcip. quod si A. viridarius noster forestæ nostr. de S. existat, aut forestar. &c. tum ipsum A. in Ass. Jurat. seu Recogn. aliquibus extra forestam illam capiend. non ponas seu poni fac. juxta formam provisionis prædict. et district. si quam. Vel sic: Quia unus viridar. nostrorum forestæ nostr. de S. in com. tuo, ad ea que ad offic. viridar. pertinent, in eadem foresta exercend. intendere non potest, si in Ass. &c. ponatur extra forestam præd. Tibi præcipimus, ut supra.

Writ upon the Statute of 23 Ed. 3.

IF a Man do retain my Servant being in my Service, for which the Servant departeth from me, &c. and goeth to serve the other, I shall have an Action against him who retained him, and against the Servant, upon the Statute of 23 Ed. 3. And the Writ shall be Attachment against them, because the Statute is a Prohibition to them, that they shall not do so; and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc attachias I. de B. ita quod eum habeas coram Justic. nostris, &c. ad respondend. tam nobis quam præfat. A. quare cum per nos & consil. nostrum pro communi utilit. regni nostri ordinat. sit. Quod si aliquis messor, falcator. aut alius operar. vel serviens cujuscunque status seu condit. fuerit in servitio alicujus retent. ante finem termini concordat. à dicto servitio sine causa rationabili vel licentia recesserit
par.

pen. imprisonamenti subeat, & nullus sub eadem pœna talem in servitio suo recipere. vel retiner. præsumat: Nec ullus vadia, liberationes, merced. seu salaria majora quam solita sunt præstare. anno regni Regis Ed. 3. progenitor. nostri 20. vel annis communibus quinque vel sex proxim. præcedentibus, alicui servienti solvas vel solvere permittat sub pœna dupl. illius quod sic solutum aut promiss. fuerit illi qui ex hoc senserit se gravari. applicand. præd. I. R. de C. nuper servien. præd. A. in servit. suo apud B. retent. qui ab eodem servit. ante finem termini inter eos concord. fact. sibi præmiss. per ipsum I. de salar. plus solit. recipiend. sine causa rationabili & licent. præfat. A. recessit in servit. ipsius I. quamquam ipse de præf. R. eidem A. restituend. requisitus fuerit, admisit & retinuit, in nostri contemptum, & ipsius A. grave damnum, & contra formam ordination. præd. attachias etiam præf. R. ita quod eum habeas tunc ibid. ad respondend. tam nobis quam præf. A. quare a servit. ejusdem A. sine causa rationabil. & licentia sua, ut præd. est recessit in nostri contempt. & ipsius A. grave damnum, & contra ordinationem præd. & habeas ibi hoc breve. Teste, &c.

C And if a Man be required to serve, and hath not Lands nor Tenements to live upon, nor other Art or Trade, and he refuseth to serve, then he who requireth him to serve shall have this Writ:

Rex Vic', &c. Si W. &c. tunc attachias R. ita quod eum habeas coram Justic. nostris, &c. ad respondend. tam nobis quam præf. W. quare cum per nos & consil. nostrum pro communi, &c. (ut supra usque ibi) ordinat. sit, quod quilibet homo & femina dicti regni nostri, cujuscunque conditionis fuerit libera vel servilis, potens in corpore, & infra ætatem sexaginta annorum, non vivens mercatura, nec certum exercens artificium, nec habens de suo proprio unde vivere possit, nec terram propriam certa cujus cultura se poterit occupare, & alteri non serviens, si de serviend. in servitio congruo considerato statu suo fuerit requisitus, servire teneatur illi qui primo duxerit requirend. & percipiat duntaxat vadia liberation. mercedes, seu salaria que in locis ubi servire debeat consueta sunt præstari, Anno regni Regis Ed. 3. 20. vel annis communibus quinque vel sex præced. Et si talis vir vel mulier sic de serviendo requisitus hoc facere noluerit, statim capiatur & mittatur proxima gaole, et ibidem sub arcta moretur custod. quosque securis. invener. de serviend. in forma prædict. idem R. de conditione hujusmodi existens præfat. W. quamquam ipse ad serviend. eidem W. pro salario statui suo competenti dictis annis communibus præcedent. consil. sæpius requisit. fuerit, penitus servire. recus. in nostri contemptum, et ipsius W. grave damnum et contra formam ordination. prædict. et habeas, &c. Teste, &c.

And if the Servant be retained in Winter to serve, and after he will depart from his Master in the Summer, and serve in another Place, then he whom he served in Winter, shall have a Writ to compel him to serve him in Summer, which is such :

Rex Vic', &c. Si W. de C. &c. tunc pone I. de S. quod sit, &c. ad respond. tam nobis quam pref. W. de C. quare cum per nos & consil. nostrum pro communi utilitate regni nostri stat. sit, quod nullus serviens cujuscunque stat. fuerit. seu conditionis extra villam, ubi moratur in Hyeme ad serviendum alibi in aestate, si servitium in eadem villa invenire possit sub pena imprisonmente exeat, excepto quod homines in comitat. Staff. Lanc. & Derb. & de March Walliæ tempore Augusti ad laborandum in aliis com. veniunt. & salvo, prout hactenus facer. consuever. redir. possint, prefat. I. in servitio ipsius W. apud E. in Hyeme nuper retentus, predict. W. seu alicui alio in villa predict. quanquam ipse ad serviend. in eadem villa pro salario competenti sepius requisitus fuerit servire recusavit, in nostri contemptum, & ipsius W. grave damnum, & contra formam statuti predict. & habeat ibi nomina pleg. & hoc breve. Teste, &c.

The Lords of Dowers, or Justices of Peace, may commit Vagrants to Prison, if they will not serve, and they may command the Gaoler to set him at Liberty without any other Writ.

And if a Man be retained in Service, and go wandering abroad out of his Service, another Man may compel him to serve him, &c. because he is out of Service.

And so if a Man do retain another's Servant, not knowing that he was in the Service of the other, he shall not be punished for so doing, if he do not retain him after Notice of his first Service.

An Infant of 12 Years of Age shall be bound by his Covenant to serve in Husbandry.

A Woman of such Age shall be also bound to serve in Husbandry by her Covenant.

If a Man take an Infant or other out of another's Service, he shall be punished, although the Infant or other were not retained.

An Infant by his Covenant shall be bounden to serve in Husbandry, although he may spend 40 Shillings or 12 Marks by the Year.

And so a Gentleman by his Covenant shall be bound to serve, although he were not compellable to serve. For if a Gentleman, or Chaplain, or Carpenter, or such which shall not be compelled to serve, &c. yet if they covenant to serve, they

they shall be bound by their Covenant, and an Action will lie against them for departing from their Service.

F And if a Man do retain one to serve him for 40 Days, and another doth afterwards retain him to serve him for a Year, the first Covenant is avoided, because the Retainer was not according to the Statute.

And so if a Man be retained to serve at every Time he shall be required, it is no Retainer according to the Statute, but a Covenant, if it be by Deed; and without Deed it is void.

G And a Man shall not have an Action against an Apprentice upon his Departure, upon the Statute.

H And if a Man do retain one to serve him, and doth not expresse for how long he shall serve him, he shall serve him for a Year; for the Retainer is according to the Statute.

If a Man who is not to have any Servant, do retain one to serve him, &c. the Retainer is void.

I He who hath not sufficient Lands of his own to occupy, shall be compelled to serve.

K And a Man may retain one for two or three Years, and it is good.

L And keeping from the Servant Meat and Drink, is a good Cause for Departure from his Service.

And so for Battery; or Licence to depart, is a good Cause of Departure.

M The Lord may take his Villain out of the Service of another, if he hath need of Servants, otherwise not.

N If a Woman who is a Servant doth marry, yet it seemeth she ought for to serve.

O If the Husband and Wife be retained in Service during their Marriage, &c. if they depart from their Service, an Action upon the Statute lieth against them.

If the Servant be drawn away, the Master may re-apprehend him, and keep him in Spight of him.

R If the Master's Wife do beat the Servant, it is good Cause for the Servant to depart and leave his Service.

And if the Servant be retained in Winter to serve, and after he will depart from his Master in the Summer, and serve in another Place, then he whom he served in Winter, shall have a Writ to compel him to serve him in Summer, which is such :

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R If the Master's Wife do beat the Servant, it is good Cause for the Servant to depart and leave his Service.

Writ de Restitutione temporalium.

THE Writ of Restitution of the Temporalities lieth, in case a spiritual Person be elected a Bishop, and consecrated, &c. then he shall have this Writ unto the Escheator, &c. And so it is of an Abbot or Prior, which is of the King's Foundation, and ought to have the King's Royal Assent, &c. when he is elected and established Abbot or Prior, he ought to sue a Writ to be restored unto the Temporalities; and the Form of the Writ for the Prior is such:

Rex Escheatori suo in Com. Devon sal. Cum venerabil. pat. H. Exon. Episc. electionem nuper fact. in Eccles. conventuali de P. de dilecto nobis in Christ. fratre I. de C. Canonico ejusdem dom. in Prior. loci illius, cui prius regium assens. adhibuimus et favorem, confirmaverit, sicut per literas patentes ipsius Episcopi nobis inde directas constat: Nos confirmationem illam acceptantes, cepimus fidelitatem ipsius Electi, et temporalia prioratus predicti. (prout moris est) restitimus eidem. Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod eidem Electo temporalia prioratus predicti. liberis in forma predicti.

And by that Writ appeareth, when a Priory or Abbey is void which is of the King's Foundation, that they ought for to have the King's Royal Assent to go to the Election; and after the Election made, the Bishop ought to confirm the Election, and to certify the King thereof by his Letters, and thereupon the King to take his Fealty; and he to grant this Writ to restore the Temporalities.

And there is another Writ when the King granted only his Assent to go to the Election, and to make the Prior without any Certificate made before of the Election; and the Writ is such:

Rex, &c. Cum venerabilis pater, &c. dilectum nobis in Christo fratrem C. de D. Canonicum ejusdem domus in Prior. loci illius elect. cui electioni prius regium assensum adhibuimus & favorem, in Priorem ejusdem loci praeferit & pastorem, sicut per literas patentes ipsius Episc. nobis inde direct. nobis constat, nos praefectionem illam acceptantes, cepimus fidelitatem ipsius praefecti et temporalia Prioratus prad. &c. ut supra.

And the Prior so elected and established, may have a Writ out of the Chancery directed unto the Tenants of the Priory, that they do accept him for their Prior and Lord, &c. and that they be Attendants, &c.

And where the Prior or Abbot ought to have the King's Royal Assent to go to Election, and obtain the same, and

after-

afterwards make the Election, and the Bishop doth avoid it, and afterwards they submit unto the Award and Arbitrement of the Ordinary, to name to them one to be Prior. &c. and make him Prior, and certify the King thereof by his Letters, the King thereupon may grant such Writ, viz.

Rex, &c. Cum venerabilis pater I. Wint. Episc. Eleſt. nuper fact. in Ecclef. S. D. juxta S. de dilecto nobis in Christo fratre T. de N. Canonico ejusdem Domus in Priorem loci illius causavit: Et virtute submissionis conventus loci præd. sibi fact. de providend. eidem Prioratui de Prior. idcirco illa vice, dilect. nobis in Christo fratrem I. de W. Canonicum ejusdem Prioratus in Priorem loci illius præfecerit et pastorem sicut per literas patentes ipsius Episc. nobis inde direct. nobis constat, nos cum eodem I. volens, agere gratioſe, ceperimus fidelitatem dicti I. et temporal. Prior. illius prout moris est, restitimus eid. Et ideo tibi præcip. &c. ut supra.

And by that Writ appeareth, that the Writ is of the King's special Grace; for the King might lawfully refuse the Establishment of the Prior, because he was not elected according to the King's Licence and Assent to the same, &c. But yet the common Use is, That if they cannot agree in the Election, to submit themselves unto the Award of the Ordinary.

And there is another Form of Writ where the King grants his Royal Assent to any Chapter to choose the Bishop, and they choose one of the Chapter; and because the Archbishoprick is void, the Guardian of the Spiritualities doth certify that Election unto the King, and his Confirmation upon the same; and upon that the King grants a Writ of Restitution, &c. in such Form:

Rex, &c. Cum dilect. nobis in Christo Prior et Capitulum Ecclef. Christi Cant. Custod. spiritualitat. Archiepiscop. Cant. sede vacante, electionem nuper celebrat. in Ecclef. Cathedr. movend. deſereto viro magistro H. de H. Archidiacono induend. et Canonico ejusdem Ecclef. in Episc. loci illius, cui prius Regium assensum adhibuimus et favorem confirm sicut per Literas patent. ipsorum Prioris et capituli nobis inde directas nobis constat, nos confirmatio- nem, &c. ut supra.

And before the Statute of *Præmunire*, the King might seize the Temporalities of the Bishop, if he came to the Pope by Provision of the Pope; but now he shall forfeit all Lands and Goods by the Statute of 16 R. 2.

And it appeareth by the Register, if a Bishoprick of *Ireland* be void, that they shall sue to the King here in *England* to go to Election of another, and after the Election made,

made they ought to have his Royal Assent to that Election, upon Certificate of the Election to the King. And thereupon a Writ shall be out of the Chancery here to the Chief Justice of Ireland, or his Lieutenant, rehearsing the whole Matter, commanding him to take the Bishop's Fealty; and to restore to him the Temporalties; but now the Course in Ireland is to make such Writs there in the King's Name, but the King doth nominate the Bishops there, and also in England; and then the Chapter shall choose him whom the King hath nominated unto them; and thereupon the Writs are made of course.

But how and in what manner Archbishops and Bishops shall be elected, nominated, presented, invested and consecrated unto the Dignity of an Archbishoprick or Bishoprick see the Statute thereof made 25 H. 8. cap. 2.

And the King may give Power to another, to give his Assent to go unto the Election, and to certify the same Election unto him again, and thereupon to take the Fealty of the Abbot, Prior or Bishop, and to certify the King thereof in the Chancery. And the Writ of *Dedimus potestatem* shall be such:

Rex dilecto suo I. de C. Constabulario suo castri sui de A. B. sal. Compatientes paupertati dilectarum nobis in Christo supplicasse & monialium Priorat. de B. vacantis per mortem bene memorie M. nuper Prioresse loci illius, cui licentiam nuper concessimus eligend. ac volentes ipsarum laboribus & expens. parcere gratiose dedimus tibi potestatem prebend. assensum regium viz. nostra electioni de futura Prioresse in dicta Ecclesia facta seu in proximis faciend. Et cum electio huiusmodi per literas patentes ipsarum supprioresse & monialium cum sigillo capituli sui signatas nobis inde directas, tibi fuerit presentata ad huiusmodi assensum loci Diocesano per vestr. literas significand. ut quod iam est ulterius exequatur, necnon ad recipiend. fidelitat. nuncios nostros ejusdem Prioresse, si contingat electionem pred. Canonice confirmari, & tibi inde per literas patentes ipsius Diocesani nobis inde directas constiterit, & ideo tibi mandamus, quod circa premissa facias in forma pred. & nos de fidelitate premissa cum illam ceperis sub sigillo vestro distincte & aperte reddere certiores, mittens nobis tam literas ipsarum supprioresse & monialium, quam literas ipsius Diocesani supradicti. Teste, &c. supra.

And if the Dean and Chapter go to the Election of the Bishop without the King's Assent, and certify the same to the King, the King may choose whether he will assent to the Election or not; and if he will give his Royal Assent

Licence to go to Election.

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to the same, then he shall send a special Writ to some Person to take Fealty of him; and the Writ in the Register is such:

Rex dilecto & fidei suo I. Justic. suo Hibern. salutem. Cum dilecti nobis in Christo Decanus & capitulum Eccles. de B. vacan. nuper Ecclesia sua prædict. per mortem bona memor. Lucæ nuper Episc. loci illius dilect. nobis in Christo M. I. Decanum Eccles. prædict. in suum Episcopum elegerunt & pastorem, & nobis per suas patentes literas supplicaverunt, ut Electioni regium assensum adhibere dignaremur: Nos licet idem Decanus et Capitulum prius à nobis Eligend. licent. non postulaverint, ut est moris, volentes tamen eis hac vice grac. facere specialem, eidem Electioni Regium assensum duxerimus adhibend. Nolentes, quod quavis ipsi huiusmodi licentiam minime postulaver. molestentur in aliquo seu graventur: Volentes insuper, eid. Electo, et ipsius prius, laboribus et expens. grac. fac. uberiores: vobis dedimus potestatem, quod si contingat Election. huiusmodi per loci metropolitan. Canonic. confirmari, et vobis inde per literas patent. loci ipsius Metropolitan. nobis inde direct. constiterit, tunc fidelit. ipsius Electi nobis debitam in hac parte nostro nomina recipiatis, et ei temporalia Episcopatus illius prout moris est essis, faciatis vice nostra, receptis prius ab Episcopo Elect. literis suis factis sigillo suo, &c. & sigillo capit. sui signatis, quod gratia nostra, quam eidem Electo ad præsent. ex mera liberalitate supra fecimus, nobis vel heredibus nostris non cedat, &c. Teste, &c.

Licence to go to Election.

THE Form of the King's Licence to go to Election is thus:

Rex dilectis sibi in Christo Priori & Conventui Monaster. de S. Petri sal. Ex parte vestra nobis est humiliter supplicatum, cum Ecclesia vestra præd. per mort. bon. memorie W. ultimi habitus loci illius pastoris sit solatio destituta, alium vobis eligendi in Abbatem & Pastorem ejusdem domus licentiam vobis concedere dignaremur, nos precibus vestris in hac parte favorabiliter inclinatis, licentiam illam vobis tenore præsen. duximus conced. mandantes quod talem vobis eligatis in Abbatem & Pastorem, qui Deo devotus, Eccles. vestr. præd. necessarius, nobisque & Regno utilis & fidelis existat. In cuius rei, &c.

And when they have made their Election, they ought to have a Writ to have the King's Royal Assent to that Election, that Assent shall be made by Writ, directed to the Bishop of the Diocese, and shall be such:

Rex

Writs of Decies tantum.

Rex venerabili in Christo Patri P. eadem gratia Episc. Line. salut. Sciatis quod Elektion nuper fac. in Eccles. conventuali Monasterii de B. vestra Diocef. vacan. per mortem bone memor. W. ultim. Abbatis loci illius de M. supprior. ejusdem domus vel de fratre B. Monacho ejusdem domus in Abbatem loci illius Regium assensum adhibuimus et favorem, et hoc vobis tenore presen. significamus, ut quod vestrum est in hac parte exequamini.

And the Abbot, when he is made Abbot, may sue Letters Patents, directed to his Tenant, reciting how he is made Abbot, and how the King hath restored to him the Temporalities, commanding them that they be attendant upon him as their Lord.

Writ of Decies tantum.

THE Writ of *Decies tantum* lieth where any of the Jury who is sworn, taketh of the one Party, or of the other, or of both, to give their Verdict, &c. Then he who will may sue this Writ, for it is an Action popular. And the Writ of *Decies tantum* lieth against all the Jurors, although they severally take Sums of Money, as some more, some less.

21 H. 6. 52. 40 E. 3. 33. 44 E. 3. 36. 36 H. 6. 28.
 5 E. 4. 2. Therefore the Release of the Party is not good against the King.

17 E. 4. 5. And *Decies tantum* lieth against an Embraceor, if he take Money, as well as against a Juror, otherwise not.
 One Juror may pray his Companions to pass with the one, or the other, because he is persuaded in Conscience with him.

And an Embraceor is he who cometh to the Bar with the Party, and taketh in the Cause, or standeth there to survey the Jury, or to put them in Fear; but the Lawyers may plead in the Cause for their Fees, but they cannot labour the Jury, and if they take Moneys so to do, they are Embraceors.

And the *Decies tantum* doth not lie against the Embraceor if he embrace and take no Money; for he ought to take Money, and also embrace, if the Action be maintained.

And *Decies tantum* lieth against the Jurors, although they do not give a Verdict, if they take Money; and so if they give a true Verdict, a *Decies tantum* lieth if they take Money.

And a *Decies tantum* may be sued against the Jurors and Embraceors, and it may be sued against the Justices of Nisi Prius by Bill, and it may be adjourned from them in Banco. And the Form of the Writ is such:

Re

Rex Just. suis de Banco salut. Cum in Statuto nostro apud W. Certain Ju-
anno regni nostri v. edit. inter alia ordinat. sit & statut. quod si rors took
aliquis jurator in ass. jurat. vel inquisit. capiat de una parte vel Money of the
de alia & super hoc debet convinci. quod extunc non ponat. in ass. Party after
juratis, nec inquisit. & nihilom. committat. prison. & ulterius their Ver-
redimat. ad voluntat. nostr. at S. & W. nuper in quadam inquisit. dict, with-
inter A. petent. & R. tenent. de uno mesuag. cum pertin. in N. out any
coram vobis in banco prædict. capiend. positi, tam de præd. A. Covenant
quam de præfat. R. contra formam Statuti præd. ceper. ut accipim. made be-
Nos statut. illud inviolabiliter volent. observari, vobis mandamus, fore, viz.
quod vocatis coram vobis præf. W. & S. si vobis constar. poterit each a
ipsis in inquisit. præd. positos fuisse, & tam de prædict. A. Mark, and
de præfat. R. cepisse, ut prædict. est, tunc inspecto Statuto prædict. were there-
alterius inde faciatis quod de jure & secundum formam Statuti of convict
præd. fuerit faciend. Teste, &c. by Verdict,
and fined
each a
Mark; so

note that is out of the Statute, and there was no committing him to Prison. 39 Ass. 19.
Briou. Decies tantum, 15. 8 H. 6. 9 & 10. Not guilty is no Plea in Decies tan-
tum; but he ought to say that he took no Money, 6 E. 4. 45. For in a Writ of
Maintenance he must not say he did not maintain.

And upon this Writ the Justices shall make Process for the
King against the Party, which Writ shall be a Pone (as seems)
to attach him to appear, and to answer the King for the
same; and there is another Form of Writ for the Party thus:

Rex Vic', &c. Si W. H. fecerit, &c. tunc pone, &c. I. S.
I. F. & W. K. &c. quod sint coram nobis à die S. Michael. in
tre septimanas ubicunque tunc fuerimus in Angl. ad resp. tam
nobis quam præf. W. H. quare cum in Parliament. Domin. Ed.
nuper Regis Angliæ, &c. apud Westm. anno regni sui tricesimo
ultimo sento, inter alia concordatum existat, quod si aliqui ju-
ratores in Assis, juratis & aliis inquisitionibus capiend. inter
aut & partem, vel partem & partem, quicquam capiant per ipsos
vel per alios de parte conquerentis vel defendentis pro veredicto
suo dicendo, & super hoc per processum in quodam articulo de
juratoribus anno regni ejusdem avi nostri tricesimo quarto
facto ordinat. convincat. siue sit ad sectam partis quæ pro seipse,
vel pro nobis, aut alterius cujuscunque persone prosequi voluerit,
servat quilibet juratorum prædict. decies tantum quantum ipse
recipit, & habeat ille qui faciat sectam, unam medietat. & nos
aliam medietatem. Et quod omnes imbraciat. ducend. vel pro-
curand. tales inquisit. in patria pro lucro vel proficuo capiend.
servantur eodem modo & forma sicut juratores, & si jurator vel
imbraciator ita convictus, non habeat unde in forma prædict.
satisfaciat, habeat prisonam unius anni, prout in ordinatione illa
tenetur continet. prædict. I. S. I. F. & W. K. juratores in quadam
inquisit. quæ nuper sum, fuit & capta coram Justic. Domin. Ric.
nuper

21 H. 6. 54. *Exception was taken for want of the Words* [grave damnum, &c.] *and disallowed, being a popular Action.* *nuper Regis Angliæ secundi post conquestum, de banco apud Westm. per breve ipsius nuper Regis de record. inter R. F. & præd. W. H. de averiis ipsius R. captis et injuste detentis ut dictum posuit, pro veredict. suo in hac parte dicend. ac præf. W. D. de L. lo imbraciatores ejusdem jurat. ad eam ducend. et procurand. de præf. R. divers. pecuniar. sum. et alia dona apud villam Westm. ceperunt, in nostri contemptum, et ipsius H. grave damnum, et contra formam ordinationis præd. et habeas ibi nomina plegiorum, & hoc breve. An Ambidexter is that Juror or Embracoor, who taketh of one Part and the other to restore ten Times as much, &c. See Stat. 27 E. 3. c. 3 33 E. 3. c. 8. 38 E. 3. c. 12.*

Writ of Champerty.

47 E. 3. 9. [172] **T**HE Writ of Champerty lieth, where a Man by Covenant or Agreement made by Writings or by Word agreeth to have Parcel of the Thing or Land, or Debt which is in Suit, that shall be recovered, if he do recover, to maintain and aid him in the Action, and in the Manner for which he sueth. Then he who is grieved shall have this Action against him who maintaineth the Suit for the same Intent; and the Writ is such:

Rex Justic. suis de banco salutem. Cum inter ceteros articulos quos Dom. E. nuper Rex Angliæ, &c. ad emendat. status populi regni sui concess. ordinat. sit, quod nullus minist. suus, nec aliquis alius pro parte rei quæ est in placito habenda, negotia quæ sunt in placit. sibi assumat manutenend. nec aliquis jus suum sub hujusmodi convent. alteri dimittat: ac L. placit. loquela quæ est coram vobis per breve nostrum inter A. petent. & B. tenent. de uno messuagio pertinent. in I. pro parte ejusdem habend. jam assumpsit manutenend. contra form. ordinat. præd. ut accepimus. Nos ordinat. illam violat. inviolabil. observ. vobis mandam. quod infra octid. teneat. præd. ulterius inde fieri fac. quod de jure & secund. form. ordinat. præd. fuerit. faciend. Teste, &c.

And upon that the Justices shall award an Attachment against the Party out of the Common-Pleas, &c. returnable at a certain Day.

And this Suit shall be said the King's Suit; but yet the Party may sue an Original Writ out of the Chancery against him who purchaseth Parcel of the Land depending in Plea, &c. And the Statute which giveth the Action, is the Statute of *Articuli super Chartas, cap. 11.* which willetteth that no Minister or other for Part of the Things which are in Suit take upon him any Matter which is in Suit; nor none upon any such Covenant shall give up his Right, and if any do

and be attainted thereof, then shall be forfeit unto the King so much of his Lands and Goods of the Taker as doth amount unto the Value of the Part he hath purchased by such taking upon him.

And by those Words it seemeth that he who loseth his Land pendant the Suit, or giveth Parcel thereof pendant the Plea, to the Intent aforesaid, shall be punished as well as he who is the Purchasor.

Anno 30 E. 3. Lib. Aff. It is no Plea to say he did not purchase pendant the Plea; by which it seemeth if he purchase before the Writ sued to maintain, &c. that he shall be punished, &c. by the Statute, *tamen Quere*. For 19 R. it is holden by all the Court, that if a Man bargain for any Lands by Deed, and afterward an Action is brought for the same Land, and afterwards pendant the Plea he maketh Estate to him, to whom he made the Bargain, that it is not Champerty.

A Surrender made by him in the Reversion pendant the Plea is not Champerty.

And if a Man purchase Land *bonâ fide* pendant the Writ, and not to maintain, it is not Champerty.

And a Disseisor in an Assise shall have a Writ of Champerty, if the Disseissee grant Part of the Land by Covenant to maintain, &c.

And a Man may give to his Son in Frank-marriage, or for Life, and it shall not be said Champerty, for the Statute in the End thereof is in such manner. But that is not to be intended, that a Man may not give Counsel Fees for their leading.

And in a Writ of Champerty, 17 E. 2. where the Writ did abate for false *Latin*; the Defendant was put to answer the King's Suit for the same Matter.

And if a Man grant a Rent out of the Land, pendant the Suit for the Land, the same is Champerty, altho' that that Rent is not as a Demand, &c.

And Champerty lieth as well upon Covenant made by Word, &c. as if it were made in Writing to have Parcel of the Thing, &c.

And if the Covenant be to have a Rent out of the Land of another which is not in Suit, it is not Champerty. But if he do maintain, &c. he shall have a Writ of Maintenance against him for the same, but not a Writ of Champerty.

And if the Officers of the Court do maintain any Plea made in their Court to have part of the same or other Proceed by the Recovery in that Action, the Party grieved shall have such a Writ.

30 Aff. 5.
Br. Champ.
perty 7.

Br. Champ.
7. Fitz. 11.

Fitz. Champ.

15.

9 H. 7. 18.

acc.

Plo. Com.

465. acc.

17 E. 2.

Champ. 14.

50 Aff. 3.

Br. Champ.

perty 8.

22 E. 3. 10.

Br. Champ.

perty 4.

47 E. 3. 9.

6 E. 3. 3.

Fitz. Champ.

10.

Rex Vic', &c. Si R. et M. uxor ejus fecer. &c. tunc pene, &c. I. et W. ball. civitat. nostra Winton. W et W. quod sint coram Justic. &c. ostens. quare cum de Communi consil. regni nostri provisum sit, quod nullus minister noster vel aliquis alius manuteneat placita, querel. vel negotia, que sunt in curiis nostris, vel alibi de terris et tenementis, aut aliis rebus quibuscunque pro parte rei petit. vel alio proficu, per convent. fac. inde habend. nec aliquis jus suum sub hujusmodi convent. alteri dimittat, prad. I. et W. W et W. quoddam placit. fresca forc. quod est coram Major. et di. ball. civitat. prad. inter S. et A. uxor. ejus petenti. et pref. R. et M. tenentes de uno mes. cum pertin. in civitat. prad. pro parte tenementi prad. et alio proficuo inde habend. per conventum. jam assumpserint pro pref. S. et A. manutenendis et manuteneant, ad grave damnum ipsorum R. et M. contra formam Stat. pradict. habeas, &c.

Writ upon the Statute, That none be Viſtualler for the Time that he is Mayor, or Sheriff, or Head Officer of a Town or Borough.

NOte, That by the Statute of York, no Viſtualler shall use the Occupation, to sell Viſtual or Wine in Groſs or by Retail, ſo long as he is in Office in any Town, Borough or City, to keep the Aſſiſe of Bread and Wine, upon Forfeiture; &c. If a Man who is a Viſtualler be choſen to be Mayor, Sheriff, or other Officer of a Town, Borough or City, who by reaſon of his Office is to keep the Aſſiſe; by the Statute of 3 H. 8. cap. 8. it is ordained, That two diſcreet Perſons of the ſame Town, &c. who are not Viſtuallers, be choſen and ſworn to aſſiſe the Aſſiſe of Bread, Wine, and Viſtual, during the Time that he is in his Office, and then after the Price aſſeſſed of Wine and Viſtual, for the Time it ſhall be lawful for him who is choſen Mayor or Sheriff, ſell Wine and Viſtual for the Time that he is Officer. By that Statute doth not extend to London, York, or Coventry, ſell or retail Wine or Viſtual, but in Groſs they may. And by the Statute of 6 R. 2. cap. 9. That Viſtuallers be not choſen to the Office of Judge in Towns or Cities, but for Want of others, then he ſhall not ſell Viſtuals upon a Pain of Forfeiture.

But it appeareth by the Statute of 3 H. 8. what Things they may do.

And if any Man in London, York, or Coventry, or other Place, offend againſt thoſe Statutes, then he who is grie-

may sue a Writ directed to the Justices of Assise, commanding them to send for the Parties, and to do Right, &c. Or the Party grieved may have an Attachment against the Officer, Mayor, Sheriff or Bailiff, who offend contrary to the Statute, to appear before the Justices in the King's Bench, or before the King in the Common Pleas, to answer the Matter. And the Form of the Writ unto the Justices of Assise is such :

Rex dilectis & fidelibus suis A. & B. Justic. ad Assisas in eum. tali capiend. assign. salutem. Cum ad communem utilitatem populi regni nostri statutum sit, quod nullus minister in civitatibus, nec in burgis, qui ratione officii sui debeat custodire Ass. de vinis, seu de victualib. dum sit intendens hujusmodi officio, merchandizet de vinis nec de victualibus in grosso nec ad retalliam. At jam R. de B. nobis dederit intelligi, quod S. & M. ballivi villa præd. & quidam alii ballivi in dicta villa de S. existant, qui ratione officii sui hujusmodi Assisam custodire debent in eadem villa, vina & victualia in grosso & ad retalliam vendunt, contra formam Statuti præd. Nos, si ita sit, remedium in hac parte apponere volentes, Vobis mandamus, quod audita inde querela præd. R. & vocatis partibus coram vobis, earumque rationibus hinc inde auditis, & inspecto tenore Statuti præd. eidem R. tam pro nobis quam pro seipso super hoc debitam justitiam fieri faciat. prout secundum Statutum præd. foret faciend. Teste, &c.

And if the Action be brought upon the Statute of York, then he who sueth the Action shall have the third Part, and the King shall have the Residue of the Victuals which is forfeited. And also the Form of the Writ of Attachment is such :

Rex Vic' Ebor. salutem. Pone, &c. P. de T. de Richmond. super ball. vill. Richmond. quod sit coram nobis, &c. ostens. quare cum ad communem utilitatem regni nostri Angliæ de communi consilio ejusdem regni concordat. sit, quod nullus minister, &c. ad retalliam sub forisfactura eorundem; præd. P. dum ball. dictæ villæ de Richmond. extitit, de vinis & aliis victualibus diversis ad valenciam centum librarum in prædict. villa Richmond. tam in grosso quam in retallia pluries merchandizavit, & ibidem vendidit, ut dicitur, in nostri contemptum manifestum, & dicti populi nostri grave damnum, ac contra formam ordinamentis supradict. & habeas, &c. Teste, &c.

Writ upon the Statute of Articuli Cleri, that he do not distrain in the Glebe of Parsons; nor in the King's Highway.

THE Writ that no Distress be taken in the Glebe Land of the Parson by the Sheriff or other Officer is grounded upon the Statute of *Articuli Cleri*, cap. 6. By which Statute it appeareth that the Sheriff, nor other Officer, shall not distrain in the King's Highway, nor in the Glebes of ancient Times given to Rectories, and if any Sheriff or other Person do contrary, then he who is distrained may sue this Writ.

See Marlb.
cap. 35.
Vi. 17 E. 5.
43. Fitz Ref.
eous 14. The
Party may
Rescous.

And if a Lay-person be distrained in the King's Highway, &c. he shall have an Action upon the Statute of *Marlebridge*. But a spiritual Person shall have his Action upon this Statute. But by the Statute of *Marlebridge* the King's Officers may distrain in the Highway. And after the Writ delivered to the Sheriff, if he be distrained again he shall have an *Alias* and *Plurics*, and thereupon an Attachment. And this Writ is in it self a Prohibition to the Sheriff, and the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', sal. Cum in Articulis Prelatorum & Cleri Regni nostri per Dom. Edw. nuper regem Angl. avum nostrum, de assensu procerum & magnatum regni nostri concess. continetur, quod distractiones non fiant super Rectores per Vic. aut alios ministros nostros in via regia, aut in feodis quibus olim Eccles. sint dotat. ac jam ex gravi querela dilecti nobis in Christo Abbat' de Valle regali personæ Eccles. de K. intellexerimus, quod tu colore officii tui terras & tenementa quæ sunt de dote & feodo ejusdem Eccles. apud K. nuper ingressus fuisti, & præfatum Abbatem in terris & tenementis prædict. graviter distrinxisti, & inde distringere non desistis, in ipsius Abbatis præjudicium & liberatis Ecclesiasticæ lesion. manifestam, & contra formam articulorum præd': Nos libertates Ecclesiasticas illesas observare volentes, Tibi præcipimus, quod distractiones aliquas in terris & tenementis quæ sunt de dote prædict. Eccles. nullatenus facias, nec quicquam quod in libertatis Ecclesiasticæ lesionem aut enervationem articulorum præd. cedere valeat attemptetis, & distractionem si quam præfati Abbati in feod. Eccles. suæ præd. ut prædictum est, feceris, sua dilatione relaxes eidem. Teste, &c.

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And it seemeth, That the Party who is distrained in the King's Highway, or the Parson in the Glebe of his Church, shall have an Attachment against the Sheriff, or other who distrained,

distraigned, although they never sued out before this Writ of Prohibition to the Sheriff; because that the Statute is a Prohibition it self to the Sheriff, &c.

And by the Statute of *Articuli super Chartis*, cap. 12. The Sheriff ought not to make excessive Distraints for the King's Debt, nor distraint the Plough-Cattle if he can find others. And if the Party will find Sureties to the Sheriff to pay the King's Debt before the Day of the Return of the Writ, the Sheriff ought to deliver back the Cattle. And if the Sheriff do otherwise than is expressed in the said Statute, the Party upon that Statute shall have Attachment against him, or he may sue forth a Writ to inhibit the Sheriff that he do not distraint contrary to the Form of the Statute, and the Writ is such:

Rex Vic. Derb. salutem. Cum inter ceteros articul. quos celebris memoria Dom. Edw. quondam Rex Angl. avus noster, ad emendat. status populi regni sui ordinavit, contineatur, quod nimis graves district. non capiantur pro debitis nostris. Et si debitor possit invenire sufficient. securitat. pro debit. ill. usque ad unum diem infra diem Vic. quod district. hujusmodi interim relaxetur: Tibi precipimus quod si I. de W. invener. tibi sufficient. securitat. de respond. nobis ad proxim. proferum tuum de centum solid. per quas finem fec. nobis coram Justic. nostris de banco pro licenc. concord. in uno brevi de conventione, & quos ab ipso per sum. Scaccar. nostri exigis, ut dic. tunc districtioni quam eidem W. facta occasione predict. interim supersed. per securitatem supradictam; & habeas ibi hoc breve. Teste, &c.

And there is another Form of Writ in such Case, thus:

Rex Vic. &c. quod minus gravis districtio non capiatur pro debito nostro, nec nimis remot. ducatur. Et si debitor invenire possit sufficient. & compesant. securitat. de debito illo usque ad unum diem infra diem Vic. infra quem debitor sibi inde remedium acquirere valeat, vel alias de debito illo satisfac. quod district. hujusmodi interim relaxetur: Tibi precipimus quod si I. de T. quem pro octo solid. nobis solvend. de exitibus suis coram nobis, & alibi coram Justic. nostris forisfecit. virtute sum. Scaccarii nostri tibi district. distringis, ut dic. invenerit tibi sufficient. securitat. juxta formam articulorum predict. pro debito predict. usque ad unum diem infra diem tuum ad quem tu teneris inde computar. tunc district. finem, si quam eidem I. occasione premiss. fieri feceris, interim relaxes eidem pro securitate supradicta. Teste, &c.

Writ for to seise the Land of the Wife which she holdeth in Dower, who marrieth her self without Licence.

See after,
263, 264,
265.

Saundf. 9.
It is not
Law.

Note, That if the Tenant holdeth of the King in Capite, and dieth, &c. his Wife ought not to marry her self again without the Licence of the King; and if she doth, then the King may seise those Lands which she holdeth in Dower, until she have paid a Fine to the King, which is commonly one Year's Value of the Land which she holdeth in Dower; and that is by the Statute of *Prærog. Regis*, c. 3. But it appears by the Register, That the King ought to seise as well the Land of the Husband, as the Land of the Wife which she holdeth in Dower.

And by the same Reason, If the Wife have other Lands of her own Inheritance, besides the Land which she holdeth in Dower; that the King may seise that Land also; and the Writ in the Register for to seise the Land, is such:

Rex Escheatori suo, &c. Quia Margarita, que fuit uxor Edmundi Baron. Staff. defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in Capite, se sine Licentia nostra aut dilecti & fidelis nostri Radulphi Basset, cui id quod ad nos pertinuit de maritagio præd. concessimus, Thomæ de P. maritavit, sicut ex querela ipsius Radulphi accepimus: Vobis mandamus quod si ita est, tunc omnes terras & tenementa, tam ipsius Thomæ quam prædict. M. in ballivâ vestra sine dilatione cap. in manum nostram. & ea salvo custodire fac. donec aliud a nobis inde habueritis in mandatis. Teste, &c. per cons.

But now by
the Statute
of 23 H. 8.
cap. 46. the
Composition
is given to
the Master
of the Wards
with three
of the Coun-
sel of that

And it appeareth by that Writ, that the King may grant the Marriages of his Widows, as well as of his Wards; and that the Woman may agree with him to whom the Marriage is granted, and by his Assent or Licence if she marry, it seemeth she shall not pay a Fine. And if she marrieth without Licence, then he who marrieth her doth the King or his Grantee Wrong; and that Wrong seemeth to be the Cause, That the King shall seise the Land of him who marrieth the King's Widow without Licence.

Court: So they may tax a reasonable Fine at their Discretion, according to the Statute of *Prærogativa Regis*, Staundford 19. acc.

And it appeareth by the Register, That the said Thomas P. may agree with the said Ralph Basset, for which the King shall

shall receive his Seifure; as appeareth, Rotulo Clerum Anno 8 E. 2. But yet I conceive, That the King ought to seife but only the Lands which the Woman holdeth in Dower, because the Statute giveth no more but that he shall seife that which she holdeth in Dower; for if she will not claim nor sue for Dower, it seemeth she shall not be fined, nor none of her Land seifed: And also I conceive, That the King cannot grant the Marriage of his Widows as he may do of his Wards; for if she will live single and not marry, she may so do and shall not pay any Fine. Ideo Quære.

If she gets Dower at the Hands of the Heir, or of the Committee

without Oath, Quære, Whether she may marry without Licence, Staundford 19. No, because presently upon the Assignment she is a Tenant to the King, and not to the Heir. Staundford, Prærog. 18. 40 Aff. 36. The King's Widow had Dower without Assignment. Vide Staundford 18.

Writ upon the Statute de Anno Primo E. 3. c. 12
 & 13. Where the King's Tenant alieneth without Licence.

Note, where the King's Tenant who holdeth of the King in chief, as of his Crown, alieneth the Land which he so holdeth of him for Life, or in Tail, or in Fee, without the King's Licence, then the King ought for to seife the Land for a Fine, &c. But if a Man holdeth of the King, as of any Honour, or Castle, or Manor being in his Hands, which he hath by Descent from any collateral Ancestor, and the Tenant doth alien, as above, his Lands without Licence granted him by the King: Then if the Sheriff or Escheator will distrain or disturb the Possession of the Alienee, he shall have a Writ upon the Statute of 1 E. 3. cap. 13. which shall be such:

Rex Escheator. suo ultra Trent. vel Escheatori suo in Com. salutem. Cum de communi consilio regni nostri statutum sit, quod quis occasione acquisitionis terrarum seu tenementorum, quæ nobis ut de honoribus tenentur in Capite, licenc. progenitorum suorum quondam Regum Angliæ, seu nostra super hoc non consentia fac occasioneutur: Vobis mandamus, quod R. filium I. C. Capellanum occasione acquisition. quam tempore Domini Edwardi nuper Reg. Angliæ, fec. Robert. de Samby Milit. una bovatas. terr. cum pertin. in E. quæ de nobis ut de honore de tenet in Capite ut dic. si de nobis sic teneant non occasioneutis forma formam statut. supradict. Teste, &c.

Writ quod Clerici non eligantur, &c.

And upon that he shall sue an *Alias* and *Pluries*, *vel eay*, *sam nobis significes*, &c. And thereupon an Attachment against the Elicheator or Sheriff if they distrain or disturb him after that Writ directed unto them, if the Lands be holden as above is said. But it appeareth by that Writ, That a Man may hold of the King in *Capite*, as of an Honour, but the same is against the Register in the Beginning of the Register; as appeareth by the *Præcipe in Capite*: But the Use at this Day is to take a Fine of him who holdeth of the King of any Honour, which is the ancient Inheritance of the King, who alieneth his Land without Licence: But *Quere* what in Right ought to be done in that case.

Writ quod Clerici non eligantur in Officio Ballivi, &c. pro terris suis.

IF a Man who holdeth certain Lands or Tenements, by reason of his said Lands ought to be chosen Bailiff, or Beadle, or Reeve, or in such like Office for his Lands; If such a Man be made a Clerk, or is within Holy Orders then he ought not to be chosen into such Office for his Lands. And if he be elected to such Office of Bailiff or Beadle, &c. he shall have a Writ to discharge him, which shall be such:

Rex Ballivis I. de L. salutem. Cum secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri Angliæ Clerici infra sacros ordines constituti, ad officium Ballivi seu Bedelli eligi non debeant, nec hactenus consuever. ac jam ex parte T. de M. Magistri Hospitalis nostri de C. capellani acceperimus, quod vos ipsum Magistrum ad Officium Ballivi seu Bedelli manerii prædicti, elegistis jam novo, & ipsum Officium illud assumere compellere nitimini, ipsius Magistri grave damnum, & contra legem & consuetudinem supradictam: Super quo nobis supplicavit sibi per nos remedium provideri, & quia non est juri consonum, quod dictus Magister, qui nobis in Hospitali prædicto pro salubri statu suo, & pro animabus progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regis Angliæ, & pro statu ejusdem Hospitalis ac Cantariis, Elemosinis, & aliis piis operibus in eodem Hospitali manutenuendis sustentandum continue deseruit ad desistendum alibi ex eodem Hospital. in secularibus negotiis compellat. Vobis præcipimus quod districtioni & compulsioni si quas eidem Magistro ad Officium Ballivi seu Bedelli in Manerio prædicto assumere feceritis, omnino supersedeatis, & eas sine dilatione relaxetis & denarios si quos per amerciamenta, vel alio modo ex causa prædicta

Writ that Pastors nor Prebendaries, &c.

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predicta ab eo leuaveritis, eidem Magistro restitui fac. indilat. sub periculo quod incumbit. Teste, &c. And he may have an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, and Attachment upon the same.

Writ that Parsons, nor Prebendaries should not be charged for their Goods in their Possessions to Fifteenths, which are annexed to their Prebends.

THE Writ for Prebendaries, or other spiritual Persons to be discharged for their Goods of the Benefice in their Possessions lieth, where the Sheriff or Collectors of the Fifteenths will distrain the Parsons or Prebendaries in their spiritual Possessions by their Goods being in their Possessions, to be Contributories to the Payment of Taxes or Fifteenths granted, &c. And if they be distrained, they shall have such Writ:

Rex taxatoribus decime & xv nobis ultima per communitem regni nostri Angliæ concessarum in Com. Glocestr. salutem. Ex parte W. Præbendarii Præbende de B. in Eccles. de S. nobis est ostens. quod cum vos occasione x. & xv. predictar. ubi per laicos concessar. in propriis bonis ipsius W. de temporariis Præbend. sue predict. annis exeuntibus, que ad decimam inter spiritualia in singulis taxationibus, præstationibus, hujusmodi decime taxantur, & de quibus decimis dari consuevit prædictam decimam, & quindecimam inter laicos assidere, taxar. & leuare intenditis minus iuste, in ipsius W. damnum non modicum & gravamen. Et quia nolumus quod idem W. de hujusmodi bonis suis, de quibus decimam nobis dat, inter spiritualia de prædict. decima & quindecima per laicos concess. oneret. Vobis mandamus, quod ipsum W. in propriis bonis suis, que inter spiritualia ad decimam taxantur, & de quibus decimam nobis dat, ut prædictum est, ratione decime & quindecime predict. nobis per laicos concessa non molestetis in aliquo seu gravetis, & districtionem quam ei ea occasione fieri feceritis, sine dilatione relaxar. fac. eidem. Proviso quod de terris & tenementis, si que per præf. W. vel prædecessores suos ad prædict. præbend. post Annum Domini Edwardi quondam Regis Angliæ avi nostri vicesimum, acquisita fuerint, nobis de hujusmodi decima & quindecima juxta honorum & catallorum in dictis terris & tenementis existent, & de eisdem provenientes, respondeat, ut est iustum. Teste, &c. And upon that he shall have an *Alias*, *Pluries* and *Attachment*.

Writs directed to make Proclamation, that none cast Filth or Dung into Ditches or Rivers, near Cities or Boroughs, made Anno 12 R. 2. cap. 10.

IF any one cast any Dung, Filth, or Intrails of Cattle into Ditches, Waters, or other Places which are next to any City, Borough or Town, he who will may sue forth a Writ directed unto the Mayor, or Sheriff, or Bailiff of such Town, &c. That they make Proclamation that none so do, and that those that have so done, that they cause to remove and carry away the same from thence: And this Writ is founded upon the Statute of 12 R. 2. cap. 13. and the Writ is such:

Rex Ballivis suis Vill. de Novo Castro super Tinam salutem. Cum in statuto in Parlamento nostro apud Canterb. Anno regni nostri 12 tento, edito, inter alia contineat. quod proclam. fieret tam in Civitate Lond. quam in aliis Civitatibus, Burg. Villis, & eorum suburbis ubi necesse foret, tam infra libertates quam extra, quod omnes illi qui fimos, exitus, intestina, aut alia fetida jactaverant sue posuerant in fossatis, ripariis, aquis, & aliis locis infra, circa, & prope diversas Civitates, Burgos, & Villas regni nostri Angliæ, & Suburb. eorundem, ea totaliter amoverent & asportarent ante festum, &c. sub pena xli. nobis solvend. Et quod Majores & Ballivi de qualibet Civitate, Burg. & Villa & etiam Ballivi libertatum eos compellerent ad hoc faciendum, sub pena consimili. Et insuper, quod proclam. fieret tam in dicta Civitate Lond. quam in aliis Civitatibus, Burgis, Villis, & aliis locis superius nominatis, quod nullus cujusunque conditionis foret, hujusmodi noxia, exitus, fimos, intestina, & fetida in fossatis, ripariis, aquis, & locis supradictis extunc jactaret siue poneret. Et si quis hoc fecerit, vocetur coram Cancell. per breve ad sectam illius qui se inde conqueri voluerit, & si inventus foret inde culpabilis, puniatur secundum discretionem Cancellar. prout in statuto predicto plenius continetur. Jamque ex parte dilectorum nobis in Christo Prioris & fratrum Ordinis Heremitarum S. Augustini dioc. Vill. de Novo Castro super Tinam intelleximus, quod quamplures homines ejusdem Villæ, fimos, exitus, intestina, & alia fetida in quadam via que se ducit prope mansion. pradiet. Prioris & fratrum in eadem Vill. jactaverunt & posuerunt, in ipsorum Prioris & fratrum, ac aliorum conversant. & transeuntium ibidem nocement. & Vill. sua periculum

Writ of Assise of Novel Disseisin.

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periculum manifestum & contra formam statuti predicti. Nos
valent. stat. illud inviolabiliter observari, vobis precipimus,
strictius injungentes quod in Vill. predicti. ex parte nostra pro-
clamat. fac. ne quis, cujuscunque conditionis fuerit, aliqua nociva,
exit. fimos, intestina, seu fetida quacunque in via predicti. jactet
seu ponat. Et quod omnes & singuli qui hujusmodi nociva ibidem
jactaverint seu posuerint, ea sine dilatione amoveant & asportent
juxta formam statuti predicti. Teste, &c.

And it seemeth, That the Chancellor may award a *Pena*
against him, or an Attachment, to make him come before
him in the Chancery; and there punish him according to
his Discretion. And it seemeth that he who is grieved by
that *Nusance*, may have an *Action* upon the Statute against
him who did the *Nusance*, and recover Damages for the *Nu-*
sance done to him, *tamen Quare*.

But by the Common Law, if a Man doth any Thing to
the Annoyance of my Freehold, or of my Land in which I
have an Estate for Years, I shall have my Action upon the
Case for the same, or a Writ of *Nusance* if it be Annoyance
unto my Freehold.

Writ of Assise of Novel Disseisin.

THE Writ of *Assise of Novel Disseisin* lieth where *Te-*
nant for Life, or Tenant in Fee-simple, or in Tail is
disseised of his Lands or Tenements, or put out thereof
against his Will, that is a *Disseisin*; and he shall have an
Assise of Novel Disseisin of that Ouster, &c.

And the Rule in the Register is, That if a Man will bring
an *Assise of Novel Disseisin* of Lands in the County where the
Common Pleas is; That then the *Assise* shall be brought in
the Common Pleas: And if the Common Pleas be in one
County, and the King's Bench in another County, if the
Assise shall be brought of Lands in the County where the
King's Bench is, then the *Assise* shall be brought and return-
able in the King's Bench: And if both the Benches be in
one County, the Usage is to bring the *Assise* in the Common
Pleas or King's Bench at Pleasure; but that, as I think, is
against the Rule of the Register.

And the *Assise of Mortdaucesfor* shall be brought in the
like manner, as the *Assise of Novel Disseisin* shall be, before
the Justices of the Common Pleas, or King's Bench; and
in the *Assise* a Day certain shall be put thus; *Usque in diem*

See before
109. acc.
in Attaint.
Vi. 7 Aff. 7.
Br. Affise
Jovis 120.

Writ of Assise of Novel Disseisin.

Jouis post Quindenam, &c. But in *Assises of Mortdaunce* the common Day shall be in *Quindenam, &c. vel in Oshabiz, &c.* as in other Pleas.

30 Ass. 44. B.
Assise 116.
For their
Patent
ought to be
dated fif-
teen Days
before the
Day.

And in an *Assise of Novel Disseisin* in the Common Pleas, or in the King's Bench, the Justices may give Day out of Term, thus, *Usque ad diem Jouis proxime post festum S. Lucie, &c.* because that the *Assise* hath not any Day of Return in the Term, but Day certain which the Justices will give, and that may be as well out of Term as in Term. And by the Statute of *Artipuli super Chartas*, in every Writ of Summons and Attachment there ought to be fifteen Days betwixt the Date and the Return thereof; but in *Assise of Novel Disseisin* in the Common Pleas, or in the King's Bench, there needeth not be fifteen Days between the Date and Return thereof, as it seemeth by the Statute.

29 Ass. 40.
Br. Assise
300.

And in an *Assise of Novel Disseisin* sued before Justices in Eyre, or before Justices of the King's Bench, or Common Pleas, the Plaintiff ought not to have any Patent to the Justices, for they have Authority without a Patent: And so have Justices of *Assise* Authority to take *Assises of Novel Disseisin* without any Patent made unto them by the Statute of *West. 2. cap. 13.* but then the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Questus est nobis A. quod B. injuste & sine judicio disseis. eum de libero tenemento suo in C. post primam transfretr. Domini H. Regis filii I. in Vascon. & ideo tibi precipimus, quod si pred. A. fecerit te secur. de clamore suo prosequend. tunc facias tenement. illud reseisiri de catal. quod in ipso capta fuer. & ipsum tenementum cum catal. esse in pace usque ad primam assisam cum Just. nostri in partes illas venerint. & interim fac. 12. liberos & legales homines de Visn. illo videri tenement. illud, & nomina illorum imbrevari, & sum. eos per bonos sum. quod sint coram prefat. Just. ad prefat. ass. parati inde facer. recognit. & pone per vad. & salvos pleg. pred. B. vel Ballivum suum si ipse inventus non fuerit, quod tunc sit ibi ad aud. ill. recogn', &c. & habeas ibi sum. nomina pleg. & breve.

Which
proves, that
the Bailiff
is Party
quodam-
modo.

Wid. 7 Ass.
12. Br.
Assise 122.

And if the Writ of *Assise* be brought before other Justices than before the Justices of *Assise* in the same County, then the Writ shall be in another Form, which is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Questi sunt nobis A. & B. uxor ejus quod C. injuste, &c. disseisivit eos, vel prefat. B. de libero tenemento suo in N. Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod si predicti. A. & B. fecerint, &c. in pace usque ad certum diem quem dilecti &

felix
&c.
veri
inua
A
dire
Justi
fuch
R
confi
mus
coram
ideo
provi
sum
ciam
quod
nobis
amus
An
thofe
Assise
it see
to the
to tak
pber
one ge
ral Co
sept f
pecia
fuch F
And
King's
Quest
usque
Vel sic
ma-um
coram
inde, &
And
to find
Writ is
Rex,
de liber
H. Regi

Writ of Assise of Novel Disseisin.

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fideles nostri R. & F. tibi scire fac. & interim, &c. & sum', &c. quod tunc sint coram prefat. R. & F. & his quos sibi associaverimus ad certum locum quem idem R. & F. tibi sciri fac. parati inde facere recognitionem. Et pone, &c.

And upon that Writ they ought to have a special Patent directed to the same Justices, because they are not the Justices of Assise of that County, and the Patent shall be such :

Rex dilectis & fidelibus suis R. & F. salutem. Sciatis quod constituvimus vos Just. nostros una cum his quos vobis associaverimus: ad ass. Novel diff. capiend. quam A. & B. uxor ejus arrain. coram vobis per breve nostrum versus C. de tenementis in N. & idem vobis mandamus, quod ad certos diem & locum quos ad hoc provideritis ass. illam capiatis factur. inde quod ad Just. pertinet secundum legem & consuetudinem regni nostri, salvis nobis amerciamenis inde provenientibus: Mandamus enim Vic. nostro Linc. quod ad certos diem & locum quos ei sciri fac. ass. illam coram vobis venire fac. In cujus rei testimon. has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste, &c.

And if the Writ aforesaid be directed to the Sheriff, and those who are assigned by the Writ to be Justices of that Assise, be the Justices of Assise in the same County, then it seemeth the Party needeth not to have a special Patent to them for that Assise; for their general Patent to them to take all Assises shall be sufficient for that Assise and all other Assises: For the Justices of Assise use but to make one general Precept for all Assises according to their general Commission and Patent; and not to make a special Precept for every special Writ directed to the Sheriff, and especial Patent made unto them to take any special Assise for such Party.

And if an Assise be brought in the Common Pleas, or King's Bench, there the Form of the Writ is:

Questus est nobis A. quod B. injuste, &c. (usque ibi) in pace, usque ad diem Sabbati in Octavis S. Michael. proxim. futur. Vel sic, Usque in diem Sabbati proxim. post crastinum anniversarium proxim. futur. & interim, &c. & sum', &c. quod, &c. coram nobis apud W. vel coram Justic. nostris apud W. parati inde, &c.

And in Assise when he purchaseth the Writ, he ought to find Sureties in the Chancery, and then the Form of the Writ is such :

Rex, &c. Questus est nobis A. quod injuste, &c. diff. cum de libero tenemento suo in N. post primam transfratat. Domini H. Regis filii I. in Vas. Et quia pradi. A. fecit nos secur.

Writ of Assise of Novel Disseisin.

secur. de clamore suo prosequend. per C. & D. in Com. tuo, tibi precipimus, quod facias tenementum illud reseisiri, &c. ut supra.

And another Form of the Writ against a Body corporate, is thus:

Questus est nobis A. quod B. Major. Civitatis C. & communitas ejusdem Civitat. injuste, &c. Vel sic, Questus est nobis A. quod I. Abbas beatæ Mariæ Ebor. & frat. P. de C. commonachum ejusdem Abbatis & frat. I. de P. conversus ejusdem domus injuste, &c. Vel sic, Questus est nobis C. Capellanus Cantariæ in Ecclesiæ de N. quod B. injuste, &c.

If a Man have a Rent service, or a Rent-charge, or Rent-seck, issuing of Land for Life, in Tail or in Fee, if he be disseised of the Rent, he shall have an Assise, and the Writ shall be general; *quod injuste, &c. disseisivit eum de libero tenemento suo in N.* and shall make his Title to the Rent.

And the Rule in the Register is, That when a Man is disseised of a Rent-charge, or of a Rent-seck, it behoveth that all the Tenants of the Tenements charged, be named in the Writ of Assise, and all the Land put in View, altho' he were disseised but by one Tenant only, but it is otherwise of a Rent-service.

And in an Assise of *Novel Disseisin* a Man shall not vouch any one, unless he be named in the Writ, and present when he is vouched, and would presently enter into the Warranty, and warrant the Land, &c.

But in an Assise of *Mortdaunceffor*, he may vouch at large. And a Man shall have an Assise of *Novel Disseisin* of an Office if he have the same for Life; and the Writ shall be, *Quod disseisivit eum de libero tenemento suo in D.* and he shall make his Complaint of the Office, and shew his Title in the Complaint.

6 Aff. 12. Br.
Assise 145.

And so if a Man have any Profit granted unto him out of Land for Life, or in Fee, as to have the Fruit of Apples, Nuts, Acorns, or other Profits whatsoever, he shall have an Assise of them if he be disseised of them, as appeareth by the Statute of *West. 2. cap. 25.*

And so of Toll, Tonnage, Passage, Pontage, Pannage, and other like. And if Tenant by Statute-Merchant, or by Statute-Staple be disseised of any Lands which they have in Execution until their Debts be levied, they shall have an Assise of *Novel Disseisin* and recover their Term; and yet they shall have but a Chattel, *scil.* the Land for the certain Term of Years, but that is by reason of Statutes thereon made.

And

And so he shall have an Assise, &c. of the Land which he hath in Execution by *Elegit*, if he be deforced thereof, by the Statute of *West. 2. cap. 18.*

And by the Statute of *West. 2. cap. 25.* Assise is given if one with his Cattle do eat the several Pasture of another, the other may have an Assise of the Pasture, and waive the Possession, although the other do not claim the Freehold of the Land.

And so if the Lord, or other Man who hath a Rent issuing out of the Lands, do often distrain for the Rent or Service where none is behind, the Tenant may have an Assise for this Distress by the Common Law. And that Assise lieth between the Lord and the Tenant, or between the Lord Paramount, and the Tenant Paravail, as appeareth 27 *Ass. 51.* But it seemeth reasonable, that the Tenant have the Assise of *Servient feits* distrained against him who claimeth a Rent-charge out of Land, *tamen quare.* And if a Man sueth divers Assises against one Man in several Towns, or against several Men in several Towns, he may sue forth a Patent to the Justices for all those Assises, and the Form of the Patent shall be such :

27 *Assise 51.*
Br. *Ass. 274.*
28 *Ass. 50.*
6 Br. *Ass. 291.*

Rex dilectis, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod constituim. vos, &c. ad Ass. Novel. Disseis. &c. quam, &c. de tenementis in N. &c. ad Assam Novel. Disseis. capiend. quam idem A. &c. coram iudicibus per aliud breve nostrum versus, &c. de tenementis. Et sic plures fuerint.

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If a Man be seised of parcel of a Rent which is payable a Day, and afterwards the Tenant will not pay the Residue of the same Rent which is due at the same Day, he who ought to have the Rent shall have an Assise of *Novel Disseisin* of the whole Rent, as well of that which he is seised of as of the Residue, and that Seisin of parcel of the Rent shall be to him a Seisin of the whole Rent. And if a Man do distrain for his Rent pendant an Assise for the same Rent, he shall abate his Assise; but if he distrain for Homage pendant the Assise for the Rent, which is parcel of the Service, that shall not abate the Assise, for an Assise doth not lie of Homage.

29 *Ass. 22.*
Br. *Ass. 302.*
Fitz 288.

And Seisin of Rent by an Abbot shall be a sufficient Seisin to the Successor to have Assise of the Rent if he be denied the same, or Rescous made against him; but Seisin of Rent to the Father shall not be sufficient Seisin to the Son, to have Assise of the Rent if Rescous be made unto him of the same; because that the Abbot hath the Rent in the Right of the House, which House continueth, and so the Seisin of the

Quare, &c. for frequent Distress.
28 *Ass. 50.*
Br. *Ass. 291.*

the Predecessor is the Seisin of the Successor, but the Father hath the Rent in his own Right; and the Son shall have the same in his own Right; and then he ought to have a new Seisin. And a Man may have one Assise of several Rents, or of Land and Rent, and Offices and Profits appender in his Soil, and all in one Writ. And the Lord Paramount may have Common appendant in the Lands of the Tenant Paravail to his Lands which he hath by Purchase; and the Tenant Paravail may improve against the Lord Paramount, as well as he may against other Commoner or Neighbour, if he leave him sufficient Common. *Quod vi. M.*

7 Ass. 18.
Br. Ass. 127.
21 Ass. 13.
ibid. 168.
18 Ass. 4. 20.
per Cur.

15 H. 7. 10.
If there be
sufficient at
the Time of
the Im-
provement,
altho' not
after, it is
not materi-
al. Ass. 18.

8 H. 6. 17.
8 Ass. 16.
Assise 191.

19 E. 3. 1. Assise in the Abridgment.

And the Seisin of the Guardian, shall give Seisin to the Ward to have an Assise if he be disseised. And so of Tenant by Statute-Merchant. And Seisin by the Hands of Tenant for Life of Lands out of which a Rent is issuing, is a sufficient Seisin to have an Assise of the Rent, if it be afterwards denied.

And so it seemeth Payment of the Rent by the Tenant for Years of the Land is a sufficient Seisin to have an Assise of the Rent if it be afterwards denied, *Tamen quere.*

A Feme Covert shall not be a Disseisores of any Land if she do not actually enter, nor shall she be a Disseisores by the Husband's Act. And an Infant shall not be a Disseisor by his Commandment. But a Man of full Age may be Disseisor if he command another to enter into Land.

If a Man recover a Rent, the Sheriff may put him in Seisin by Wood, or by any Parcel of the Land out of which the Rent is issuing.

And Seisin of Rent by a Parson, or a Chauntry Priest which they have in the Right of their Church, shall be Seisin to their Successors to have an Assise of the Rent, if they be denied the same after the Death of their Predecessor as well as of an Abbot, &c. *Quod Vid. 34 E. 3. Lib. Ass.*

A Man shall not be adjudged a Disseisor by the Act of Tenant at Will: Altho' the Tenant at Will do rescous the Rent, &c. he shall be adjudged the sole Disseisor and Tenant of the Freehold: But if the Tenant of the Freehold Land pay the Rent unto a Stranger who ought not to have the same, that Payment is a Disseisin to him who ought to have the Rent.

Writ of Common of Pasture, Turbary or Piscary.

THE Writ of Assise of *Novel Disseisin*, of Common of Pasture, or of Turbary, or of Piscary, lieth where a Man hath Common of Pasture appendant or appurtenant to his Manor or House, or Land which he hath for Term of Life, or in Fee-simple, or in Fee-tail, if he be disturbed of his Common, so that he cannot take it as he ought to do, he shall have an Assise of *Novel Disseisin* thereof, and the Writ shall be such :

Rex Vic', &c. Quest. est nobis A. quod B. injuste, &c. dissei- 11 H. 6. 22.
vit eum de commun. pastur. sue in N. que pertinet ad liber. The Writ
tenement. suum in eadem villa, vel in alia villa post primam, was de li-
&c. as in Assise of Land. Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod si pra- bero tene-
est. A. fecerit te secur. &c. tunc fac. duod. liberos & legales mento, and
homines de visn. illo videre pasturam illam & tenement. & nomina his Plaine
rum imbrevari: Et sum', &c. coram Justic. vel coram nobis, of Common
&c. die Jovis, proxime post crastin. O'tabis, &c. Vel sic: Co- of Pasture
ram Justic. nostris ad prim. assis. cum in partes illas venerint, Vel for which
&c. Coram dilectis & fidelibus nostris R. & F. & his quos, &c. the Writ
et supra. abated.

And if the Common of Pasture, or Turbary, or Piscary be not appendant or appurtenant to any Manor nor Land, nor Tenement, than those Words in the Writ which belong to his *Franktenement* shall be left out in the Writ, and then the Writ shall be such :

Rex, &c. Questus est nobis A. quod B. injuste, &c. dissei-
vit eum de comm. past. sue in N. post primam transfretationem,
(usque ibi) de vicin. illo videre pasturam illam, & nomina
rum imbrevari, &c. As in the Writ of Assise of Land.

And the Patent made unto the Justices of the Assise of Common, is as the Patent made to the Justices of Assise of Land, but where it is said in the Patent of Assise of Land that Place, *de libero tenemento suo*, &c. he shall say in this Patent, *de Communia pastura in N.* &c.

And if a Man have Common appendant or appurtenant to his Freehold which is in his Manor or Land which is in several Counties, and he is disseised of his Common, then he shall have an Assise in the County where the Common is, and another Writ in the County where the Land is, to which the Common is appendant or appurtenant. And if the Land

11 H. 6. 22.
per Paston.

or

Writ of Common of Pasture, &c.

or Common be in one County, and the Land to which the Common is, be in another County, yet the Writ shall be brought in the County where the Land of which the Common is issuing, is, and another Writ in the County where the Land to which the Common is appendant, is. And if the Land be in one County to which the Common is appendant, and the Common be in several Counties, then he shall have several Writs in the County where the Common is, and where the Land is, and the Forms of the Writs are such.

Questus est nobis A. quod B. injuste et sine iudicio disseisavit eum de Communia Pastur. sue in N. quæ pertinet ad liberum tenem. suum in R. et K. quæ sunt in consinio Com. tui, et Com. Linc. post primam transfretat. &c. Vel sic, de com. pass, sue in N. in Com. tuo, & Com. Linc. quæ pertinet ad liberum tenem, suum in K. in Com. &c. Vel sic, de Communia pastura sue in R. et K. quæ sunt in consinio Com. tui, et Com. Linc. quæ pertinet ad liberum tenem. suum in K. in prædict. Com. Linc. in eodem consinio, &c.

And upon these Writs he may have a Patent directed to certain Persons who shall do Justice in that Assise upon all the Writs.

Rex dilectis, &c. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justic. nostros una cum his quos vobis associavimus ad Ass. novæ diss. capiendam A. arraignavit coram vobis per brevia nostra versùs B. de communia pastur. in R. & K. quæ sunt in consinio Com. N. & L. ideo vobis mandamus, quod ad certos diem & locum in consinio com. prædict. vel in consinio præd. quos ad hoc provideritis assisam illam capiatis, factur. &c. Mandamus enim Vic. com. præd. quod ad certos diem & locum in consinio Com. præd. vel Com. prædict. quos eis scire fac. assisam illam, &c.

And in like manner he may sue several Writs of Assise of Common of Turbary, or of Piscary, or other like profits which are in two Counties. And when a Man hath

- 2 H. 6. 9. 10. Rent which is issuing out of Land in two Counties, if
 7 H. 4. 30. be disseised thereof he shall have an Assise as before is said
 5 E. 4. 2. ac. Common, viz. 2. Writs, one Patent as before is said by
 10 Ass. 5. Stat. 7. R. 2. cap. 10.
 Br. Ass. 151. And a Man cannot use his Common appendant with
 45 E. 3. 12. Cattel of Strangers, unless he bring them to soil his Land
 35 E. 4. 32. Ryot. But he cannot agist other Cattel there for Money, which
 6 H. 7. 14. he cannot manure his Land.
 11 H. 6. 12. not manure his Land.
 15 E. 4. 32.

The same Law where a Man hath Common as an Inhabitant, he shall have it for those which are levant and couchant within that Town.

And if a Man grant Common unto one for his own Cattel, *A Man presumed to have Common appendant for all manner of Beasts, and it was holden it could not be Common appendant for that the same is not, but for those Cattel which manure his Lands,* he cannot use his Common with the Cattel of a Stranger. *Old N. B. 26*

And so if a Man prescribe to have Common for his own Cattel, he cannot use Common with other Cattel.

But if a Man claim Common for Cattel without Number, *14 H. 8. 2.* or to have Common for twenty Cattel, there he may agist *If a Man hath Common fans* the Cattel of Strangers for Money in that Common. *Number granted, yet the Tenant shall have Common for his Cattel, 11 H. 6. 22.*

And a Man may claim Common appendant *ratione Missua-* 22 H. 6. 42. *gi,* but it seemeth it shall be taken that he hath Land ly- 27 H. 6. 34. *Admittitur.* ing to his House, &c. which the Cattel ought to foil, &c. *But Prisor, It cannot*

be but to arable, 20 H. 6. 4. Hulls acc. 5 Aff. 2. It cannot be but to ancient Land of that, and not to Land improved. 10 E. 2. acc. and there the Land to which it may be appendant, is called Aid and Gain.

None shall claim Common by Vicinage but the Lord who hath the Possession of the Town, 23 H. 6. But yet it seemeth, 7 E. 4. 263 that one Neighbour may claim Common by Vicinage in the 32 H. 8. Land of another Neighbour, although he be Lord of the *Dyer 47-* Town, &c. And so if a Man claim Common in certain Lands 37 H. 6. 34. *acc.* as long as he dwelleth in such a Town to such a House, or if he claim Common in the Land until the Lands be sowed, and after the Corn is cut, to have Common there again.

And if a Man be disseised of the Common appendant or 10 H. 6. 73. *So if he be* appurtenant to his Land, and afterwards he maketh a Feoff- *disseised of* ment of the Land to which the Common is appendant or *the Land he* appurtenant, he shall not have Affise of that Common nor *shall not* other Remedy. *have Com-*

If a Man grant certain Lands to one *Cum Communia in omni-* *mon till his* *tennis suis, &c.* And doth not expresse any Place certain, *Entry.* he shall have Common in all his Lands which he had at the 5 H. 7. 7. Time of the Grant. 26 H. 8. 4. 7 E. 4. 27.

And if a Man have Common of Estovers by Grant, he cannot build new Houses to have Common of Estovers for those Houses.

The User of Common by Tenants at Will, shall be a Seisin 14 H. 6. 6. to him in the Reversion to have an Affise, if he or his Tenant *at Will,* be after disturbed to use the Common.

11 H. 6. 22. And P. 45 E. 3. it appeareth, that he who hath Common
 11 H. 7. 7. granted unto him by Specialty, cannot agift other Mens Cat-
 tel in the Common, but ought for to use the Common with
 his own Cattel, or such Cattel which he hath to occupy his
 Land with, &c. or may manure his Lands with Cows which
 he alloweth to have the keeping for their Manure: But
 32 Aff. 82. Thorpe said, that if a Man grant to me Common for my
 Thorpe. Cattel, that I may take other Beasts to give me Seisin in my
 Common, and presently drive them off again, if he who
 7 Aff. Br. granteth the Common do agree thereunto. And in Affise
 Affise 121. of Common, all the Tenants of the Land out of which the
 Common is, ought to be named, &c. as in Affise of a Rent-
 charge,

If a Man have an Affise of Common, and pendent the
 Writ, he useth the Common, the Writ shall abate, but if the
 Cattel escape into the Land, it shall not abate the Writ al-
 though they feed there.

And it is to know, Common appurtenant to a Manor
 may be for Cattel without Number, or to a certain Number,
 and may be appurtenant to a Manor by Prescription or by
 26 H. 8. 4. Grant made since Time of Memory, and that as well for Cat-
 tel certain, as without Number. As if at this Day a Man
 Plow.Com. granteth to one Common of Estovers, or of Turbary in
 381. acc. Fee-simple to burn in his Manor, by that Grant it is ap-
 5 Aff. 9. purtenant to the Manor, and if he make a Feoffment of
 the Manor, the Common shall pass to the Feoffee. And
 if he grant to a Man and his Heirs Common, as appurtenant
 to his Manor of F. to common in such a Moor, &c. Not-
 by that Grant the Grantee shall have the Common appur-
 tenant to his Manor, and if he make a Feoffment in Fee
 or for Life of the Manor, the Feoffee or Lessee shall have
 the Common. As if an Abbot with the Assent of his Con-
 vent, grant to another and his Heirs, to find a Chaplain
 singing in his Chapel in his Manor of D. if he make a Feo-
 2 H. 4. 6. ment of the Manor, the Feoffee shall have an Action
 10 H. 7. 13. Covenant against the Abbot and his Successors by the
 16 H. 7. 9. Grant as it appeareth, M. 2 H. 4. 6. T. Covenant, and
 42 E. 3. 3. 42 E. 3.

Writ of Certificate upon Assise sued.

THE Writ of Certificate lieth in divers Manners; one is where the Defendant appeareth by Bail, and pleads to the Assise where his Master hath a Release to plead, or other Matter in Writing, of which the Jury cannot have Notice, then if the Assise pass against the Bailiff, the Master shall have a Writ of Certificate upon that Writing, and thereupon he shall cause the Assise to return, and be sworn to try that Deed, &c. as shall be more fully after shewed.

And there is another manner of Certificate, when the Verdict is not well examined by the Justices when they take the Verdict, or when they have not well examined, or fully enquired of the Issue joined, &c.

And the Certificate ought to be sued in the same County where the Assise was sued, and may be sued before the same Justices before whom the Assise passed, or before other Justices. And if the King's Bench or Common Pleas be in the same County where the Assise passed, then the Certificate may be sued in the King's Bench or Common Pleas, if they be in the same County where the Assise passed.

And that Certificate shall be a Writ directed to the Sheriff, and the Justices shall have a Patent made to them as they shall have in Assise, &c. And the Form of the Patent made to the Justices, shall be such:

Rex dilectis & fidelibus suis A. B. & C. salut. Quia super quibusdam articulis contingent. Assisam novam diff. q. inter A. & B. sum. fuit & capta coram vobis prefat' B. & dilecto & fideli nostro I. apud N. per breve nostrum quedam subsunt dubitationes, sicut ex querela ipsius A. accepimus, constituimus vos Justic' nostros, una cum his quos vobis associaverimus ad certific. inde capiend. Et ideo vobis precipimus, quod ad certos diem & locum, quos ad hoc provideritis, certific. illam capiatis, factur. inde quod ad Justic' pertinet faciend. salvo nobis amerciamentis, &c. Mandavimus etiam vic. nostro, &c. quod ad certos diem & locum, quos ei scire faciatis, jurat. illius ass. coram vobis venire faciat, ad cert. ficand. vos super articulis prefat. &c. In cuius rei testimon. has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste, &c.

And the Form of the Writ of Certificate is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Quia super quibusdam articulis contingent. Ass. nova. diff. qua inter A. & B. sum. fuit & capta coram dilectis & fidelibus nostris H. & R. apud N. per breve nostrum de tenement. in I. quedam subsunt dubitationes, sicut ex querela ipsius A. accepimus. constituimus. prefat. H. & R. vel sic, prefat. H. & dilect. & fidel.

*As a Fine
or Recovery.
8 E. 3. 11.
Assise 426.
4 H. 4. 5.*

*21 E. 3. 3.
Br. Assise
63. Vi.
32 Ass. 1.
One shall
have a Cer-
tificate up-
on a Defea-
sance.
12 H. 4. 10.
41 Ass. 5.
Certificate
was at the
Common
Law before
Judgments.
Vi. 8 E. 2.
Fitz. Assise
412. Plow.
Com. 92.*

Writ of Certificate upon Assise sued.

fidel. nostrum L. Vel sic, dilecti. & fideles nostros N. & S. Justie, nostros una cum his quos sibi associaverimus ad certific. inde capiend. Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod ad certos diem & locum, quos præd. N. & S. tibi scire fac. jurat. illius ass. coram eis venire fac. ad certific. eos super articulos præd. & sum. &c. præd. B. quod, &c. coram, &c. ad audiend. illam certific. & habeas ibi nomina jurat. & hoc breve.

And that Writ lieth properly where the Verdict is not well examined. But if he appeareth by Bailiff to the Assise, and plead *Nul tort, &c.* and it is found against him where his Master hath a Release to plead, and doth not plead it; then his Master shall have another Form of Writ upon the Statute of *West. 2. cap. 15.* and the Writ shall be such:

Rex dilecti. & fidel. suo I. & sociis suis Justic. &c. Cum in Statuto edito apud Westm. contineatur quod si def. contra quem transierit Assisa in sua absentia ostendat cart. vel quiet. clam. super quarum confessione non fuer. juratores examinati, nec examinari potuerint, pro eo quod non fiebat mentio de eis in placitand. & probab. ignorare potuerint confess. hujusmodi scriptorum, Justic. visis script. illis faciant sciri parti quæ recuperavit, quod sit ad certum diem, & venire faciant jurat. ejusdem ass. Et si per veredictum jurator. vel forte per irrotulament. script. ill. verificatur, puniatur ille qui ass. impetravit cont. fact. suum per certam penam in statut. præd. content. At ex querela E. accepimus, quod I. nuper arrainavit quand. assisam no. diff. per breve nostr. versus præf. E. & alios, &c. de tenementis in S. quæ quidem assisa in ipsius E. & aliorum absent. transiit ut dicitur, ac idem E. quoddam scriptum quiet. clam. præf. I. habeat de tenement. præd. super cujus confessione Jurat. non fuer. examinati, nec examinari potuerunt, pro eo quod non fiebat inde mentio placiti: Vobis mandam, quod viso scripto ill. eidem E. in promiss. debitum & festinum justic. complement. fieri fac. juxta form. Stat. præd. T. &c.

And that Writ is a Patent made to those Justices, and upon that they award a Certificate to the Sheriff, to warn the Party to cause the Jurors in Assise to come before them. And that Patent or Commission is commonly made to other Justices, as unto the Justice before whom the Assise passed, and the same appeareth by the Words of the Patent or Commission.

But by the Statute of *West. 2. cap. 25.* appeareth, That if the Bailiff of the Defendant do alledge a Record in Bar of the Assise, the Justices may take the Assise notwithstanding the Plea of the Bailiff, and give Judgment upon the Verdict &c. But then the Defendant in the Assise may come to the Justices, and shew that he hath Matter of Record to bar the Plaintiff in the Assise, &c. That at another Time he may

the Plaintiff in the like Assise, brought by him against the Defendant; or that there is a Writ of higher Nature depending between them for those Lands; and then he ought to sue forth a Writ, to cause the Record to be brought before the Justices before whom the Assise passed, and thereupon when the Record cometh before them, if they perceive that the Record shall be a Bar in the Assise, then the said Justices shall award a special Writ of *Scire facias* out of the Record of the Assise, to warn the Party to be before them, &c. and if he cannot deny it, nor avoid it, then the Defendant shall recover his Seisin again, and double Damages, and the Plaintiff in the Assise shall be imprisoned at the Discretion of the Justices. And if the Defendant in the Assise have not any Record to shew, but a Release, or other Matter in Writing, which might bar the Plaintiff who recovered in the Assise; then if the Defendant shew those Writings to the Justices, before whom the Assise was taken, the Justices thereupon may award a special Writ of Certificate directed to the Sheriff, that he summon in the Party, and that he cause the Jurors in the first Assise, &c. to try that Matter, &c. And if it be found for the Defendant, then the Plaintiff, who recover'd by the Assise, &c. shall lose double Damages, and shall be also imprisoned at the Discretion of the Justices, as appeareth by the said Statute.

But whether the Defendant shall sue a special Patent to the same Justices, to proceed as the Writ aforesaid is, or that they shall proceed and award a special Certificate, upon the Matter in Writing shewed them by the Defendant hath been a Question, because by the Judgment in the Assise, and Execution awarded, their Authority by Commission is determined as some say. But I conceive, That the Statute is a Commission and Patent sufficient to give Authority to them to award a special Certificate to warn the Party, and to cause the Jurors of the Assise to appear before them upon the Matter in Writing shewed unto them, although Judgment be given in the Assise and Execution be past; for if there be such Matter, then their Authority remaineth to punish the Plaintiff for his Suit, and to restore the Defendant again unto his Possession, by Virtue of the Statute, as I conceive.

And if a Man loseth in an Assise by Default where he pleadeth by Bailiff, where he hath Matter in Writing not shewed to the Jurors, he may sue a Certificate upon that Matter before the Justices, at the next Assise following, or before the Justice of Assise, or before the Justices of the King's Bench, or before the Justices of the Common Pleas, and the Form of the Writ is such:

Writ of Certificate upon Assise sued.

Rex Vic', &c. Quia, &c. ut supra, (usque ibi,) accepim. Tibi præcipimus, quod juratores illius Ass. venire facias coram Justiciar. nostr. ad prim. Asssam, cum in partes illas venerint, ad certificand. eos super articul. præd. & sum', &c. præd. B. quod sit ad præfat' Asssam coram præfat. Justiciar. ad audiendum illam certifice.

And if the Certificate be sued before the Justices of the Common Pleas, then the Writ is such :

Rex Vic', &c. Quia, &c. ut accepimus : Tibi præcipimus, quod juratores illius ass. venire facias coram Justic. nostr. apud West. tali die ad certificand. eos, &c. ut supra.

And if the Certificate be sued before the King, then the Writ is as above :

Tibi præcipim. quod jurator. illius ass. venire fac', &c. coram nobis apud E. die sabbati, &c. ad certificand. nos, &c.

If a Man in Assise brought against him pleadeth a Release, or other Matter in Writing in Bar of the Assise, and the Plaintiff doth deny the same, by Reason whereof the same doth remain in the keeping of the Chief Justice of the Assise ; and afterwards a new Commission is made to the Chief Justice, and to other Persons, to take all Assises which remain to be taken in that County, for which Cause they award a Re-attachment against the Defendant, and a Re-summons against the Jurors ; the Defendant may come and plead the Release or Writing, which is in the keeping of the Chief Justice, which was denied, &c. And thereupon the Chief Justice shall have Day until the next Assises, to bring in the Writing ; and if before the next Assises the King's Bench be removed to that County, and that Record of the Assises is come into the same Court and the Defendant is re-attached and appeareth not, but maketh Default, for which the Assise passeth for the Plaintiff, &c. and that Release not pleaded nor shewed, the Defendant shall have a special Writ to the said Justice, in whose Custody the Release or Writing is, to send the same into the King's Bench and thereupon the Defendant shall have his Certificate out of the King's Bench, against the Plaintiff upon that Matter and such Writ is in the Register.

If a Man sue a Certificate, he may have a Writ of Assistance upon that Writ, as in an Assise of Novel Disseisin, and also a Writ of *Si non omnes*, as well as he shall have in Assise of Novel Disseisin.

And a Man may sue the Certificate before the same Justices, before whom the Assise passed, and then the Certificate shall issue out of the Rolls of the same Justices : But he may sue his Certificate before other Justices if he will, and

then the Writ and Patent shall issue out of the Chancery.

And if some of the Jurors be dead, yet it seemeth reasonable that he have the Certificate; and that it be tried by those who are alive, and by others, &c. for that is a new Matter upon which they were not charged before, but see that Matter debated, *H. 7 H. 4. H. 12 H. 4. and 32 E. 3. lib. Ass.*

Anno 43 E. 3. it appeareth that a Man shall have a Certificate before Judgment given in the Assise as well as after Judgment given.

And a Man shall have a Certificate upon an Assise of Darein Presentment, or an Assise of Mortdauncestor, or *Juris Utrum*; and it is Reason that a Man have a Certificate upon an Attaint, if it pass against him by Default, where he hath Matter to bar the Attaint by Release or other Writing, &c.

And if the Record of Assise be removed into the Common Pleas, the Party may sue a Certificate in the Common Pleas before the Justices there, although the Assise be taken of Lands in another County: See Title *Process*, *H. 33 H. 6.*

And the Process in a Certificate is Summons against the Jury, and the *Venire facias* against the Party, &c. and after a Distress.

And *Nisi prius* shall be granted in a Certificate, if the Land be in another County than where the Certificate is brought,

7 H. 4. 45. ac. 33 H. 6. 20. 21. Nota. Cape pro fine was awarded pendent the Certificate of Assise.

Writ of Assise of Nufance.

Assise of Nufance lieth where a Man levieth a Nufance to my Freehold, which I have for Life, in Tail, or in Fee-simple; then I shall have the Writ to redress the Nufance.

And if that the Nufance be done in one County, and the Land to which the Nufance be done is in another County, then he ought to sue several Writs of Assise of Nufance, to each Sheriff a Writ, and a Patent made to certain Persons to be Justices in that Assise, as it shall be in Assise of Common Pasture, or Turbary, or Rent, or the like: And the Form of the Writ is such:

Land, the Feoffee shall not have Assise, because it was before his Interest, but the Tenant shall answer to the Nufance, as well before his Time as after, 19 Ass. 9.

Rex Vic', &c. Questus est nobis A. quod B. injuste & sine iudicio exaltavit quoddam flagnum in C. in com. tuo ad notamentum liberi tenementi sui in L. in com. H. post primam transfratationem, &c. Et ideo precipimus, quod si prae A. fecerit te securum de clamore suo prosequend. tunc fac. 12 lib. 10s & legales homines de

H h 4

vish.

visn. illo videre stagnum illud & nomina eorum imbreuiar. &c.

And in the other Writ, which shall be directed unto the Sheriff where the Land is, to which the Nufance is, he shall say in the Writ, *Videre tenementum illud.* So that the Jurors where the Land is, shall see the Land, and the Jurors in the other County, shall see the Pool where the Nufance is done.

And moreover he shall say in the Writ, *Et nomina illorum imbreuiar. Et sum. eos per bonos sum. quod sint coram dilectis & fidelibus nostris R. & F. & his quos sibi associaverimus ad certos dies, & locum in confinio com. præd. quos idem, &c. parati, &c.* And the Form of the Patent is such :

Rex dilectis, &c. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justiciarios ad ass. capiend. quam B. arrainavit coram vobis per brevia nostra versus N. de quodam stagno exaltato in C. in com. S. ad nocumentum liberi tenementi sui in L. in Comitatu H. & ideo, &c. quod ad certos &c. in confinio com. præd. quos ad hoc provideritis, assisam illam capiatis, factur. quod ad justitiam pertinet, salvois, &c. Mandavimus enim Vic. nostris in com. præd. quod ad certos diem & locum in confinio com. præd. quos ei scire fac. assisam illam coram vobis venire fac. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes Teste, &c.

21 E. 3. 22. And a Man shall have the like Writ, if a Man have a Way to
20 E. 3. 18. his Land or House, and another stop the Way, he shall have
16 E. 3. Fitz. an Affise of Nufance for that stopping; and if the Way be
Nufance 3. in one County, and the Land to which the Way is in another
Vi. 11 H. 4. County, then he shall have two Writs of Affise of Nufance
25. It shall to each County one, and a Patent made to certain Persons, as
be brought in Confinio is aforesaid; and the Form of the Writ is such :
Comitatus.

Rex, &c. Questus est nobis A. quod B. injuste & sine judicio arstavit quandam viam in B. in com. tuo, ad nocumentum liberi tenementi sui in C. in com. H. post primam, &c. & interim fac. 12. &c. videre viam & nomina, &c. Et sum', &c.

And unto the Sheriff where the Land is to which the Way belongeth, the Writ is: *Quare arstavit quandam viam in B. in com. C. ad nocumentum liberi tenementi sui in S. in com. tuo post primam, &c. Et ideo tibi præcipimus, &c. videre tenement. & nomina eorum imbrev. & sum', &c. ad certos, &c. in confinio com. præd. quos idem, &c.* And the Patent is such :

Rex dilectis, &c. Sciatis, &c. ad ass. capiend. quam, &c. per brevia nostr. &c. de quadam via arstact. in B. in com. Bedford & nocumentum, &c. in C. in Comitatu Hunt. & ideo, &c. (ut supra)

11 H. 4. 25. And a Man shall have a Writ of Affise, *Quare injuste & sine judicio levavit vel prostravit quoddam fossatum in N. ad nocumentum liberi tenementi sui in N. vel levavit, vel prostravit*
[184] *vel exaltavit, vel deexaltavit quoddam stagnum, &c. vel &c.*

struxit, vel arctavit quandam viam in N. ad nocument. &c. vel levavit, vel prostravit quandam sepem in N. ad nocument', &c. vel divert. cursum aquæ in N. ad nocument. liber. tenement. sui in B. post primam transfretat', &c. (ut in assisa de communia pasturæ usque ibi) de visn. illo videre fossat. illud, stagnum illud, sepem illam, viam illam, cursum aquæ illius, & tenement. & nomin. eorum imbrevari & sum', &c. (ut supra in com. pasturæ) and the Form of the Patent is :

Rex dilectis, &c. Sciatis, &c. ad assisam capiend. quam A. &c. 48 E. 3. 17. versus B. de quodam fossato levato vel prostrato in N. vel de quodam stagno exaltato vel deexaltato in N. vel de quodam stagno levato vel prostrato in N. vel de quadam sepe levata vel prostrata in N. vel de quadam via arctata vel obstructa in N. de cursu cuiusdam aquæ diverso in N. Et ideo vobis mandamus, &c. (ut sup.)

And for what an Assise of Nufance lieth, appeareth by these Verses:

fatum, num, s, a,
Fos stag sepe vi diversi cursus aquarum,
Poscunt assisam, mercatum, feria, bancum.

i. terminari coram Justic. assisar. i. placitari in Banco.

And it appeareth by these Verses, to set up a Fair or a Market unto the Nufance of another Fair or Market, thar he unto whose Nufance that Fair or Market is set up, shall have a Writ for so doing returnable into the King's Bench : And the Writ shall be in such Form :

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc sum', &c. P. quod sit coram Justic. nostris apud West', &c. ostens. quare levavit quoddam mercatum vel quandam feriam in I. ad nocumentum liberi mercati, vel libera feria ipsius A. in eadem villa, vel in alia post primam transfretationem, &c. ut dicit & habeas ibi sum' & hoc breve.

There is also another Form of Writ for the same which is a Quod permittat, which is such :

Rex Vic, &c. Pracipimus P. quod juste, &c. permittat Episcopus Lincoln. prosternere quoddam mercatum in Uppingham quod P. de M. pater prad. P. cujus heres ipse est, injuste, &c. levavit ad nocument. liberi mercati C. nuper Episcopi Lincoln. predecess. prad. Episcopi in Luddington, ut dicit. & nisi fecerit, & prad. Episcop. fecerit te securum, &c. tunc sum. prad. P. quod sit, &c. ostens. quare, &c.

And that Writ was granted by the Chief Justice and Clerks of the Chancery, by which it seemeth, that a Man may disturb another to have or keep any Fair or Market unto the Nufance of his Fair or Market.

Writs of Nufance which are Vicontiel.

By the Statute of 6 R. 2. the Plaintiff may choose to have it before the Justices, or the Sheriff, Register, 199.

WRITS of Nufance which are Vicontiel, are those which do appear by the Verses following,
rica ca gultum ges lendinum
Fab fur porta, domus, vir gur mo murus, ovile,
Et pons, tradantur hac vicecomitibus.

And the Form of the Writ is such: *Rex Vic', &c. Quest. est nobis A. de B. quod B. injuste levavit vel prostravit quandam dom. vel obstruxit quandam gurgitem in N. ad nocument', &c. in eadem villa vel in alia post prim. transfretationem, &c. in Vasc. Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod loquelam illam audias, & postea eam inde iuste deduci fac. ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu justitie.*

After the same Manner are Writs, *de ovili, porta, virgulta, molendino, Latpina, & similibus levatis vel prostratis.* And those Writs may be removed at the Suit of the Plaintiff or Defendant out of the County into the Common Pleas by a Pone, with Cause shewed in the Writ, as in a Replevin of his Catel; and the Pone is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Pone ad petitionem petentis loquelam quæ est in comitatu per breve nostrum inter A. & B. de quadam domo levat. vel prostrat. in C. per ipsum B. injuste levat. vel totalit. prostrat. ut dic. & sum', &c. ut in pone de averiis.

Register, 199.

And the Rule in the Register is, That if he who erected or throweth down a House, Wall, or the like, dieth, that he to whose Nufance it is, or his Heir, shall have a *Quod permittat* against his Heir of him who did the Nufance, which Writs are amongst the Writs of *Quod permittat*.

18 E. 3. 22. And a Man shall have an Assise of Nufance for building of House higher than his House, and so near his, that the Rain which falleth upon that House, falleth upon the Plaintiff's House.

4 E. 3. Fitz. And a Man shall not have an Assise of Nufance of a Way if it be not appendant or appurtenant to his Freehold, as

50 E. 3. 12. a Man build a House over the Way which I have to my House, or to the Church, I shall have an Assise of Nufance.

And in a Writ of Nufance, the Defendant shall have the View, and shall be essoined; and if afterwards he make Default, a Distress shall be awarded against him for to answer &c. and not save his Default, *P. 42 E. 3. 9.*

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And if a Man levy a Nufance unto the House of another who hath therein an Estate but for Term of Years, then he shall not have an Assise of Nufance, but an Action upon the Case.

Writs of Nufance which are Vicontiel.

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Case againſt him, becauſe he hath no Freehold: But yet it ſeemeth he may enter and abate the Nufance.

And if a Writ of Nufance be removed out of the County, and the Sheriff return, that the Defendant hath not any Thing, &c. the Party ſhall have Attachment, Diſtreſs, and no other Proceſs, &c. becauſe it toucheth Freehold. But in an Aſſiſe of Nufance: The Proceſs is as in Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin.

*But his
Leſſee ſhall
have, 13 H.
3. Fitz. Aſſ.
437.*

And the Pariſhioners may pull down a Wall which is ſet up to their Nufance in their Way to the Church, *quod Vi.* 6 E. 2.

And in an Aſſiſe of Nufance he may in his Plea ſhew the Nufance to be to divers Freeholds.

And if the Ways be ſtraightened, or the Allies or Lanes in any Town, City or Borough Corporate be filled with Filth or Dung, or ſuch Things by which Means Infection may increaſe, then he who will ſue may procure ſuch Writ to have them cleaſed and made clean; and the Writ is ſuch:

Rez Majori & Ballivis ſuis Oxon. ſalutem. Quia ex teſtimonio accepimus fide digno, quod per fimos & finaria, necnon porcuarias, & frequent. acceſſ. porcorum, ac plures alias ſæditates, qua in vicis & venellis villa prædictæ & ſuburb. ejusdem exiſtunt, aer ibidem in tantum corrumpit. & infectit. quod magiſtris & Scholariis in eadem commorant. & aliis ibidem conſervantibus & tranſeuntibus horror abominabilis incutitur, commoditas ſalubris aeris impeditur, ſtatus hominum graviter leditur, aliaque intolerabiles incommoditates, & quamplurima discrimina ex corrupt. hujusmodi provenire noſcunt. in magiſtror. & ſcholarium prædictæ. & aliorum ibidem converſant. & tranſeunt. nocument. & vita ſua periculum manifeſtum. Nos nolentes hujusmodi defectus enormes, & intolerabiles ibidem ulterius ſuſtiner. Vobis præcipimus, quod vias vicos & venellos in villa prædictæ. & ſuburb. de finis & finariis, ac aliis ſæditatibus prædictæ, mundari, & mundatos poſterum conſervari ſine dilat. aliqua faciatis, ne per corruptiones ac ſæditates præd. damnum ſeu periculum aliquibus in veſtri deſect. eveniat in futurum per quod ad vos tanquam ad mandati noſtri contemptores graviter capere debeamus. Teſte, &c.

And upon that he ſhall have an Alias, a Pluries, and Attachment, if they do not cleaſe them, &c. But for Villages in the County which are not corporate, ſuch Writ doth not lie.

Writ

*Writ de Association in Assise, and of Writs de
Si non omnes.*

A Writ of Association is a Patent made to one or more, when an Assise of Novel Disseisin, or Certificate upon Assise of Novel Disseisin is sued. Then the King of his own Motion, or the Plaintiff may sue to have other Persons associated unto the Justices of Assise to take that Assise; and the Form of the Writ or Patent is such :

16 Aff. 6. Assise 206. Note, there is one Si non omnes general, which is entred of Record, and remains with the Justices for their Warrant to take other Assises; and the special Si non omnes is annexed to the Record, and sent as Parcel.

Rex dilectis & fidelibus suis C. & D. Vel dilecto & fidei suo F. sal. Sciatis quod associavimus vos vel alterum vestrum vel vos dilect. & fidelibus nostris A. B. & G. ad ass. novae diff. capiend. quoniam F. arrainavit coram pref. A. B. & G. per breve nostrum versus H. de ten. in N. ita tamen quod si ad certum diem & locum quos iidem A. B. & G. ad hoc providerint vel alterum vestrum vel vos adesse contigerit, tunc vos vel alterum vestrum vel vos ad hoc in socios vel in socium admittant, alioquin iidem A. B. & G. non expectata presentia vestra vel alterius vestri vel vestra, ad captionem illius ass. procedant. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod vos vel alter vestr. vel vos captioni ass. illius una cum pref. A. B. & G. intendat in forma pref. fac. inde quod ad justitiam pertinet secundum legem & cons. regni nostri: Salvis nobis amicis mentis inde provenient. Mandamus enim eisdem A. B. & G. quod vos vel alterum vestrum vel vos ad hoc in socios vel in socium admittant sicut pref. est. In cuius rei testimonium has literas, &c.

See for the Exposition of (alter) Dyer 310 338.

L. 5 E. 4. 11. Br. Assise 386.

And upon that Patent of Association the King shall send his Writ unto the Justices of Assise, commanding them thereby to admit him or them, &c. And the Writ is such :

Rex dilectis & fidelibus suis A. B. & G. salut. Sciatis quod associavimus vobis dilect. & fideles nostros G. & D. vel alterum ipsorum, Vel sic, dilect. & fidelem nostrum F. ad ass. novae diff. capiendum quod E. arrainavit coram vobis per breve nostrum versus H. & alios in brevi nostro originali contentum de tenement. in N. vel de commun. pastura in N. ita tamen quod si ad certos diem & locum, quos ad hoc provideritis, ipsi C. & D. vel alterum ipsorum: Vel sic, ipsum F. ad hoc in socios vel in socium admitt. alioquin vos non expectata presentia ipsorum C. & D. vel alterius ipsorum: Vel sic, vel ipsos ad captionem illius ass. procedat. Et ideo vobis mandamus

quod ipsos C. & D. vel alterum ipsorum: Vel sic, vel ipsum F. ad hoc in socios vel in socium admit. in form. prad. Mandavimus enim ipsi C. & D. quod ipsi vel eorum alt. Vel sic, vel idem F. quod una vobiscum ad hoc intendat vel intendat, sicut predict. est. Tesse &c.

And if several Assises, or Certificates of Assises be sued before several Justices in one County for Lands, Tenements, Rents or Commons, and afterwards the King maketh new Justices to take all Assises or Certificates, and Juries which are to be taken in the same County, the King may make an Association to the Justices new assigned; thus:

Rex dilect. & fidel. suis W. de D. R. de A. & R. de P. salut. [186]

Sciatis quod cum constituerimus vos Justic. nostros ad omnes ass. jurat. & certif. coram quibuscunque Just. nostris per brevina nostra committat. Linc arrainatas capiend. Et postmod. vobis mandaverimus, quod si vos omnes cap. ass. jurat. & certif. predict. commod. interesse non possitis, tunc duo vestrum quos presentes esse contigerit, ad caption. earundem ass. juratarum, & certif. secund. legem & consuetud. regni nostri procederitis, associavimus vobis dilect. & fidel. nostr. A. ad ass. juratas & certif. prad. una vobisc. capiend. ita tamen quod si ad cert. dies & loca, quos vos vel duo vestr. ad hoc provideritis, ipsum A. adesse contigerit, tunc vos, vel duo vestrum ipsum A. in socium admittat. alioquin vos vel duo vestrum non expectata presentia ipsius A. ad caption. ass. juratarum & certif. prad. proceditis, & ideo, &c. mandamus, &c.

And a Patent made to him who shall be Associate, reciting the Patent made to the Justices, and the Writ of *Si non omnes*, and then shall say, *Associavimus vos*, &c. And the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex dilect. & fidel. suo A. salut. Sciatis quod cum constituerimus dilect. & fidel. nostros W. de D. R. de R. & R. de P. Just. ad omnes ass. jurat. & certif. coram quibuscunque Justiciar. per brevina nostra in com. Linc. arrain. capiend. & postmod. ipsi W. de D. R. & R. mandavimus quod si ipsi omnes captioni jurat. & certif. predict. commod. interesse non possint, tunc duo eorum, quos tunc adesse contigerit ad captionem earundem ass. jurat. & certif. secund. legem & consuet. regni nostri procederent, associavimus vos prefat. W. R. & R. & ducibus eorum ad ass. jurat. & certif. predict. in com. predict. capiend. ita tamen quod si ad certos dies & loca quos iidem W. R. & R. vel duo eorum ad hoc providerint, vos adesse contigerit, tunc ipsi vel duo eorum vos ad hoc in socium admittant, alioquin iidem W. R. & R. vel duo eorum non expectata presentia eorum, ad caption. earundem ass. jurat. & certif. predict. proced. & ideo vobis mandamus, quod caption. ass. jur. & certif. prad. una cum pref. W. R. &c.

Writ of Association in Assise, &c.

¶ R. vel duobus eor. intendatis in form. præd. facturi, &c. salvis, &c. Mandamus etiam eisdem W. R. & R. quod ipsi vel duo eor. vos ad hoc in socium admittant, sicut præd. est. In cuius rei, &c. his literas nostras fieri fecimus paten. Teste. &c.

L. 5 E. 4.
III. Br. Ass.
386.

And afterwards when the King hath made his Justices of Assise by Letters Patents; and by other Letters Patents hath associated unto them another Person, yet he is used afterwards to make other Letters Patents, as well unto the Justices of Assise, as to those whom he hath associated unto them, though if they all do not come at one Time, to take those Assises, Juries, and Certificates, that then those who do come shall take the same Assises, Juries and Certificates: And that Patent is called a *Si non omnes*: And the Form of the Patent is such:

Rex dilectis & fidel. suis W. de D. R. de A. & R. de P. & A. de B. salut. Cum constituerimus vos præf. W. R. & R. Justiciar. nostros ad omnes ass. &c. (usque ibi) arrain. capiend. & postmod. vobis præf. W. R. & R. monstraverimus, quod si vos omnes, &c. procederitis subsequen. quod associavimus vobis & duobus vestrum præf. A. ad ass. jurat. & certific. præd. in com. præf. capiend. vobis mandam. quod si vos omnes captioni ass. jurat. & certific. præd. commode interesse non possitis, tunc tres vel duo vestrum, quorum alterum vestrum vos præf. W. R. & R. unum volumus, ad captionem earund. ass. &c. secundum legem & consuetudinem nostram procedatis, &c. Teste, &c.

And these three Patents next before are commonly made when any Assise is sued; as one to the Justices of Assises, and another Patent to the Clerk of the Assises of Association, and the Patent of *Si non omnes*, as well made to the Justices and Clerk of the Assises together.

And if the King make his Justices of Assise in any County and afterwards he maketh an Association to them, and a Patent of *Si non omnes*, &c. And afterwards divers Assises, Certificates of Assise remain before them not determined: The King at the next Assises may make a new Commission unto other Justices to take all those Assises and Certificates, and make a new Association unto them by another Patent, and *Si non omnes* also directed unto them.

32 H. 6. 10.

But a general Patent of Assise to take all Assises and Juries &c. and Association lyeth. But *M. 32 H. 6.* it is holden; that an Association after another Association allowed and admitted doth not lie, nor that the Justices then do not admit of Association in that Writ afterwards, so long as that Writ Commission stand in Force,

L. 5 E. 4.
Br. Assise
386.

But in a special Assise no Association shall be made as it is holden the same Year, *M. 32 H. 6.* for he hath not in

Writ these Words, *Et his quos sibi associavimus.* But the Writ is directed to the Sheriff without those Words in the Writ, nor those Words are not in the Patent made to the Justices of that special Assise.

But if those Words be in the Writ, and in the Patent made to the Justices, then it seemeth an Association shall be made in that special Assise, as in other. And it appeareth in the Register that the other Association lieth after Association in one Writ.

And upon a new Commission made to other Justices, that the old Justices of Assise shall deliver their Records of the Assise unto the new Justices by Indenture, upon a Writ directed to them to deliver the Records.

And a Man may sue a Patent of Association for several Assises, and the Form of the Writ is such :

Associavimus vos, vel alterum vestrum, &c. ad Ass. no. diff. capiend. quam A. arrainavit cor. pref. &c. de tenementis in N. & ad Ass. no. diff. capiend. quam C. arrain. cor. eisd. &c. versus pref. B. de tenementis in eadem villa. Ita tamen quod si. &c.

And if the King make two Men his Justices of Assise in one County, and afterwards one of them is elsewhere in the King's Service, so that he cannot intend to take those Assises or Juries, then the King by his Patent may make another Justice to his Room, to take those Assises and Juries, and that Patent is in the Nature of an Association; and the Form of the Writ is such :

Rex dilecto & fideli suo A. salut. Sciatis quod cum nuper constitueret vos & dilect. & fidelem nostrum G. Just. nostr. ad omnes assisas, & certific. cor. quibuscunque Justiciar. nostris per brevia nostra Comitatu L. arrain. capiend. ac. pref. G. quibusd. obsequiis nostris mandato nostro alibi intendat per quod captioni earund. assisar. & certificat. vacare non potest, ut accepimus, loco ipsius G. constitutum. dilect. & fidel. nostr. W. Justic. nostr. ad assisas, juratas, & certifice. præd. una vobisc. capiend. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod cum W. loco ipsius G. ad hoc in socium admittatis in forma prædict. Mandamus enim eidem W. quod loco ipsius G. una vobiscum ad hoc intendat, &c.

Ret he is Judge before they admit him, by Markham, L. 5. E. 4. 111. Br. Ass. 386.

And a Patent shall be made to him who shall be associate to them in the Place of G. which shall be such :

Rex dilecto & fideli suo W. salutem. Sciatis quod cum nuper constitueret dilectos & fideles nostros A. & G. Justic. nostros ad omnes assisas, &c. (ut supra usque ibi) ut accepimus, loco ipsius G. constitueret vos Justic. nostr. ad ass. jurat. & certifice. præd. una cum pref. capiend. Ex ideo vobis mandamus, quod loco ipsius G. cum pref. A. ad hoc intendat in forma præd. faciuri, &c. salvo, &c. Mandavimus enim eidem R. quod vos loco ipsius G. ad hoc in socium admittat, præd. est. In cujus, &c.

And

Writ of Association in Assise, &c.

And of Association unto another to associate him and the two in the Room of him who is dead, and a close Writ shall be directed to the two Justices who are alive to admit him, and it appeareth by the Writ, that if the King maketh three Justices to take Assises, and make them a Patent of *Si non omnes*, that if one of them dieth, yet the other two may proceed; and the Patent is such :

L. 5 E. 4.
111. Br.
Assise 286.

Rex dilecto & fideli suo I. de O. salutem. Sciatis quod cum nuper constituerimus dilectos & fideles nostros G. I. & S. Justic. nostr. ad omnes ass. jurat. & certific. coram quibuscunque Justic. nostr. per breviam nostram in Comitatu S. &c. arrain. capiend. ac post mortem præd. S. divers. ass. jurat. & certific. coram præfat. I. & I. arrain. existant, nos certis de causis constituimus vos Justic. nostr. tam ad omnes ass. jurat. & certific. coram quibuscunque Justic. nostr. in com. prædict. arrain. una cum eisdem I. & I. capiend. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod ad ass. jurat. & certific. una cum præfat. I. & I. capiend. attendat. in forma præd. fact. &c. salvis &c. Mandamus enim prædict. I. & I. quod vos ad hoc in socium admitt. sicut præd. est.

And a close Writ shall be directed to the Justices to admit the said Justice *W.* into their Society.

And the King may make Association in Juries as well as in Assises, as also in Attaints. And if the King make a Commission to take an Attaint or other Jury, and an Association in the same, and after one of the Justices dieth, the King may make a new Association in the same Writ, and so he may make one Association after another in the same Writ, as appeareth by the Register; and the Writ is such,

Rex dilect. &c. I. de M. R. de M. & I. de F. salutem. Cum nuper constituissimus W. de O. & vos præfat. I. de M. & R. Justic. nostr. ad jurat. 24. milit. capiend. quam R. arrain. coram præfat. W. & vobis præf. I. de M. & R. per breve nostr. versus ad convincend. jurator. ass. no. diss. qua inter ipsum P. & præf. B. sum. fuit, & capta per breve nostrum apud H. coram præf. W. & vobis præf. R. de tenem. in S. in com. N. & postmodo per breve nostr. associaver. vobis præf. I. de M. & R. vos præf. I. de F. ad omnes ass. jurat. &c. in dicto com. arrain. una cum præf. W. & vobis cum præf. I. de M. & R. vel duobus vestrum cap. & jurat. ill. coram præf. W. & vobis præf. R. & I. de F. virtute association. præd. usque ad caption. ejusdem extiterit perplacitat. ac idem W. jam dict. clausit extrem. loco ipsius W. constituimus dilect. & fidel. nostr. B. ad jurat. illam una vobiscum capiend. Vobis mandamus, quod præf. B. loco ipsius W. ad hoc admittat. & ad jurat. illam capiend. una cum ipso procedatis secundum legem & consuetudinem.

regni nostr. Mandamus enim pref. B. quod una vobiscum ad hos in-
tend. sicut predictum est.

And thereupon another Patent shall be made to the said Furby 2 H.
B. of Association, as before in other Cases. 4. 2. He is

And an Association may be made unto the Sheriff upon a Officer,
Writ of Redisseif. directed to him as well as it may be up- Judge and
on an Assise of Novel diff. as appeareth by the Register; Commissio-
which Writ was awarded by W. de Harloston. nur in this
Writ.

And altho' the Assise be discontinued for not coming of 12 H. 4. 19.
the Justices, &c. yet when the Re-attachment is sued, the 20.
Writs of Association, and of Si non omnes stand in force; and a L. 5 E. 4.
Re-attachment shall or may be sued to revive those Assises, al- 111. Br.
tho' there be several Adjournments of the Assises, yet the Af- Assise 386.
sociations and Writs of Si non omnes shall serve for all the Assises. 14 Ass. 15.
Br. Ass. 196.

Writ of Redisseisin.

THE Writ of Redisseif. lieth where a Man doth recover
by Assise of Novel Diff. Land, Rent or Common, and
the like, and is put in Possession thereof by Verdict, and af-
terwards he is disseised of the same Land, Rent or Common
by him by whom he was disseised before. Then he shall
have this Writ upon the Statute of Merton, c. 3. and the
form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vic, &c. Monstraver. nobis A. & B. uxor ejus, quod cum
quond. vir ipsius B. & ipsa B. in Curia nostra coram Justic. nostr.
ultimo itinerantibus apud N. in Comitatu tuo. Vel sic, coram di-
st. & fidelib. nostr. H. & K. Justic. nostr. ad ass. in Comitatu pred.
capiend. assign. apud. Vel sic, si Justic. mort. fuer. coram H. &
Justic. suis nuper Justic. nostr. ad assis. in Comitatu pred. capiend. as-
sign. apud N. recuperassent seisin. suam versus S. de vigint. acr. ter-
ra, & decem solidat. reddit. cum pertin. in K. per recognit. assise
nove diff. inter eos, &c. Vel sic, inter pref. A. B. & S. capd.
prefat. S. ipsos A. & B. de pred. terra & redditu. Vel sic, de
alra terra de terra pred. iterum injuste disseisivit: Et ideo tibi
recipimus, quod assumpt. tecum custodib. placitorum corona nostre
& 12 tam militib. quam aliis liberis & legalib. hominib. de Comi-
tatu tuo de illis qui in prima jurata fuer. quam aliis, in propria
persona tua acced. ad pred. terram & tenementum, unde reddit.
provenit, & per eorum sacramentum diligent. inde fac. inquisit.
si ipsos A. & B. per prefat. S. de pred. terra & redditu iterum
injuste disseisitos inveneris, tunc ipsum S. capias & in prisona
nostra salvo custodiri fac. ita quod a prisona illa nullo modo deli-
beretur sine mandato nostro speciali: Et ipsos A. & B. de pred.
terra, & redditu reseisif. & damna sua in duplum, qua occasione
illius

illius redisseis. sustinuer. per sacramentum præd. 12. taxari, & de terris & catal. præd. S. in balliva tua sine dilatione fier. & eisdem A. & B. habere fac. juxta formam Statuti de hujusmodi redisseis. provis. Et scire fac. præf. S. & D. qui terram illam nunc tenet, quod inquisit. ill. faciundo interfuit, si sibi videris expedire. Teste, &c.

And by that Writ appeareth, That a Man shall have a Redisseisin against the Tenant, if he recover by Assise of Novel Diss. before Justices in Eyre, or before Justices of Assise; and so if he recover in Assise of Novel Diss. in the King's Bench or Common Pleas, if he be redisseised, he shall have that Writ.

If Husband and Wife be disseised, and recover by Assise, and the Husband dieth, and the Wife taketh another Husband, and they be disseised again, by the Register they shall have a Writ of Redisseis. although the Husband were not disseised before, and the Writ willesh that the Sheriff enquire whether they were disseised before, and so the Husband was not; but that is not material, because it is the Right of the Wife, and she was disseised before. But if the Wife lose in the Assise of Novel Diss. and afterwards take Husband, and they redisseise the Plaintiff, he shall not have a Writ of Redisseisin, *quod vi. H. 9. H. 4.*

And also a Redisseisin lieth against him who committed the Redisseisin, and against another who was not Disseisor if he be Tenant of the Land.

And also if a Man recover Land by Assise of Novel Diss. and after is redisseised of parcel of the same, he shall have a Writ of Redisseisin.

And in a Redisseisin against Husband and Wife, the Writ shall be thus in the End. *Et idem A. damna sua in duplum quod occasione illius rediss. sustinuit de terris ipsorum B. & S. & catal. ipsius B. in ball. tua,* because the Wife hath not any Chattel.

And if the Sheriff will not execute the Writ of Redisseis, he shall have an *Alias* and a *Pluries* directed to him, and if he then do it not, he shall have an Attachment against him, and the Coroners, &c. and upon the same, Distress infinite.

And it appeareth in the Register, That a Man shall have a Writ of Association in a Redisseisin, and the Writ is such.

Rex Vic', &c. Sciatis quod cum nuper ad prosecut. N. nos suggerent. ipsum in Curia nostra coram, &c. apud K. per breve nostrum recuperas. seisinam suam versus S. &c. recitando totum breve (usque ibi) si sibi videris expedire, associavimus tibi dilectos & fidel. nostrum R. ad præmis. tecum faciend. & explend. tamen, quod si ad cert. diem quem ad hoc provideritis, ipsum ad nos contigerit, tunc ipsum ad hoc in socium admitt. alioquin non expectata presentia ipsius R. ad præmis. faciend. & explend. proced.

proced. Et ideo tibi præcip. quod ipsum R. ad hoc in socium admitt. in forma præd. Mandavimus enim eidem R. quod ad præmissum faciend. & explend. intend. sicut prædictum est.

And by the Register, the Writ directed to the Sheriff shall be close, as also the other Writ directed unto him who is associated to him, and yet the same is in its Nature a Patent.

And if a Man recover by Assise of Novel Diff. Common of Pasture, or other Profit apprender in the Soil of another, or any Office, or Corrody; if he be redisseised, he shall have a Redisseisin; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic', &c. Monstravit nobis A. quod cum ipse in Curia nostra coram dilect. & fidel. nostr. W. & sociis suis Justic. nostr. ad assis. &c. assign. apud N. per breve nostrum recuperasset seisinam suam versus I. de communia pastur. in S. quæ pertinet ad liberum tenementum suum in eadem villa, per recogn. assis. nova diff. ibi inde inter eos capt. præd. I. præf. A. de præd. communia iterum injuste disseisivit. Et ideo, &c. acced. ad pasturam illam & per nostrum sacramentum, &c. de rationabil. estover. sic recuperasset seisin. suam versus I. de rationabil. estover. suis capiend. in terminis millib. acr. bosci cum pertin. in W. quæ pertinent ad liberum tenementum suum in eadem per recogn. assis. &c.

And if a Man recover by Assise of Novel Diff. any Land or Tenement before the Bailiffs of any Liberty, where they demand Conusance of Pleas before Justices of Assise, and the Justices grant the same, because the Lands are within that Liberty, and afterwards he be redisseised of the same Land, then he shall have a Writ of Redisseisin; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic. Berks salutem. Monstravit nob. A. quod cum ipse nuper terminas quandam assis. diff. cor. dilect. & fidelib. nostris I. & sociis, &c. assign. per breve nostr. versus P. de duobus pedibus terræ in latitudine, & uno pede terræ in latitudine cum pertin. in W. quæ eadem assisa per eosd. Justic. in Cur. Abbat. de Reading juxta libertates eidem Abbati per cartas progenitorum nostror. quondam regum Angliæ & confirmat. nostram concess. cor. ball. ejusd. Abbat. retinenda fuit placitand. ac idem A. seisinam suam de terra præd. versus pref. E. in ead. cur. recuperasset per recogn. ass. no. diff. ibi inter eos capt. præf. E. ipsum A. de præd. &c. iterum, &c. ut in primo brevi.

And also a Man shall have a Redisseisin upon a Recovery by Assise of Nufance, de stagno injuste levat, &c. or de cursu aquæ diverso, or de via archata & obstructa; and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Monstravit nobis A. &c. (usque ibi) assign. terminaver. quandam assisam versus B. per breve nostrum de quodam stagno injuste levato in N. ad nocumentum liberi tenementi sui in K. & per recognit. ejusdem assise inde inter eos apud E. capt.

Writ of Redisseisin.

capt. coram eisdem Justic. distracionavit stagnum illud per pref. B. levatum esse prosterneud. præd. B. stagnum illud iterum injuste & sine iudicio levavit : Et quia hoc injustum est & manifestum contra pacem nostram : Tibi præcipimus, quod assumptis tecum, &c. (usque ibi) accedas ad stagnum illud & tenementum, & per eorum sacramentum diligenter inde fac. inquisitionem. Et si per inquisitionem illam inveneris quod prædict. stagnum illud iterum injuste levaverit, tunc ipsum B. capias, &c. (usque ibi) speciali, & stagnum illud sine dilatione prosterni. & eidem A. damna sua ad duplum, qua occasione illius redisseisin. sustinuit, &c. (usque ibi) sine dilatione fieri habere fac. juxta formam, &c. ut supra.

And the like Writs are in the Register of Rediss. for the Mis-turning of a Mill, or of a Way, or of an Office, and the like.

And if the Sheriff do deliver any such, without the special Command of the King, who are convict of such Redisseisins, he shall be grievously amerced, and notwithstanding those who are so delivered, shall be also grievously punished, &c. by the Statute of Marlebridge, cap. 8.

And by the Statute of Westm. 2. cap. 26. he who recovereth in a Rediss. shall recover double Damages; and the Defendants shall not be bailed by a common Writ; and by the same Statute is given a Writ of Post Diss. in which Writ he shall also recover double Damages against the Defendant.

And if a Man do recover by Redisseisin, and afterwards is disseised again by him by whom the first Redisseisin was before, he shall have a new Redisseisin; and so one Redisseisin after another every Time he is redisseised.

And a Redisseisin shall be maintainable against any of the Disseisors.

And if a Man recover Land by Assise of Novel Diss. to which a Common is appendant, &c. and after he is disseised of the Common again, he shall have a Redisseisin, &c.

And if a Man sue a Writ of Droit Close, and make Proclamation in the Nature of Assise of Novel Diss. and recover that Writ, and after he is disseised, he shall not have a Redisseisin; for that Writ doth not lie upon an Assise at the Common Law. M. 14 E. 3.

And if all the Jurors in the Assise be dead but one, and afterwards he who recover'd is redisseis'd, &c. it is a Question whether he shall have a Rediss. because that the Statute *Per primos Juratores & alios*, &c. which see debated in H. 8. But it seemeth that the Statute makes the Law, and because it is a penal Statute, it shall be taken strictly; and therefore if all the Jurors be dead but one, that he shall not have a Redisseisin, because he cannot be tried by the former Jurors.

for one Juror is not a sufficient Witness himself, to say that it is a Redisseisin of the same Tenements; and therefore it seemeth there ought to be two Jurors to testify the same.

And Tenant by Statute-Merchant or Staple shall have an Assise of Novel Diff. if he be ousted; and also a Redisseisin if he be redisseised.

And so Tenant by *Elegit* shall have an Assise of Novel Diff. and a Redisseif. if he be ousted, by the Stat. of *Westm.* 2. c. 18.

X
Writ of Post Disseisin.

THE Writ of Post Diff. is given by the Stat. of *West.* 2. cap. 26. and lieth where a Man recovereth Lands or Tenements by a *Præcipe quod reddat*, by Default or Reddition, and afterwards he is ousted again by him against whom he recover'd, &c. Then he shall have that Writ of Post Disseif. and shall recover double Damages, and the Party shall be punished as he shall be if he were attainted of Redisseisin: But if he recover by Assise of Mortdauncestor or *Juris utrum*, or in those Actions which pass by Juries and Verdicts, then he shall have his Writ founded upon the Statute of *Merton*, c. 3. of Post Disseisin. And that Writ shall be directed to the Sheriff as the Writ of Redisseisin shall be; and if the Sheriff will not execute the Writ as he ought to do, and as he is commanded, then he may sue forth an *Alias* and a *Pluries* *vel causam nobis significes*, &c. And if that do not any Thing, nor he return a Cause, then the Party may sue an Attachment against the Sheriff directed to the Coroners, &c. and upon that a Distress; and the Form of the Writ of Post Disseisin is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Monstravit nobis A. quod cum ipse in curia nostra coram dilectis & fidelibus nostris W. & sociis suis Justic. nostris de banco apud E. per breve nostrum recuperasset seisinam suam versus I. de uno mesuag cum pertin. in S. per considerationem ejusdem cur. idem I. præfat. A. de prædicta terra postmodo injuste disseif. Et ideo tibi præcipimus quod assumptis, &c. (ut in brevi de rediff. &c.) legalibus hominibus de Com. tuo accedas, &c. (usque ibi) de prædicta terra postmodo injuste disseifit. inveneris, tunc ipsum I. &c. (usque ibi) que occasione illius post disseif. sustinuit, &c. juxta formam statuti *West.* de hujusmodi post disseif. provis. & scire fac. præfat. I. quod inquisitio, &c.

And in a Post Disseisin the Writ shall not say, *Tam de illis qui in prima jurata*, but in Case where he recovereth by Recognizance of the Assise or Jury.

Writ of Post Disseisin.

And if a Man recover Lands or Tenements in value against the Vouchee in a *Præcipe quod reddat* by Default, and afterwards that he is put in Execution by the Sher. the Vouchee doth disseise him of the same Lands which he so recover'd in Value, he shall have a Post Disseis. of that Land so recover'd in Value against the Vouchee. And the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Monstravit nobis C. quod cum B. Prior de D. nuper in curia nostra coram dilect. & fidel. nostris R. F. & sociis suis Justiciar. nostris de banco apud Westmonasterium per breve petivisset versus præf. C. septem acr. prati cum pertin. in l. idemque C. R. de S. inde placito prædict. vocasset ad warrant, ac per defaultam, quam idem R. postea fecit in eadem Cur. considerat. fuisset, quod præd. Prior recuperaret seisinam suam versus præf. C. de præd. placito, quod idem C. haberet de prato prædict. R. de S. ad valenciam prædict. sept. acr. prati, cujus quidem considerationis prætextu septem acr. prati cum pertin. de prato prædict. R. de S. in G. præf. C. per tunc Vic. nostrum Glouc. virtute cujusdam brevis nostri de judic. sibi in hac parte directi assign. fuer. præd. R. de S. præfat. C. de prædicto prato sibi (ut præmittitur) assignat. postmodum injuste disseisivit. Et ideo tibi præcipimus quod assumptis tecum, &c. 12. tam militibus quam aliis liberis & legalibus hominibus de Com. tuo, in propria, &c. accedas ad prædict. pratum eidem C. assign. & per eorum sacram. diligenter inde fac. inquisit. Et si ipsum C. per prædict. R. de prædict. prato præfat. C. assign. postmodum injuste disseis. inveneris, tunc ipsum R. capias & in prisona nostra salva custodire fac. ita quod a prisona illa nullo modo deliberetur sine mandato nostro speciali, & ipsum C. de prædict. prato sibi assign. reseisiri, & damna sua in duplum, quæ occasione illius post dis. sustinuit per sacrament. prædict. 12. taxari, & de terris & catallis prædicti R. in balliva tua sine dilatione fieri, & eidem C. habere fac. juxta formam statuti de hujusmodi Post disseisin. provis. Et scire fac. præfat. R. &c. Teste, &c.

And if the Defendant make the Default at the *Scire facias* returned, then the Sheriff shall take the Inquest by Default, and the Process against the Jury shall be by Precept from the Sheriff to his Bailiff, &c. to summon Twelve &c.

And if a Man recover in a *Scire facias* upon a Fine, or upon a Recovery had before by Default of the Tenant, he shall have a Post Disseis. against the Tenant, if he be afterwards ousted of the same Land, *quod vi. M. 15 H. 7.*

And if a Man be convicted before the Sheriff upon a *Replevin*, and Post Disseis. then he shall not be delivered out of Prison without the King's special Command, and the

he ought to sue a *Certiorari* to remove the Record into the King's Bench, and there to agree with the King for his Fine. And thereupon he shall have a Writ to the Sheriff to deliver him out of Prison; and the Form of the Writ to remove the Record is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Ex parte Henrici de D. capti & detent. in prisona nostra Scalf. pro quadam redisseisina per ipsum Isabell. que fuit uxor Ric. de C. de medietate unius messuag. cum pertin. in C. fac. ut dicit. unde coram te & custod. placitor. coron. nostra in Com. tuo per inquisitionem inde apud C. per breve nostrum fact. convict. fuit: Nobis est supplicat. ut cum ipse eidem Isabel. de damno. sibi in hac parte adjudicat. jam sit satisfact. & parat. sit nobiscum finem pro eo quod ad nos pertinet in hac parte, juxta formam statuti de communi consilio regni nostri inde provis. facere: Velimus ipsius deliberationi provider. nos ut eidem H. quod iustum fuerit inde facere valeamus, volent. super record. & process. inquisitionis prad. certiorari: Tibi precipimus, quod si judic. inde reddidit. sit tunc record. & process. inquisit. prad. cum omnibus ea tangent. nobis sub sigillo tuo distincte & apert. mittas, ita quod, &c. ubicunque, &c. ut ulter. super hoc fieri fac. quod de jure, &c. faciend', &c. Teste, &c.

And that Writ of Post Disseisin ought to be brought by those who first recover'd, or by some of them, and of the same Land which was recover'd, or of part thereof, or against those, or some of them against whom the Recovery was.

But if a Man recover by a *Præcipe quod reddat*, and after he is disseised by him against whom he recover'd, and the Disseisor doth make Feoffment, and taketh back an Estate to him and another; he who first recover'd shall have a Post Disseisin against him and his Jointenant, as it seemeth, and he shall be punished by the Statute if it be found against him.

But if he who loseth the Land by Default or Reddition in a *Præcipe quod reddat*, do after disseise him who recover'd, and make a Feoffment in Fee unto another, or for Life, it seemeth he who recover'd shall have a Post Disseisin against him who disseised him again, altho' he be not Tenant of the Land; for in a Writ of Post Disseisin, the Demandant shall not have Judgment to recover the Land, &c. But the Sheriff shall put and restore the Plaintiff to his Possession, if he find the Disseisin, &c. and shall take the Defendant, and keep him in Prison until. &c.

And it seemeth, That Non-tenure is no Plea in a Writ of Post Disseisin for the Defendant, but he ought for to answer the Disseisin, &c. when he comes in upon the Scire

facias,

Writ of Entry in the Nature of Assise, &c.

facias, &c. And if he make Default upon the *Scire facias* returned, the Sheriff shall take the Inquest: *Tamen quere.*

Writ of Entry in the Nature of Assise, which is called, Entrie in de Quibus.

9 H. 5. 13.
If this Writ
be brought
against a
Parson, he
shall not
have Aid of
the Patron
and Ordinary.

A Writ of *De quibus* which is brought in the Place of an Assise is, where a Man is disseised of any Lands, Tenements, or Rents, whereof he hath an Estate in Fee, then he may sue that Writ, and the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Prac. A. quod iuste redd. B. unum messuag. cum pertin. in D. quod clamat esse jus & hereditatem suam, de quo idem A. iniuste & sine iudicio disseisivit predict. B. post primam transfret. dom. H. Regis in Vasconiam, &c. ut dic. & nisi, &c.

And if a Man bring a Writ of Disseisin made to his Ancestor, then the Writ is of another Form, thus:

Præcipe A. quod iuste, &c. redd. B. unum messuag. cum pertin. in D. quod clamat esse jus & hereditatem suam, & de quo idem A. iniuste & sine iudicio diff. C. patrem predict. B. vel alium antecessorum predict. B. cujus heres ipse est post primam transfret. Domini Regis, &c. ut dic. Vel sic, per quod clamat, &c. & in quod, &c. nisi per C. qui illud ei dimisit, qui iniuste E. patrem vel predict. B. &c. post primam, &c.

And in the *Per* and *Cui* thus:

Quod clamat, &c. in quod, &c. nisi per C. cui D. illud dimisit qui inde iniuste & sine iudicio, &c. predict. E. patrem predict. B. cujus heres ipse est, vel predict. B. &c. post primam, &c.

And in the *Post* thus:

Quod clamat, &c. in quod, &c. nisi post disseisin quam D. iniuste, &c. fecit E. patri vel al. antecess. predict. B. cujus heres ipse est vel præfat. B. post primam transfretationem, &c. ut dicit. &c. unde quadratur, &c. Et nisi, &c.

And it appeareth by these Writs, that altho' he bring Writ of a Disseisin made to himself, or of a Disseisin made to his Ancestors, that in both cases the Writ shall be *Quod clamat esse jus & hereditatem suam.*

And if Tenant for Life, or Tenant in Tail be disseised they may sue a Writ of Disseisin *de Quibus, &c.* but in the Writ it shall not be said, *Quod clamat esse jus suum & hereditatem suam*, and in his Count he shall set forth the especial Estate &c.

And an Abbot, or Prior, or Master of an Hospital, or Bishop, shall have a Writ *de quibus* upon a Disseisin of the Predecessors of Lands, Tenements, or Rent, and the Writ shall be such:

Præcipe

Præcipe A. quod juste, &c. red. Priori de N. unum mesuagium quod clam. esse jus Ecclesie ipsius Prioris S. Mariæ de N. Et in quod idem A. non habet ingress. nisi post. diff. quam L. inde injuste & sine judicio fecit R. quondam Priori de N. prædecess. præd. Prioris post primam, &c. ut dic. unde queritur, &c.

And if it be a Rent, then thus :

Rex Vic. præcipe I. M. quod juste, &c. redd. Priori de C. tres solid. reddit. cum pertin. in D. quod clam. esse jus Ecclesie ipsius Prioris S. Nic. de C. Et de quibus W. D. injuste & sine judic. disseisvit W. quondam Priorem de C. præd. &c.

And the Aunt and the Niece shall join in the Writ, upon a Disseisin made to the Father of the one, the Grandfather of the other.

And a Writ of *Entrie sur Disseisin* made unto his Ancestors of a Stream lieth, and the Writ shall be, *Præcipe quod reddat unum gurgitem*, and in his Count he shall alledge the Esplees in taking of Fishes.

And so he shall have a Writ of *Entrie in de quibus* upon the Disseisin of a Passage, *quod vi. H. 8 E. 3.*

And if the Disseisor enfeof the King, who enfeofeth another in Fee, the Disseisee shall have a Writ of *quibus* upon the Disseisin against the King's Feoffee in the *Post*, &c.

And if Tenant in Tail bring a Writ of *Quibus* upon a Disseisin made to himself, he may count that he was seised in his Demesne as of Freehold, without shewing any particular Estate, or how the Estate began, or he may count upon the special Matter, and shew the Gift in Tail, *quod vi. P. 33 H. 6.*

And a Man may have a Writ of *Entrie of Quibus*, upon a Disseisin of a Common, *Quod reddat pastur. ad decem boves, &c. quod vi. P. 4 E. 3.*

And a Man shall not have a Writ of *Entrie* in the *Post*, where he may have it within the Degrees, in the *Per*, or in the *Per* and *Cui*.

If a Man disseise the Father of a Marsh, and maketh the same Meadow, and the Father dieth, the Son and Heir shall have a Writ of *De quibus* upon a Disseisin made to his Father of that Meadow, and by the Writ he shall demand the Lands, by the Name of a Meadow, and not by the Name of a Marsh.

And so if it be Land covered with Water, and he is disseised thereof, and the Disseisor make it Meadow, the Disseisee shall have a Writ of *Quibus*, and by his Writ demand the Meadow, and suppose that he was disseised of Meadow by the Writ, &c.

And so if a Man be disseised of Land, and he build a House upon the same, he shall suppose the Disseisin to be of House, &c. *Quare* of this.

12 E. 3. 7.
23 E. 3. Fitz.
Entrie 11.

1 Ma. Dyer.
101.

14 H. 4. 10.
Hankf. 24
E. 3. 70.

Yet no Præcipe will lie of a Marsh, because properly it cannot be rendered. 13 E. 3. Br. demand.

23. 39 H. 6. 8. Vide

39 H. 6. 8. He shall have a Præcipe by the Name of a House.

Writ of Dum fuit infra ætatem.

And the Writ of *Quibus* upon Disseisin of an Office is such :

Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe H. Abb. de Burgo S. Petri, quod iuste, &c. reddat B. officium Serjeantia in Abbacia de Burgo S. Petri, & redditum 24 panum, quadraginta lagenar. cervisie, & sex ferculorum cum pertin. in Vill. de Burgo S. Petri, quæ clamat esse jus & hereditatem suam, & de quibus idem Abbas injuste & sine iudicio disseis. &c.

And he who cometh in unto any Land by Record, or by Election, or by Succession, or by Disseisin, the Writ shall be brought against such Person always in the *Post*.

Writ of Dum fuit infra ætatem.

A Writ of *Dum fuit infra ætatem* lieth, where an Infant maketh a Feoffment in Fee of his Lands, or for Life, or a Gift in Tail, when he cometh of full Age, he may have that Writ to recover those Lands or Tenements, which were so aliened by him, &c. And within Age, he may enter into the Land, and take it back again, and by his Entry, he shall be re-mitted to his Ancestor's Right; but yet he shall not maintain that Writ, until he be of full Age of 21 Years, for the Words of the Writ do so suppose, *Dum fuit infra ætatem*, by which it appeareth that he is not within Age at the Time of the Writ, &c. and also the Writ is such; *Qui plena ætatis est, ut dicit*, by which it appeareth that he ought to be of full Age when that he bringeth that Writ; and the Writ is such:

*Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe A. quod, &c. redd. B. qui plena ætatis est, ut dicit, duo messuagia, &c. quæ idem B. ei dimisit dum infra ætatem fuit, ut dicit, &c. Et nisi fecer', &c. And so in the Per, &c. quæ idem A. non habet ingress nisi per C. cui præd. B. illa dimisit. And in the Post thus, In quod, &c. nisi post dimis. quam præd. B. dum inf. ætat. fuit inde fecer. W. ut dic. & unde queritur, & nisi, &c. But that clause, *Qui plena ætatis est*, shall not be put in the Writs of *Per*, *Cui*, or *Post*, but only in the first Writ, by Grant made by the Demandant to the Tenant.*

And if a Man bring this Writ upon the Alienation of his Ancestors, then this Clause, *qui plena ætatis est*, shall not be in the Writ, and yet the Infant shall have a *Dum fuit infra ætatem* of a Seisin and Alienation of his Ancestor during his Nonage, and the Writ shall be such :

Præcipe A. quod, &c. redd. B. unum messuag. cum pertin. quod clam. esse jus, &c. & in quod idem A. non habet ingress nisi per C. patrem, vel alium anteces. prædict. B. cuius hæc ipse est quod illud ei dimisit dum infra ætatem fuit: Vel sic

39 H. 6. 42.
In 46 E. 3. 34.
A Dum fuit
infra æta-
tem was
admitted of
a Rent, and
yet by some
the Gift is
void; but
the Delivery
of the Deed
is not void.

Quod clam. &c. & in quod, &c. nisi per C. cui D. avia præd. B. cujus, &c. dum eadem D. &c. And in the Post, Quod clam. &c. & in quod, &c. post dimis. quæ D. amita, vel consanguinea prædict. B. cujus hæres ipse est, dum eadem D. &c. inde fecit H. ut dic. & unde queritur, &c.

And if two Infants be Jointenants, and they alien the Land during their Nonage, at their full Age they ought not to sue forth several Writs of *Dum fuit infra atatem*, because their Nonage is the Cause of the Action which is several, for the Nonage of the one is not the Nonage of the other, nor the Alienation of the one the Alienation of the other.

34 H. 6. 3.
Davers acc.
19 H. 6.
Ac de cui
in vita.

And if the Husband and Wife alien the Wife's Lands, during the Nonage of the Husband and Wife, the Wife at her full Age after the Death of the Husband, shall have a *Dum fuit infra atatem* for such Alienation, *M. 14 E. 3.*

But if the Husband were of full Age, and the Wife within Age, and they both alien the Wife's Lands, and then the Husband dieth, it is a Question whether the Wife shall have a *Dum fuit infra atatem*; and I conceive that she shall have a *Dum fuit infra atatem*, or a *Cui in vita*, as she pleaseth, for when they join in a Feoffment of the Land, it shall be said the Feoffment of the Wife until she disagree; for if the Husband and Wife make a Gift in Tail, or a Lease for Life of the Wife's Lands, rendering Rent, if the Husband dieth, the Reversion is only in the Wife, and she may accept the Rent, and the same shall bind her and her Heirs; and then if she will not accept the Rent, but, because she was within Age at the Time of the Feoffment, she will bring a *Dum fuit infra atatem*, it seemeth she shall not be received so to do, for by that Suit she affirmeth that she made the Feoffment, and then it shall not be said the Feoffment of the Husband only, but the Feoffment of the Wife alone after the Death of the Husband, if she affirm that to be her Feoffment; and by the *Dum fuit infra atatem*, she doth affirm the same, and that she made the Feoffment during the Coverture; and on the other Side it may be said, That she doth not affirm the same to be a lawful Feoffment made by her. And also by the Feoffment of the Husband, the Entry of the Wife shall be taken away; but by the Feoffment of the Wife during her Nonage, his Entry shall not be taken away; and therefore *Quære* the Law, &c.

Writ

Writ of Cui in vita.

THE Writ of *Cui in vita* lieth, where the Husband doth alien in Fee the Right of Inheritance of his Wife, or the Freehold of his Wife by Feoffment, or Grant for Life, or in Tail: Then after the Death of the Husband the Wife shall have *Cui in vita contradicere non potuit*: And the Writ lieth where the Wife hath an Estate for Life, or in Tail, and the Husband alieneth that Estate and Title of the Wife's, then the Wife after his Death shall have that Writ.

39H. 6. 38.
Prif. contra
Vi. 16H. 7.
8, 9.

And if the Wife do not bring the Writ during her Life, then if she had an Estate in Fee-simple, her Heir shall have a Writ which is called *Sur cui in vita* after her Death. And if the Wife have an Estate in Tail, and her Husband alien and make a Feoffment of that Estate; then if the Wife dieth, her Heir shall have a Writ of *Formedon* in the Descender to recover that Estate, and not a Writ of *Sur cui in vita*; for those Writs of *Cui in vita*, and *Sur cui in vita* are Writs founded upon the Common Law, and of an Estate in Fee-simple; for there was not other Estate at the Common Law which could descend, but a Fee-simple. For if the Lord by the Common Law giveth Lands to hold of him, if the Tenant dieth without Heir, he shall have a Writ of Escheat.

And so by the Common Law; If a Man give Lands to one and the Heirs of his Body, &c. if he dieth without Heirs of his Body, the Lord by the Common Law shall have a *Formedon* in the Reversion of that Estate, for want of Issue of him to whom the Gift was made; but yet the Donor shall have an Estate in Fee-simple, as I think, and that appeareth by the Statute, which saith, *De tenementis que multisoties dantur sub conditione*; by which Words it appeareth, That the Gift had a Condition implied therein, so that it shall revert for want of such Issue, and by reason of the Tenure reserved, &c. but it doth not appear by the Statute that he shall have an Estate-tail of other Nature than the Estate which was by the Common Law, and the Form of the Writ of *Cui in vita* is such:

A feme sole
made a
Deed of
Feoffment,
but always
after con-
tinued Sei-
sin of the
Land, after

she took Husband, who delivered the Land to the Party to whom the Deed was made the Feme may have a *Cui in vita*; because she did not execute the Feoffment by Delivery of the Land. 34 E. 2. Fitz. *Cui in vita* 21.

Plo. Com. 29. & 239. 12 E. 4. 3.

Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe A. quod iuste, &c. reddat B. quia

actor D. unum mes. cum pertin. in N. quod clamat esse jus & hered. suum. Et quod idem A. non habet ingressum nisi per prædict. D. quondam virum ipsius B. qui illud ei dimisit, cui ipsa in vita sua contradicere non potuit, ut dicit.

And if she hold in Frankmarriage, and the Husband alien, then the Writ shall be, *Quod clamat esse jus & maritag. suum, & in quod idem A. &c. nisi per C. cui præd. D. quond. vir ip- su B. illud, ut supra.*

And this Writ of Cui in vita may be in the Per, Cui and Poss, and in the Poss the Writ shall be :

Et in quod idem A. non habet ingressum, nisi post dimissionem, quam præd. D. quondam vir ipsius B. cui ipsa in vita, &c. non po- tuit, inde fecit, ut dic. & unde queritur, &c. & nisi, &c. Vel sic, quod clamat. esse jus suum de dono S. qui ipsam B. inde feoffavit, & in quod, &c.

And if the Husband and Wife purchase jointly, and the Husband alieneth all in Fee and dieth, the Wife shall have a Writ in this Form :

Quod clamat esse jus suum de dono I. qui ipsam B. & præd. C. quondam virum suum inde feoffavit, & in quod, &c.

And if she have an Estate to her and the Heirs of her Body, and of the Body of her Husband begotten, then the Writ is ; *Quod clamat. tener. sibi & hered. de corpore suo, & de corpore præd. D. quondam viri sui ex euntibus, ex dimissione I. Vel sic, quod clamat esse jus suum ex dimissione quam I. inde fecit idem B. & præd. D. quondam viro suo, & hered. ipsius B. And where the Husband shall have a joint Estate with the Wife for the Term of her Life.*

And if the Wife claim the Lands in Dower, then the Writ shall be :

Quod clamat esse dotem suam ex dono D. primi viri, vel secundi viri sui, Et in quod, &c. nisi præd. C. secundum virum ipsius B. vel tertium virum, qui illud ei dimisit, &c.

And if she hold for Term of Life of Dimission, then the Writ shall be :

Quod clamat tenere ad vitam suam ex dimissione quam I. inde fecit eidem B. per præd. D. quond. viro suo ad vitam eorundem B. & D.

And if the Husband and Wife lose by Default the Wife's 2 E. 4. 13.

lands, after the Death of the Husband, she shall have a Cui

in vita for to recover those Lands so lost by Default ; but if a

Man recover by a Cesser Lands of the Wife by Default of the

Husband and the Wife upon a Cesser. during the Marriage had

recoynit them ; if the Husband dieth, the Wife shall not

have a Cui in vita upon that Recovery, quod vi. Tri. 4 E. 2.

11 Aff. 11.
B. Aff. 167.
16 H. 7. 8. 9.
48 E. 3. 8.
39 H. 6. 38,
&c.

Note, The Statute of West. 2. c. 3. extends to give this Account, as well for Re- cov. before the Statute as after, 5 E. 2. Cui in vita 23.

Note the Case of West. 9 E. 4. 16.

IF

9 E. 4. 16. If the Husband and Wife jointly, and the Husband alieneth all in Fee and dieth, the Wife, as it seemeth, shall have a *Cui in vita* of a Moiety, being the third Jointenant; but it seemeth such Alienation is a Severance of the Jointure, *quod vi. Pas. 16 E. 3.* *Cui in vita* in the Abridgment: And if the Husband alien the Corrody in Fee, which the Wife hath, it shall not be any Discontinuance, but the Wife may demand her Corrody.

If the Husband and Wife exchange the Land of the Wife for other Lands, if the Wife agree unto the Exchange after the Husband's Death, she shall not have a *Cui in vita*. And if the Wife do accept of the Parcel of the Land in Dower of which she hath a *Cui in vita*, by that Acceptance she shall be barred in her *Cui in vita* of the Residue.

of no part during the other's Life. 36 E. 3. She shall have a *Cui in vita*, that is, of a Purchase during the Coverture, that he shall not have a *Cui in vita* after the Death of the others; but for, &c. he may. 10 E. 4. 2.

2 E. 2. *Cui in vita*, 19. 8 E. 2. *ibid.* 25.

8 E. 2. *Cui in vita* 28. The Husband gave the Land of the Wife to I. who gave other Land to the Husband and Wife, and to her Son of the Husband, and to the Heirs of him who survived, and that was pleaded by Exchange in Bar, in a *Cui in vita*; and holden no Bar. 20 E. 3. *Cui in vita* 10.

So if she accept a Rent where she and her Husband make a Feoffment. 21 H. 6. 2.

19 H. 6. 45. If Husband and Wife be Jointenants before the Coverture, and the Husband alieneth all the Land and dieth, she shall not have a *Cui in vita* but for a Moiety. But if they be Joint Purchasers during the Coverture, and he alien all the Land and dieth, his Wife shall have a *Cui in vita* of the whole Land, because that during the Coverture as to Purchase, they are but one Person in Law. And the Writ of *Sur Cui in vita* lieth for the Heir of the Wife, where the Husband alieneth all the Land in Fee, and the Writ is such.

Præc. A. quod, &c. reddat B. unum mess. cum pertin. in quod clamat esse jus & hereditatem suam, & in quod, &c. per C. quond. virum D. matris præd. B. cujus hæres ipse est, quod illud ei dimisit, cui ipsa D. in vita sua contradicere non potuit, dicit, nisi, &c.

And in the *Per* and *Cui* thus:

Quod clamat, &c. Et in quod, &c. nisi per C. cui D. quond. vir E. matris, amite, sororis vel consang. præd. P. cujus hæres, &c. illud ei dimisit, cui ipsa D. in vita, &c.

And in the *Post* the Writ shall be thus:

Nisi post dimissionem quam I. quondam vir C. matris præd. & amite præd. M. cujus hæres ipse est, cui ipsa C. in vita

Writ de sine assensu Capituli.

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contradicere non potuit, inde fecit, ut dicit, & unde queritur, &c. nisi, &c.

And by that Writ appeareth, That the Aunt and the Niece may join in a Writ of *Sur cui in vita*, upon an Alienation made by the Husband, their common Ancestor; or upon a Recovery had against the Husband and Wife, who was the common Ancestor to them, if the second Husband alien the Lands of the Wife. and he and his Wife die, the Issue of the Wife and the first Husband shall have a *Sur cui in vita* against the Alienee; although the second Husband be living, if he were not intituled to be Tenant by the Courtesy; but if the second Husband be intituled to be Tenant by the Courtesy, then the Issue of the first Husband shall not have a *Sur cui in vita* during the Life of the second Husband.

And a *Sur cui in vita* was maintainable of a Rent. *M* 12. 3. And in a *Cui in vita*, the Grant or Gift alledged in the Writ is not traverfable.

If a Man giveth Lands to a Woman to marry her, and they marry, and afterwards the Husband alieneth the Lands and dieth, the Wife shall have a *Cui in vita* of those Lands given her by her Husband.

8E.2. Cui in vita 26.
44 E. 1.
Fitz. ib. 30.
5 E. 3. 37.
Cui in vita
13. 49 E. 3.
29. Quere.
But 50 E. 3.
6. Act. 5 E. 2.
Cui in vita
25.

Writ de sine assensu Capituli.

THE Writ of *Sine assensu Capituli* lieth where a Dean, Bishop, Prebendary, Abbot, Prior, or Master of an Hospital, alien the Lands which they have in the Right of their Houfe, Abbey, or Priory, without the Assent of their convent, or their Chapter or Brethren, &c. He who is the successor shall have that Writ, which is such, and may be the *Per*, *Cui* or *Post*.

Rex Vic', &c. *Præcipe A. quod*, &c. *reddat. B. Episcopo de S. m. mess. cum pertin. in N. quod clamat. esse jus Eccles. ipsius* *se. S. Mariæ de S. & in quod idem A. non habet ingressum nisi* *H. cui R. quondam Episcop. de S. prædeces. prædict. nunc Episc.* *et dimisit sine assensu & voluntate capituli sui, ut dicit. &c.*

And for a Master of an Hospital, the Writ shall be:

Rex Vic', &c. *Præcipe A. quod juste*, &c. *reddat B. custod.* *spit. S. Mariæ Magd. Linc. unum mes. quod clamat esse jus* *spitalis sui præd. & in quod idem A. non habet ingress. nisi per* *quondam custod. Hospitalis prædict. qui illud ei dimisit sine as-* *& voluntate fratrum & sororum ejusdem Hospitalis, ut di-* *& nisi, &c.*

And for a Prebend the Form of the Writ is such:

Rem

Writ de sine assensu Capituli.

Rex Vic', &c. *Præcipe A. quod, &c. redd. B. Præbendarius Præbenda de D. in Ecclef. B. Petri Ebor. unum mes. &c. in A. quod clamat esse jus Præbend. suæ. Et in quod, &c. nisi post dimissionem, quam R. de B. nuper Præbendarius præbend. prædict. prædeces. Præbend. prædict. sine licentia & voluntate Archiepiscopi Ebor. decani & capituli Ecclef. prædict. inde fecit W. de R. ut dicit, & unde queritur, &c.*

And for the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England, lieth a Writ upon an Alienation of his Predecessor, thus:

Quod reddat B. Priori Hospit. S. Joh. Jerusaf. in Anglia, &c. quod clamat esse jus Ecclef. suæ S. Joh. Jerusaf. in Anglia, & in quod non habet, &c. nisi per W. quondam Priorem S. Jo. &c. prædeces. præd. nunc Prioris, qui illud dimisit sine assensu capituli, ut dicit, & nisi, &c.

And the Process in these Writs are Summons, *Grand Cape*, and *Petit Cape*.

And hereby it appeareth, that a Prebendary shall have a Writ *De sine assensu Capituli*; by which it seemeth that he hath a Fee-simple in the Prebend; and yet one Prebendary may enter upon the Alienation of his Predecessor.

[195] And also a Prebendary shall have a *Juris utrum* upon an Alienation of his Predecessor, by which it seemeth he hath not a greater Estate than as Parson: But yet it seems reasonable that he have this Writ, *De sine assensu Capituli*; because that he, the Bishop, and the Chapter are but one Body, and are as one Body, altho' the Possessions be severed and divided amongst them; and every one of them is enabled to bring an Action of his own Possession in his own Name.

And a Man may have a Writ of *Sine assensu Capituli* against the same Person by several *Præcipes* in the Writ, of Lands in several Towns, and upon Demises of his several Predecessors, and it shall be good *Quod vi. H. 33 E. 3.*

And if the Prebendary, or a Bishop, or Abbot be disseised, and afterwards he releaseth to the Disseisor; it seemeth the same is an Alienation upon which he may have a Writ *De sine assensu Capituli*; for if the Disseisor die seised after the Release made, the Successor hath not any Remedy but by this Writ, or by a Writ of Right; but if the Disseisor doth not die seised, then it seemeth the Successor may enter upon the Disseisor, notwithstanding the Release of his Predecessor, for by the Release no more passeth than he may rightfully release, &c.

Writ of Assise of Mort d'Auncestor.

THE Writ of Mort d'Auncestor lieth, where my Father or Mother, Brother or Sister, Uncle or Aunt, or Nephew or Niece, dieth seised of any Lands, Tenements or Rents, or of a Corody or other Rents; as Hens or Capons, issuing out of other Lands of an Estate in Fee-simple: Now if a Stranger after their Deaths abate in that Land, Rent or Profit, I who am his Heir shall have this Writ of Assise of Mort d'Auncestor.

And if the Ancestor were seised, the Day that he died, of any Lands or Rents, or other like Things of an Estate in Fee-simple, although that a Stranger entereth and disseiseth him of that Land or Rents the Day that he dieth, so that he dieth not seised of the said Land or Rents, &c. yet I who am his Heir shall have that Assise of Mort d'Auncestor, because the Writ doth not suppose that my Ancestor died seised; but the Writ saith, *Parati sacramento recogn. si W. pater, &c. fuit seifitus in dominico suo ut de feodo, die quo obiit, &c.* and the same is sufficient, although he dieth not seised; and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vic. S. salutem. Si A. fecer. &c. tunc sum. &c. xii libris & legales homines de visn. de N. quod sint coram Justiciariis nostris ad primam assisam cum in partes illas venerint, vel coram Justiciariis nostris apud Westmon. octabis, &c. vel coram dilectis & fidelibus nostris D. & E. & his quos sibi associavimus ad cert. diem & locum, quos iidem D. & E. tibi fide fac. parat. sacramento recognoscere, si W. pater prad. A. vel mater, soror, frater, avunculus. vel amita fuit seifitus in dominico suo ut de feod. de uno mesuagio et una virgata terra cum pertin. in N. die quo obiit. Et si obiit post coronation. dom. H. Regis. Et si idem A. propinquior haeres eius sit, et interim prad. mesuag. et terr. videant, et nomina eorum imbrevari fac. et sum. per bonos sum. B. qui prad. mes. et terras nunc tenet, quod si ibi ad audiend. illam recogn. et habeas ibi sum. et hoc brevis. Teste, &c.

10 E. 2.
Formed. 55.
Plo. Com.
239. If a
Man hath
Issue a Son,
and his
Wife dieth;

and he taketh another Wife, and hath Issue a Son, and Lands are given to him and his second Wife in special Tail; before the Statute De Donis, if the Stranger had abated, no Mort d'Auncestor lieth.

And upon that Writ he needs not have any special Patent, for the general Patent made to the Justices, shall serve for that Writ. And if the Writ be, *Quod sit coram dilectis & fidelibus nostris D. & E. & his quos sibi associavimus*, then they

Writ of Assise of Mort d'Auncestor.

they use to have a special Patent directed to the same Justices, &c. But if the Justices be the Justices of Assise in the same County, then their general Patent shall serve for that Assise as well as if they had a special Patent. And the special Patent is such :

Rex dilect. & fidelibus suis D. & E. salut. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justic. nostros una cum his quos vobis associaver. ad ass. mortis antecessoris capiend. quam A. arrain. coram vobis per breve nostram de uno mes. & una virgata terr. in N. & ideo, &c. as in the Patent of Assise of Novel disseisin.

30 Ass. 24.
Br. Att. 72.
50 Ass. 4.
Br. Att. 84.

And a Man may have an Assise of Mort d'Auncestor of several Rents, against several Persons in several Counties, and in the End of the Writ shall be several Summons against the Tenants; and the Form of the Writ is such :

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. & B. fecer. &c. tunc sum. xii liberos, &c. parati sacramento recognoscere si W. pat. prad. A. & avus prad. B. fuit seistus, &c. de decem solid. redditus cum pertinent. in N. et si obiit, &c. Et iidem A. et B. sint propinquior. &c. et interim tenementum illud, unde redditus ille provenit, videant, et nomina eorum, &c. et sum. per bon. sum. S. qui sex solid. redditus eis inde deforc. et T. qui quat. solid. redditus eis inde deforc. quod tunc sint, &c.

And by this Writ it appeareth, that the Aunt and the Niece shall join in Assise of Mort d'Auncestor, and that is by the Statute of Gloucester, cap. 6.

And if the Heir who bringeth Assise be within Age, he shall not find Pledges; and therefore the Form of the Writ shall be of another Form, and shall not say, *Si A. fec. te, &c.* but thus :

Rex Vic', &c. sum. &c. xii liber. & legal. homines, &c. W. pat. prad. A. qui infra aetatem est, ut dic. fuit seist. &c. And shall not say in the Writ, Et si obiit post coronat. &c. because it appeareth by the Age of the Demandant; but if many Sisters be Demandants, and some of them be within Age, and some of full Age, then the Writ shall be in the common Form, as if all were of full Age.

If a Man go beyond the Sea in Pilgrimage, and die there, his Heir shall have a Writ of Mort d'Auncestor in another Form, thus :

[196]

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. fecer. &c. sum. xii, &c. si W. pat. prad. A. fuit seist. in dominico suo, &c. de reddit. unius clavi gar filii, cum pertin. in N. die in quo it. peregrinat. arripuit v. sus terr. sanct. vel versus Hierosolym. vel versus S. Jacob. quo itinere obiit, ut dic. & si iter illud arripuit post coronat. &c.

And in that Writ it sufficeth if he were seised the Day he went out of the Land, and took the Sea, altho' it was not the Day of his Death. And if the Father enter into Religion, and be professed, the Son shall have a Mort d'Auncestor, if the Stranger abate in the Land; the Writ shall be, *Si W. pater, &c. die quo habitum Religionis assumpsit, in quo habitum professus fuit, ut dicitur. Et si habitum illum assumpsit post coronationem, &c.*

If a Man have a Corody to him and his Heirs, if he die seised, or was seised thereof the Day of his Death, his Heir shall have an Assise of Mort d'Auncestor thereof, if it be taken from him; and the Writ shall be:

Rex Vic', &c. Si W. fecer. &c. tunc sum. &c. xii liberos, &c. de Visu. villa Westm quod sint, &c. parati, &c. Si L. mat. pred. W. fuit seista in domin. suo ut de feodo de xl s. reddit. & redditu lxii panum, trium lagenarum vini, xx lagenar. cervisie, & xxx ferculorum cum pertin. in villa Westm. die quo obiit. Et si obiit, &c. Et si idem W. &c. & interim ten. unde redditus ille provenit videant, & sum. &c. T. Abbat. Westmon. & fratrem R. de B. & fratrem K. de S. commonachos ejusdem Abbatis qui reddit. pred. ei desore. quod tunc, &c.

And the Order to set the Parcels in the Writ, shall be as in a Writ of Right.

And a Man shall have a Certificate upon this Writ, and also Writs of Association, and *Si non omnes*, as he shall have in Assise of Novel disseisin.

And by the Statute of Gloucester, if Tenant by the Curtesy alien his Wife's Inheritance, and dieth, the Heir of the Wife shall have an Assise of Mort d'Auncestor, if he have not Assises by Descent by the Tenant by the Curtesy, and the same shall be as well where the Wife was not seised of the Land the Day of her Death, as where she was seised thereof, for that Writ is given by the Statute.

If the Lord have the Ward of the Heir of his Tenant, and when he cometh of full Age, the Guardian will not suffer him to enter into the Land, the Heir shall have an Assise of Mort d'Auncestor against the Guardian, by the Statute of Marlbridge, cap. 16.

And the Process in Mort d'Auncestor is Summons against the Party, and if he make Default at the Day of the Assise. Return, then the Plaintiff ought to sue a Resummons, and if he make Default again, the Assise shall be taken by his Default.

8 Ass. 13.
Br. Default
and Appur-
tenance,
88.

And if a Man vouch in Assise of Mort d'Auncestor, and at the first Day the Vouchee make Default, then the Resum-

K k a

mons

Writ of Assise of Mort d'Auncestor.

mons shall issue for'h against him : And so if the Tenant or Vouchee at the first Day be essoined ; and afterwards at the Day given by the Essoin, the Tenant or Vouchee make Default, a Resummons shall be awarded. But if the Tenant at first Day be essoined, as in the King's Service, and afterwards make Default at another Day, the Assise shall be taken by his Default, &c.

And if the Writ of Mort d'Auncestor be brought by several Summons against several Tenants, then the Assise may be taken one against one Tenant, and another against the other Tenant ; *quod vide* 3 E. 3. *Itin. North.*

And a Mort d'Auncestor doth not lie for Lands devisable by Will, because the Title may fall to another who is not Heir by the Will of the Ancestor, &c. and yet the Writ is true, that he was seised the Day he died ; *quod vide* 23 E. 3. *lib. Ass.*

And if a Man be seised in Tail, the Remainder to his right Heirs, and afterwards he die seised without Issue of his Body, and a Stranger abateth, it is a Question if the Heir shall have an Assise of Mort d'Auncestor. And *An* 21 E. 3. *Itin. Suff. M. 5 H. 4.* the Opinion of some is, That if the Remainder be to his right Heirs, that then he shall not have an Assise of Mort d'Auncestor : But if a Gift in Tail be made unto one, the Remainder to him and his right Heirs, that then he shall have an Assise of Mort d'Auncestor, because he hath the Remainder in Fee to him and his Heirs : But it seemeth he shall not have an Assise of Mort d'Auncestor in the one Case nor in the other ; for the Words of the Writ are, *Si W. pater, &c. fuit seifitus die quo obiit in dominico suo ut de feodo* and that he was not, for he was seised in Demesne *ut de feodalitate*, and not in Demesne as of Fee, and therefore the Jury cannot find that he was seised in his Demesne as of Fee, for the Demesne he was seised in Tail. *Quare* of that.

And if the Ancestor dieth seised, and hath two Sisters his Heirs, one of them shall not have an Assise of Mort d'Auncestor against the other, for this Writ lieth against Strangers and not against Privies in Blood.

And so in Gavelkind, one Brother shall not have a Mort d'Auncestor against the other for the Privy of Blood, but he ought for to sue a *Nuper obiit* against his Brother, or a Sister against the other, &c.

And *H. 13 H. 3. Itin. Suff.* the youngest Brother had a Mort d'Auncestor against a Stranger, and shall recover where the eldest went beyond Sea, although he were not dead, because 18 Years passed since the eldest went beyond the Sea.

And H. 13 E. 2. it was adjudged accordingly, where the younger Brother recovered in Assise of Mort d'Auncestor, where the eldest went beyond the Sea, and was alive.

Writ of Nuper obiit.

THE Writ of *Nuper obiit* lieth where the Grandfather, Father, Brother, Uncle, or other Ancestors of the Demandant dieth seised of Lands, Tenements or Rents of an Estate in Fee-simple, and after their Death, one of the Heirs of the same Ancestor doth enter and desorce the Demandants; now he or those who are so disseised shall have that Writ against the Coparcener; and that Writ lieth for one Coheir against the others, or for divers Coheirs against many, as the Case is, and it ought to be where the common Ancestor dieth seised of Land, &c. of an Estate in Fee-simple; for if one Sister do desorce another Sister of Land, whereof their Ancestor died seised of an Estate in Tail, her Sister shall have a Formedon against the Sister who desorced her, &c. and not a *Nuper obiit*. And the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. & B. fecerint, &c. tunc sum. &c. C. quod sit coram Justic. nostris apud Westm. tali die, &c. ostens. quare desorc. pref. A. & B. rationabilem partem suam, qua eis contingit de hereditate, qua fuit W. de N. patris, matris vel alterius antecess. predict. A. B. & C. cujus heredes ipse sunt, & qua nuper obiit, ut dic. &c. Et habeas ibi sum. & hoc breve, &c. Teste, &c.

And the Writ may be brought by an Aunt* against her Sister and her Niece; and then the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. & B uxor ejus fecerint, &c. tunc sum. &c. C. & D. quod sint, &c. ostens. quare desorc. prefat. A. & B. rationabilem partem ipsius B. qua ei contingit de hereditate qua fuit E in N. matris predict. B. & C. & proave predict. D. cujus hered. ipse sunt, & qua nuper obiit, ut dic. & habeas, &c.

And that Writ lieth betwixt Coheirs in Gavelkind, as well as between Women who are Coparceners; and if one Coparcener be desorced by another Coparcener and a Stranger, she shall have a *Nuper obiit* against her Coparcener, and by the Rule in the Register, that Non-tenure shall not abate the Writ.

And also by the Rule in the Register, in a *Nuper obiit*, Non-tenure of Parcel of the Thing demanded shall not abate the Writ.

Br. Entry
congeable,
122 Collects,
that the
Stranger
gains no-
thing of the
Freehold by
that Entry.
quod nota
7 H. 6. 8.

Writ of Nuper Obiit.

And if two of the Coparceners enter after the Death of their Ancestor and deforce the third Sister, and afterwards they make Partition betwixt them, and then one of the two alieneth her Part unto a Stranger in Fee, yet the third shall have a *Nuper obiit* against her two Sisters notwithstanding that Alienation, and shall recover the third Part thereof, whereof the Coparcener who aliened not was seised, &c.

And for to recover the third Part of the other Coparcener, which is in the Hand of the Stranger, she ought to sue an Assise of Mort d'Auncestor in her Name, and in the Name of her other Coparceners, &c. or a Writ of Aiel, as the Case is.

And if one Coparcener do enfeof a Stranger in Fee, and taketh back an Estate to him in Fee, or for Life, yet it seems a *Nuper obiit* lies against him by the other Coparcener; if he do not disclaim in the Blood, *M. 2 E. 2.* and it seems reasonable. But *M. 21 E. 3.* and *M. 45 E. 3. 7 H. 6. 8.* it is holden the contrary: But several Tenancy, or Non-Tenure, is no good Plea in a *Nuper obiit* for the Privy of Blood; but if he claim by Purchase, or disclaim in the Blood, it is a good Plea.

16 H. 7. 1.
per Keble.
by the Dis-
claimer the
Deman-
dant is put
to his Assise
of Mort
d'Auncestor,
also he is
barred of
his Damages
in the
Nuper obi-
it.

And a *Nuper obiit* lieth betwixt Sisters of the half Blood.

And if a *Nuper obiit* be brought of the Seisin of the Grandfather, Darrein Seisin in the Father is no Plea, without alleging a dying seised in the Father, &c.

A *Nuper obiit* lieth of the Seisin of the Great Grandfather.

And the *Nuper obiit* ought to be brought by that Coparcener who is deforced &c. against all the other Coparceners, although that some of them have nothing in the Tenancy.

And it appeareth, *T. 4 E. 2.* that the *Nuper obiit* lieth of the Seisin of his Father, if the Father were seised the Day that he died; or the Day before, for that amounteth to a dying seised, &c.

And if one Sister hath Issue a Son, and dieth, and the Son doth enfeof a Woman in Fee of all the Land, and afterwards marries her; the *Nuper obiit* doth not lie by the other Coparcener against the Husband and Wife; but there he may bring a Mort d'Auncestor in his own Name, and in the Name of the Husband against the Husband and Wife.

Anno 18 E. 2. *Itiner. Canc.*

A Villain and his Wife shall not have a *Nuper obiit* against his

his Wife's Coparcener, because he is not enfranchised by the Marriage of one of the Coparceners which was one of his Lords, to whom he was Villain before.

And if the Father give Lands in Frankmarriage to his Sister, and dieth seised in Fee of other Lands, she shall not have a *Nuper obiit* against her Sister for the Lands in Fee-simple, unless she will put the Lands which were given in Marriage in Hotch-pot, &c.

A *Nuper obiit* lieth of a Corody.

And Voucher, and the View, do not lie in the *Nuper obiit*.

And the Aunt and the Niece shall join in a *Nuper obiit* against the other Sister or Niece, &c.

Writ of Quare ejecit infra Terminum.

THE Writ *Quare ejecit infra Terminum*, lieth where a Man leaseth Lands unto another for Years, and after he entereth and maketh a Feoffment in Fee of the same Lands to a Stranger, or for Life; the Lessee shall have that Writ *Quare ejecit infra Terminum* against the Feoffee or Lessee for Life.

And in that Writ he shall recover his Term again, and his Damages also if the Term be not ended; and if the Term be ended, he shall recover all his Damages.

And the Process in that Writ is Summons, Attachment and Distress infinite, and not Process of Outlawry, because the Writ is not *vi & armis*. And the Form of the Writ appeareth after, &c.

But this Writ of *Quare ejecit infra Terminum*, was devised (as it is said) by a wise Man called *William Moreton*, and for this Cause: For if a Man lease Lands for Years, and after he oust his Lessee, and after he hath put him out, he make a Feoffment of the Land unto a Stranger in Fee; now the Lessee cannot have a Writ of *Ejectione firme* against him who is the Feoffee, because he did not put him out, for which in that Case the Lessee had no other Remedy but to enter again into the Land. And if the Feoffee do then put him out, the Lessee may have against him an *Ejectione firme vi & armis* for the Wrong done him, and before Entry made by the Lessee, he had not Remedy against the Feoffee. And therefore by the Equity of the Statute of *Westm. c. 24.* (as often as hereafter it shall happen in the Chancery that in one Case a Writ is found, and in the like Case falling under the same Law, and wanting the same Remedy, &c. let the Clerks of Chancery agree, &c.) And by reason of that Statute was this Writ devised.

11 H. 6. 6.
If the Term
expire pen-
dant the
Writ, yet
the Writ
shall not
abate.

Writ of Quare ejecit infra Terminum.

But yet if the Lessor put out the Lessee, and presently make a Feoffment in Fee, so as the Feoffee be Party or privy to the Ouster of the Lessee, then the Lessee shall have a Writ of *Ejectione firme vi & armis* against the Feoffee, because he is Party to the Ouster, and to the Wrong done unto him; and the Writ followeth:

Rex Vic', &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc sum. &c. B. quod sit, &c. ostensur. quare desorc. pref. A. unum mesuagium cum pertin. in N. quod C. ei dimisit ad terminum, qui nondum prateriit, infra quem terminum idem C. prefat. B. mesuag. illud vendidit, occasione cujus venditionis idem B. pref. A. de mesuagio prad. ejecit, ut dicitur, & habeas, &c.

And the like Writ lieth where the Son and Heir of the Lessor maketh a Feoffment, &c. and the Feoffee ousted the Lessee.

And if the Lessee granteth over his Term, and afterwards the Lessor maketh a Feoffment of the Land unto a Stranger in Fee. Now the second Lessee shall have that Writ, &c. and the Writ shall be,

Quare desorc. pref. B. unum mesuag. &c. quod R. cui L. illud dimisit ad terminum qui nondum prateriit, eidem B. dimisit ad eundem terminum, infra quem terminum idem L. mesuagium, &c.

And so if four let a House to A. for Years, who granteth over his Estate to B. and afterwards two of the Lessors die; and the Survivor maketh a Feoffment unto C. in Fee, B. shall have a *Quare ejecit infra Terminum* against the said Feoffee, and the Writ shall recite the special Matter.

And if a Man do lease Land for Years, and a Lessor doth suffer a Recovery to be against him upon a feigned Title, who entereth, yet it seemeth the Lessee shall have this Writ of *Quare ejecit infra Terminum*, &c. And the Words of the Writ are, *Occasione cujus venditionis*; and yet the same is not properly a Sale, but those Words are but of Form. But before the Statute of 21 H. 8. c. 15. it seemeth that the Tenant for Years could not have falsified the Recovery had against his Lessor.

And if a Man lease Lands for a Term of Years, and afterwards dieth without Heir, and the Lord by Escheat enter and puts out the Termor, it is a Doubt whether he shall have a *Quare ejecit infra Terminum* against the Lord by Escheat; but it seemeth reasonable that he should have it.

And so if the Villain leaseth Lands for Years, and after the Lord of the Villain enter, and puts out the Termor, the Lessee shall have that Writ. And so if a Man lease Lands for Years,

35 H. 8. 52.
&c. 36 H. 6.
63. L. H. 8.
fol. 74.
5 H. 7. 7.
7. 37.
11 H. 6. 7.
Babington.

Years, and afterwards a Stranger put out the Lessee, and disseised the Lessor, and afterwards the Lessor releaseth unto him, it seemeth the Lessee shall have the Writ, *Quare ejecit infra terminum* against the Disseisor, &c.

And *Quare ejecit infra terminum* lieth as well against the Lessor, as against his Feoffee; *quod vide H. 19 H. 6.*

And it seemeth that the Sale supposed in the Writ, is not traversable but only the Ejectment, &c. And if so, then it seemeth the Writ lieth against the Lord by Escheat, or against the Lord of the Villain who putteth out the Termor, &c.

Get an *Ejectione firma* lieth against the Lord of the Villain, if he put the Termor out of his Lease made by his Villain, before Entry made by the Lord into the Land. And so an *Ejectione firma* lieth against the Lord by Escheat, if he put the Termor of the Lease made by the Tenant, &c.

And for the Book of 19 H. 6. it appeareth that it is in the Election of the Lessee, to sue a Writ of *Ejectione firma*, or a Writ of *Quare ejecit infra terminum* against the Lessor or his Feoffee, or against the Lord by Escheat, or against the Lord of the Villain, if they put the Termor out of his Term, &c.

Writ of Ex gravi Querela.

THE Writ of *Ex gravi Querela* lieth, where a Man is disseised of any Lands or Tenements in any City or Borough, or in Gavelkind; which Lands are devisable by Will, come out of Mind, &c. Now if one who had Lands or Tenements there, doth devise those Lands or Tenements unto another in Fee-simple, or in Fee-tail, he to whom the Devise is made shall have this Writ of *Ex gravi Querela* to execute that Devise.

Note, That if a Town hath paid 15. it is no ancient Town that may devise.

40 Aff. 41. 39 Aff. Br. Aff. 355. This Writ is not incident to Lands devised by Quare, If a Devise of a Rent out of the Land devisable be within the scope of this Writ. 26 H. 8. &c. or 5, &c 4 & 5 Mar. Dyer 140.

And if a Man do devise such Lands or Tenements unto another in Tail, the Remainder over in Fee unto a Stranger, if the Tenant in Tail enter and be disseised by Force of the Inheritance, and afterwards dieth without Issue, he in the Remainder shall have such Writ of *Ex gravi Querela* to execute that Devise.

And so if a Man devise Lands or Tenements unto one in Fee, and afterwards the Tenant in Tail dieth without Issue

of

of his Body; the Heir of the Donor. or he who hath the Reversion of the Land, shall have the Writ of *Ex gravi Querela* in the Nature of a Formedon in the Reverter, to recontinue the Possession of the Land to him who hath the Reversion. And first for Land devised in Tail within the City of London the Form of the Writ for the Heirs of the Devisee in Tail is such:

Rex Majori & Vic. Lond. salutem. Ex gravi querela I. filii E. & M. sororis ejusdem I. accepimus, quod cum secundum consuetud. in eadem civitate hactenus obtentam & approbatam licet unicuique Civis ejusdem Civitatis tenementa sua in eadem civitate in testamento suo in ultima voluntate sua tanquam catalla sua legar. cuicumque voluerit, ac S. quondam Civis civitatis praedictae in testamento in ultima voluntate sua quatuor shopas cum pertin. in eadem civitate existent. vel quatuor mesuagia, & eorum shopas cum pertin. &c. E. habend. sibi & hered. de corpore suo exeuntibus legasset R. & S. uxori ejus, duo mesuagia, & iii shopas inde F. & iii shopas inde praefat. I. & M. filiorum hered. ejusdem in E. deforc. minus juste in ipsarum I. & M. dispend. non modicum & gravamen, & contra voluntatem testatoris praedicti. ac contr. cons. praedicti. Et quia eisdem I. & M. injuriar. nolumus in hac parte: Vobis mandamus, quod vocat. coram vobis partibus praedictis auditisque hinc inde earum rationibus, inspectisque tenore testamenti praedicti. eisdem I. & M. plenam & effectivam justiciam inde fieri faciat. prout de jure & secundum consuetud. praedictam fuerit faciend. hactenus in casu consimili ibid. fieri consuevit, eisdem I. & M. in hac parte fieri faciat. debitum & festum justici. complementum prout, &c. Teste, &c.

And it appeareth by that Writ, that the King commandeth them to do according to the Custom of the City, or to Justice to the Parties, by which it seemeth, that the Mayor upon that Writ shall award Process to summon the Parties who is Tenant of the Land, to appear at a certain Day to answer to the Plaintiff in the Nature of a Summons. And the Plaintiff shall be commanded to appear at a certain Day, and to shew the Testament, and to count upon the facts, and to alledge Seisin of the Land in the Testator, and to shew that he devised the same to him. And that the Defendant then plead thereunto, or the Mayor and Sheriffs ought to proceed therein according to the Usage of the City. And that Writ may be sued against several Tenants; and the Mayor ought to make several Precepts unto every Tenant. And if the Land be in another Borough, then the Writ shall be such:

40 Ass. 41.
Br. Ca.
strum, 38.

Locus imperfectus:
See the next
Writ.

Rex ballivis suis de Magn. Yarmouth, salutem. Ex gravi querela, &c. (ut supra) quod secundum cons. in Villa dict. hactenus, &c. liceat unicuique Burgenf. ejusdem Vill. tenementa sua, qua sibi adquisierit in eadem Villa, in testamento suo in ultima voluntate sua, &c. (ut supra) Ac N. Burgenf. ejusdem Vill. unum mesuagium cum pertin. quod sibi adquisierit in eadem Villa, in testamento suo in ultima voluntate sua W. & heredibus suis legasset R. de F. mes. pradiet post mortem prae. N. ingress. illud prae. W. deforc. minus juste, in ipsius W. &c. (ut supra) &c. (ut supra.)

And if a Man deviseth his Lands to his Wife for Life, the Remainder over to another in Fee, and the Tenant for Life entereth, and is seised by Force of the Devise and dieth, and in the Remainder is deforc'd, he shall have such Writ :

Ex gravi querela, &c. (usque ubi) voluerint, ac M. quondam Civis ejusdem civitatis D. uxori suae in testamento suo in ultima voluntate sua, quatuor shopas cum pertin. in I. quas sibi adquisierit in eadem civitate, ad vitam ipsius D. habend. legasset, ita quod post decess. ejusdem D. prae. shope cum pertinent. prae. E. & hered. suis remanerent, N. qua shopas illas tenet ex dimissione prae. D. ear prae. E. post mortem ejusdem D. deforc. minus juste, in ipsius E. dispendium, &c.

And if a Man do devise Lands by his Testament in Tail, the Remainder over in Tail unto another, and the first Tenant in Tail entereth, and dieth without Issue; and the second Tenant in Tail entereth in his Remainder, and dieth without Issue, the Heir of the Donor shall have a Writ of Ex gravi Querela in this Form :

Ex gravi querela, &c. (ut supra) ac I. P. quondam Civis civitatis prae. pat. prae. S. cujus haeres ipsa est, unum mesuag. cum pertin. in suburbiis Lond. M. fil. ipsius I. & hered. de corpore suo M. legitime procreandis habend. legasset, Ita quod si idem I. sine hered. de corpore suo legitime procreat. obiret, pradiet. mesuag. &c. R. fil. prae. I. & hered. de corpor. prae. R. legitim. prae. remaneret L. capellan. cantar. ad Altar. S. Joh. in novo paroch. in Ecclesia S. Pauli Lond. pro anima Magistri W. quondam. ejusdem Ecclesiae ordin. pradiet. mesuag. cum pertin. post mortem prae. M. & R. prae. S. ad quem diem mesuag. cum pertin. reverti debet, eo quod uterque M. & R. obiit sine hered. de corpore suo legit. procreat. ut dic. deforc. minus juste in ipsius S. dispendium, &c.

And it appeareth by the subsequent Writ, That when a Man doth make a Devise of his Lands in London, and also of his Goods, and makes Executors, &c. then the first Executors shall prove the same before the Ordinary; and then after they

they shall bring the same before the Mayor into London, &c. and it shall be there enrolled, and then upon that Enrolment the Mayor upon the Writ of *Ex gravi Querela* sued for the Lands shall do Execution, and such Process as upon a Fine of Lands, &c. and the Writ is such :

Rex Majori, &c. Vic. Lond. salutem. Cum ut accepimus secund. consuetudinem in eadem civitate hactenus obtentam et approbatam, testamenta in quibus laica tenementa in predicta civitate legatu fuer. fact. prius probatione eorund. testamentum coram Ordinari. pro bonis et catallis in eisdem legatis, coram vobis in Hustingo nostro Lond. approbati et irrotulari debeant ad exec. tenementor. sic legator. faciend. Ac jam ex relatu R. consang. I. de P. nuper civis Lond. accepimus, quod licet pref. I. unam shopam et duo solar. cum pertin. in Parochia S. Mich. Lond. in eadem civitate, in testamento suo in ultim. voluntate sua prafat. R. legasset, habend. et tenend. sibi et hered. suis in perpetuum, idemque testam. prout moris est, coram Ordin. probatum existit, tamen E. qua fuit uxor. I. de P. et A. exec. testamenti ejusdem I. testamentum illud penes se detinent, non permittentes illud in Hustingo prad. irrotulari, ut prad. est, in exhar. ipsius R. periculum manifestum, ac contra consuet. prad. Nos nolentes eid. R. injuriari in hac parte, vobis mandamus, quod vocatis coram vobis praf. execut. et auditis tam prad. R. quam prad. execut. in hac parte rationibus, ulterius in premiss. faciatis, quod de jure et secund. consuetud. civitatis prad. fuerit faciend. et hactenus casu consimili ibidem fieri consuevit.

And by that Writ it appeareth, That if a Man have Lands devised unto him in London by Will, that he shall have a Writ unto the Mayor, to compel the Executors to bring in the same to be proved before them in London, and inrolled in the Hustings.

And if a Man have Lands devised unto him in Oxford, the Custom is, That the Testament shall be proved there before the Ordinary, and afterwards it shall be proved before the Mayor of Oxford, &c. And if the Mayor will not prove the Will, then he to whom the Devise is made, and also the Executors, who took any Advantage of Administration by that Will, shall have a Writ out of the Chancery directed unto the Mayor and Bailiffs, commanding them to prove the Will, and thereupon they shall have an *Alias* and a *Pluribus* vel causam nobis significes, &c. and afterwards an Attachment against them if Need be, returnable in the King's Bench, or Common Pleas.

And by the same Reason he shall have the like Writ against the Mayor of London to prove such Will, and to inrol the same

same, and upon that an *Alias* and *Pluries* against the Mayor of London, and Attachment if Need be.

And by the same Reason it seemeth reasonable, that a Man shall have a Writ directed to the Ordinary to prove the Will of any Man, &c. and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Majori & Ballivis Vill. Oxon. salutem. Querelam T. & M. uxoris ejus accepimus continent. quod cum secund. consuet. in vill. predicta usitatam et hactenus approbatam, testamenta burgensium villa predicti. ibidem decedentium, super tenement. et possessionibus, si sint ibidem legata, primo coram Ordinari. et secundar. coram vobis in cur. ville predicti. probar. debeant et consuever. temporibus retroactis, et executores testamenti N. cum pref. T. et M. postquam testamentum predicti. N. coram Ordinariis ville predicti. prout moris est, probatum fuit, frequent. illud coram vobis iterato proband. detuler. juxta consuet. predicti. occasione quorund. tonementor. in suburbio ejusdem vill. que pred. N. in ultima voluntate sua eidem M. legaverit, sicut in testamento predicti. plenius continet. Vos tamen probationem illam hactenus recipere recusastis, et adhuc recusatis minus juste, per quod nec predicti. executores, nec pref. T. et M. super tenement. predicti. aut aliis tenementis per pred. N. legatis administrationem consequi possint, in retardationem executionis testamenti. predicti. & contra voluntatem pred. N. necnon damnum ipsorum T. et M. & execut. pred. non modicum damnum et gravamen: Nos igitur executoribus T. & M. injuriari nolentes in hac parte, vobis precipimus, sicut alias preceperimus, quod si ita est tunc prefat. execut. & T. et M. plenam et celer. justitiam in hac parte fieri fac. prout de jure et secundum consuet. pred. in casu consimili fuerit faciend. ita quod querela ad nos inde non perveniat iterata, vel causam nobis significetis, quare mandatis, &c. esse, &c.

And it is reasonable that it be so done in every other City where Lands be deviseable by Will, and are devised by Will, That the Executors and the Devisee shall have such Actions against the Ordinary, and also against the Bailiffs of the Town and Boroughs to prove such Wills.

And in Place of a Formedon in the Descender in Tenements devised, is such Writ:

Ac A. quondam civis, &c. M. filie sue quoddam mesuag. &c. habend. sibi et hered. de corpore suo excent. legasset, T. Mesuagium predicti. ingres. illud. post mortem pred. M. et W. filii et hered. ipsius M. pref. L. fratri et hered. predicti. W. desforciavit minus juste, in ipsius, &c.

And it seemeth, that when the Tail is once excepted before of the Devise in the Tenant in Tail, or in the Tenant for Term

Term of Life, that then he in the Remainder, or Heir of Tenant in Tail, have a Formedon in the Descender by the Court of the Common Law after the Statute of *Westm. 2.* according to the common Form upon a Gift made in Tail by Deed.

And there is another Form of Writ in the Register in nature of a Formedon in the Descender.

And if a Man in *London* devise Land unto a Woman for term of her Life, and afterwards to her Executors to sell, and to convert the Money to her own Use, by the Custom of *London* that Testament ought to be proved before the Ordinary, and afterwards before the Mayor, &c. and to be enrolled, &c. If the Testament be proved before the Ordinary, and afterwards one Executor doth detain the same, and will not prove it before the Mayor, &c. the other Executor shall have a special Writ directed unto the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, commanding them to call the Executors before them, and to see the Testament, &c. and to do Right according to the Custom of the City, and according to the Law, &c. which Writ appeareth in the Register.

2 & 3 Ma.
Dyer.

Vid. Perkins 164.
That he in the Remainder shall not take Benefit of the Condition by way of Entry.

And if a Man doth devise Lands to his Wife for the Term of her Life, upon Condition that if she marry, that the Land shall remain unto his Son in Tail; and for Default of such Issue, the Remainder to the right Heirs of the Donor in Fee. Now if the Wife taketh a Husband who occupieth the Land, and he in the Remainder dieth without Heir of his Body, the right Heir of the Donor shall have a special Writ of *gravi Querela* directed unto the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*, reciting that special Devise, and the Matter as it is, commanding them to call the Parties, and to hear them, and to do Right, &c. And by that it appeareth, that he in the Remainder shall have Advantage of the Condition if it be broken; but the same shall be by way of Action, and not by Entry, for the Condition not performed, which Writ appeareth in the Register.

Writ of Entre ad terminum qui prateriit.

A Writ of *Entre ad terminum qui prateriit* lieth when a Man leaseth Lands or Tenements for Term of Life or Years, and afterwards the Term expieth, and he to whom the Lease was made, or a Stranger, entereth upon the Land, and occupieth the same, and desorceth the Lessor, the Lessor or his Heirs shall have the Writ.

And that Writ lieth in the *Per*, *Cui*, and *Post*. For if the Lessee hold over his Term, and afterwards maketh a Fe

ent, the Lessor or his Heirs may have that Writ against the Feoffee in the *Per*; and if the Feoffor maketh a Feoffment over, he may have it against the second Feoffee in the *Per* and *Cui*, and against the third Feoffee in the *Post*. And the Form of the Writ is such:

21 E. 3.
Brief 308.
One brought
the Writ
upon a
Lease by his
Tresaiel.

Rex Vic. &c. Prac. A. quod reddat B. unum gurgitem, &c. quod id. A. non habet ingressum, nisi per C. cui præd. B. illud dimisit ad terminum qui prateriit, &c. Et nisi fecerit, &c. Et præd. B. fecerit te securum, &c.

And in the *Post* the Writ is: *Et in quod idem A. non habet ingressum, nisi post dimissionem, quam idem B. inde fecit D. ad terminum qui prateriit, & quod post terminum illud ad præf. B. reverti debet ut dic. & unde querit. quod præd. A. ei desorc. &c. nisi, &c.*

And by those Words *Unde queritur*, in any Writ of Entry the *Per* and *Cui*, but only in a Writ of Entry in the *Post*.

But if a Man will bring a Writ of Entry, *Ad terminum qui prateriit* of his Father, Mother, or other Ancestor, then there shoveth to be in the Writ the Words, *quod clamat esse jus & hereditatem suam*; and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vic. &c. Prac. A. quid, &c. redd. B. unum mesuag. cum pertin. in N. quod clamat esse jus & hered. suam, & in quod idem A. non habet ingressum nisi per D. patrem, vel matrem, vel alium antecess. præd. B. cujus heres ipse est qui illud ei dimisit ad terminum qui prateriit ut dicit, & nisi fecerit, &c.

And in the *Per* and *Cui*, thus: *quod clamat. &c. & in quod, &c. nisi per C. cui D. pater, vel alius antecessor præd. B. cujus heres ipse est, illud dimisit ad terminum qui prateriit, &c.* And in the *Post* thus: *Nisi post dimissionem quam R. ac prædict. B. &c. cujus præd. ipsi sunt, &c.* Or thus: *Quam C. pater præd. B. & avus prædict. S. cujus hered. ipsi sunt inde fecit H. ad terminum illum qui prateriit, & quod post terminum illum ad præfat. &c. reverti debet, ut dic. & unde queruntur quod prædict. A. eis desorc. &c. &c.*

And in every Writ of Entry which a Man demandeth of the Possession of his Ancestor, he ought to have these Words in the Writ, *Quod clamat esse jus & hered. &c.* but of his own Possession he shall not have those Words in the Writ, but only a *Cui in vita*, brought by a Woman of her Inheritance obtained by her Husband, for there she shall have in her Writ these Words, *Quod clamat esse jus & hereditatem suam, &c.* but the same is where the Woman claimeth an Estate in Fee-simple in the Writ, for if she claim but an Estate in Tail, or a Freehold by her *Cui in vita*, then the Writ of *Cui in vita* shall make a special Mention of that Estate, &c.

IF

If a Man lease a Manor for Life or Years, unto which an Advowson is appendant, and afterwards the Lessee doth make a Feoffment of the Manor in Fee, and taketh back an Estate of the Manor, except the Advowson, to him for Life, if the Lessor bring the Writ of Entry *Ad terminum qui prateriit*, of the Manor against the Lessee, and doth not make Exception of the Advowson, the Writ shall abate for Non-tenure of the Advowson upon the Matter shewed, as appeareth by the Register.

The Aunt and the Niece shall join in this Writ of *Ad terminum qui prateriit*, as appeareth by a Writ before mentioned.

And if a Man maketh a Feoffment in Fee upon Condition, that if he pay a certain Sum of Money at a certain Day to the Feoffee or his Heirs, that then he shall have the Land again, and that he may enter, if he pay the Money at that Day, and afterwards the Feoffee will not suffer him to enter: The Feoffor shall have the Writ of *Ad terminum qui prateriit*, because that when he payeth the Money, the other hath no Term in effect; and if he should not have this Writ, he could not have any Remedy but to enter, &c. and then he should have an Assize.

And *M. 5 E. 3.* it was adjudged that the Plaintiff should recover in such Action upon such Matter pleaded and shewed, but I do not perceive how the same could be maintained for Reason, because the Fee-simple is not properly said a Term, for then the Lord by Escheat should have a Writ of *Ad terminum qui prateriit*, if his Tenant dieth without Heir, which he cannot have a Writ of Escheat; and in *Ad terminum qui prateriit*, the Lease alledged in the Count is traversable.

If the Husband and Wife lease the Wife's Lands for Years, and the Husband dieth, and the Termor holdeth his Term, the Wife shall have a Writ of *Ad terminum qui prateriit* if she will, &c. but she ought for to count that she and her Husband leased the Land, &c.

And it appeareth in *8 E. 2. Itin. Conc.* that the Grant in Reversion shall have a Writ of *Ad terminum qui prateriit* against the Lessee, or his Heir, or Assignee, and yet there is no such Writ in the Register.

Vid. Theol.
wall, 131,
132, 228.
3 E. 3.
Entre 4.
Vid. 14 H. 8.
10. Brook.

Vid. 50 E. 3.
17.

Writ of Dum fuit non Compos Mentis.

THE Writ of *Dum fuit non Compos Mentis*, lieth where a Man, who is not of *sane memoire*, alieneth his Lands or Tenements in Fee-simple or in Fee-tail, for Life or for Years, if he be afterwards divorced by his Alience or Lessee, then he himself shall have this Writ against his Alience or Lessee, notwithstanding his own Alienation, or his own Lease; and the same appeareth by Writs in the Register, which are of such Form:

Rex Vic', &c. Præc. A. quod reddas B. unum mess. & xx. acr. terr. cum pertin. quæ id. B. ei dimisit, dum non fuit Compos Mentis sua, ut dicit, & nisi fecerit, &c. Vel sic, In quod idem A. non habet ingressum nisi per C. cui præd. B. illud dimisit, dum non fuit Compos Mentis, &c. Vel sic, in the Post, in quod idem A. non habet ingress. nisi post dimission. quæ præd. B. dum non fuit Compos Mentis sua inde fecit D. & unde queritur, &c.

And some have said, That Writ lieth not by him who alieneth the Land, because he shall not disable himself nor contradict his own Deed; but that seemeth to be little Reason, for this is an Infirmary which cometh by the Act of God; and it standeth with Reason, That a Man should shew how he was visited by the Act of God with Infirmary, by which he lost his Memory and Discretion for a Time; as if an Infant within the Age of twenty-one Years doth make a Feoffment in Fee, or a Lease for Years, he himself shall avoid his Feoffment or Lease, as well within Age as of full Age, although he shall not have a *Dum fuit infra ætatem* within Age, because the Writ doth suppose him to be of full Age, but an Infant of the Age of fourteen Years hath Discretion, as hath been adjudged at such Age, and if he at such Age commit Felony, he shall be hanged for the same, and yet his Feoffment, Lease or Grant, shall not bind him before the Age of twenty-one Years; because he hath not perfect Discretion or Knowledge that he ought to do, or what is to his Profit or Disadvantage before such Age; and therefore he shall alledge, that he was within Age at the Time of the Feoffment, Grant or Lease made by him; by which it appeareth, that he shall alledge, that he had not perfect Discretion at that Time, for that Nonage is an Infirmary of Nature, and cometh by the Act of God; and a *priori*, then he who is of *non sane memoire*, shall alledge, that he was not of *sane memoire* at the Time of his Feoffment or Grant; for he who is of unsound Memory, hath not any Manner of Discretion; for if he kill a Man, it shall not be Felony,

Plow.Com.
19. 2.

nor Murder, nor he shall not forfeit his Lands or Goods for the same, because it appeareth that he hath not Discretion for if he had Discretion he should be hanged for the same, as an Infant who is of the Age of Discretion, who committeth Murder or Felony shall be hanged for the same.

And it appeareth in *Britton*, That in Debt upon a Bond, the Defendant said, that he was not of *Sane memorie* at the Time of making the Bond, and holden it was a good Plea.

Straundford
Prerog. 34.

And if an Idiot doth release all his Right by Deed, yet if it be afterwards found by Office that he is an Idiot, the King shall seise the Land, and the Release shall not bind, *Quod vide* in Title *Scire fac*, P. 32 E. 3. in the Abridgments.

But in the Book of Assises, Anno 35 E. 3. the Tenant an Assise pleaded the Release of the Plaintiff, and the Plaintiff said, that he was not then of *Sane memoire*, &c. And there the Opinion of two Justices was, that he should not have that Plea; but I do not much regard their Opinion, for the Reasons aforesaid.

Dum non
Compos
Mentis,

And it appeareth in 7 Henry 4. 5. That a Feoffment of an Idiot made by Letter of Attorney is void, and so it seemeth to be of a Man of *Non sane memoire*.

was brought
of the A-
lienation by
a Son, and
admitted,

And if a Man of *Non sane memoire* alieneth his Land in Fee and dieth, his Heir shall have such Writ as he may enter, and his Ancestors might have entred, as well as if an infant who in Age had aliened his Lands, &c.

18 E. 3.
Sc. fac. 10.
12 E. 4. 6.
39 H. 6. 42.

And in 25 E. 3. in the Book of Assises, a Man of *Non sane memorie* made a Feoffment in Fee, and took back an Estate himself for Life, and there it was agreed and admitted, that the same was a Remitter, and thereupon Issue was taken that he was of perfect Memory, &c. and that was found Verdict; which see in the Title of Feoffments in the Abridgments.

And the Writ for the Heir upon the Alienation of his Ancestors shall be in such Form:

Rex Vic', &c. Pratipe A. quod, &c. reddat. B. 20 acr. cum pertin. in N. quas clam. esse jus & hereditatem suam, & quas idem A. non habet ingressum nisi per C. vel alterum antecess. B. cujus haeres ipse est, qui illas ei dimisit, dum idem C. fuit Compos Mentis sue, ut dic', &c.

And thus in the Per and Cui:

Quas clamat, &c. & in quas, &c. nisi per C. cui D. praedict. B. vel alius antecess. praedict. B. cujus haeres ipse est, dimisit, dum idem D. non fuit Compos Mentis sue.

Or thus in the Post.

Quas clamat, &c. Et in quas, &c. nisi post dimissionem, &c.

C.

Writ of Intrusion.

451

proavus, vel alius antecessor. prædict. B. cujus heres ipse
dum idem C. &c. inde fecit H. ut dicit, & unde querit',

And 14 An. of the King was such Writ granted :

Præcip. R. quod, &c. reddat B. unum redditum trium panum,
item lagenarum cervisie, & septem ferculorum per septimanam,
pertin. in C. & quem idem B. ei dimisit, dum non fuit Com-
Mentis sue, ut dic. & nisi, &c. And the Process is Grand
& Petit Cape, as in other Præcipe quod reddat.

Writ of Intrusion.

THE Writ of Intrusion lieth, where Tenant for Life,
or in Dower, or by the Courtesy, dieth seised of such
Estate for Life, and after their Death a Stranger doth intrude
on the Land, he in the Reversion shall have that Writ against
the Intruder, and the Writ shall be such :

Rez Vie', &c. Præcipe A. quod jussit, &c. reddat. B. unam
partem terræ. cum pertin. in N. quam clamat esse jus & ha-
bitatem suam, & in quam idem A. non habet ingressum nisi per
consensum quam in illam fecit post mortem C. que fuit uxor
que illam tenuit in dotem de dono præd. D. quondam viri
patris vel fratris præd. B. cujus heres ipse est, ut dicit, &
&c.

And in the Per thus :

in quod idem A. non habet ingressum nisi per C. qui illud di-
xit post mortem D. que fuit uxor E. que illud tenuit in dotem de
prædict. E. quondam viri sui.

And in the Per and Cui thus :

in quod idem A. non habet ingressum nisi per C. cui D. illud
dixit, que se in illud intrusit post mortem, &c.

And in the Post the Writ is thus :

quam idem A. non habet ingress. nisi post intrus. quam C.
illud fecit post mortem D. que fuit uxor E. que illud tenuit
in dotem de dono prædict. E. quondam viri sui fratris prædict.
cujus heres ipse est, & quod post mortem prædict. D. ad præfat.
reverti debeat, ut dicit, & unde queritur, &c. & nisi,

And so that Word, & unde queritur was put in every Writ
entry in the Post.

And if a Woman recover Dower against him in the Re-
version, or against his Heir, and afterwards she died seised
of that Estate, and a Stranger doth intrude into the Land,
he in the Reversion shall have a Writ of Intrusion,

Writ of Intrusion.

And in the Writ mention shall be made of the Recoverer thus, in quod idem A. non habet ingressum nisi per intrusionem quam in illud fecit post mortem C. quæ fuit uxor D. quæ illud in Curia nostra coram Justiciariis nostris apud W. per breve nostrum per considerationem ejusdem Curie recuperavit ut dotem suam, quæ continebat de libero tenemento, quod fuit prædicti D. quondam viri sui in eadem villa versus prædicti B. Vel sic, versus W. patrem vel alium antecessorem prædicti B. cujus hæres ipse est, ut dicit, nisi, &c.

And so she shall have another Writ of another Form where she recovereth her Dower against the Heir of her Husband, and after the Heir granteth the Reversion unto the said B. and then the Tenant in Dower dieth seised, and a Stranger abateth, the said B. shall have a Writ of Intrusion against the Stranger, and the Writ shall rehearse the whole Special Matter, which Writ appeareth in the Register.

And the Aunt and the Niece shall join in a Writ of Intrusion, and if the Heir doth assign Dower unto his Mother and then commits Felony, for which the Lord claimeth the Reversion, and granteth the same to one in Fee, to whom the Tenant attorneyeth, and afterwards the Grantee of the Reversion hath Issue two Daughters, and dieth, and one of them hath Issue and dieth: Now the Aunt and the Niece shall join in that Writ, &c. and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe A. quod juste, &c. reddat B. & forori ejus, & P. & F. fratri ejus unum messuagium. &c. in quod idem A. non habet ingressum nisi post intrusionem quam H. in illud fecit post mortem I. quæ fuit uxor W. quæ illud tenuit in dote, &c. quondam viri sui de N. patre prædicti B. & M. & prædicti P. & F. cujus hæres ipsi sunt, ex assign. T. capital. feodi illius, de quo prædicti I. illud tenuit in dote in felony per W. de S. filium & hæred. prædicti W. facta, ut dicit. Et quod post mortem prædicti I. præfatus B. M. P. & F. si debet per formam assign. prædicti ut dicunt, & unde querunt, &c.

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And if a Man intrude after the Death of Tenant by Courtesy, the Writ of Intrusion shall be such:

Præcipe A. quod, &c. reddat B. &c. quod clamat, &c. in quod idem A. non habet ingressum, nisi per intrusionem quam illud fecit post mortem D. qui illud tenuit per legem Angliæ post mortem C. quondam uxoris sue, matris vel amice prædicti B. hæres, &c. ut dicit.

And in the Per thus:

Nisi per C. qui illud ei dimisit, qui se in illud intravit, ut supra.

And in the *Per* and *Cui* thus :

Nisi per C. cui D. illud dimisit, qui se in illud intrusit,
&c.

And in the *Post* thus :

*Nisi post intrus. quam W. in illud fecit post mortem C. qui
 id tenuit per legem Angl. post mortem D. quondam uxoris sue,
 cuius præd. B. cujus heres, &c. Et quod post mortem prædicti.
 C. ad præfat. B. reverti debet, ut dicit & unde queritur, &c.
 & nisi, &c.*

And if a Man doth intrude after the Death of Tenant for
 Life; then he in the Reversion shall have such Writ of In-
 trusion.

*Rez Vic', &c. Præcipe A. quod juste, &c. reddat B. &c. in
 idem A. non habet ingressum, nisi per intrusionem quam
 illud fecit post mortem C. cui prædict. B. vel cui D. pater vel
 alius antecess. prædict. B. cujus heres ipse est, illud dimisit ad vitam
 ipsius C. ut dicit, & nisi, &c.*

And in the *Per* thus,

*In quod idem A. &c. nisi per C. qui illud ei dimisit qui se in
 id intrus. post mortem W. cui prædict. B. vel R. pater vel alius
 antecess. prædict. B. cujus heres, &c. illud dimisit ad vitam ipsius
 W. &c.*

And in the *Per* and *Cui* thus :

*In quod, &c. nisi per C. cui D. illud dimisit, qui se in illud
 intrusit, &c.*

And in the *Post* thus :

*Nisi post intrus. quam D. in illud fecit post mortem I. cui B. vel
 alius antecess. prædict. B. cujus heres, &c. illud dimisit ad vitam
 ipsius I. Et quod post mortem ipsius I. ad præf. B. reverti debet, ut
 dicit, & unde queritur.*

And in the Register there are other Forms of Writs, where
 the Reversion of the Tenant is granted by Fine or otherwise,
 which shall be *ex assignatione*.

And the Heir in Tail shall not have a Writ of Intrusion ;
 if a Man do intrude after the Death of Tenant in Dower, or
 Tenant by the Courtesy, or after the Death of Tenant
 for Life, he in the Reversion in Tail shall not have a Writ of
 Intrusion, but he shall be put to his Writ of *Formedon* ; for
 that Writ lieth for him who hath the Reversion in Fee-sim-
 ple, or for Term of Life, and not for him who hath the Re-
 version in Tail or for Term of Years ; for it lieth not but
 for him who hath a Freehold, after the Death of Tenant for
 Term of Life, or of Tenant in Dower, &c.

And he in the Remainder shall have a Writ of Intrusion,
 if a Man do intrude after the Death of Tenant for Life ; and

so the Assignee of the Remainder shall have such Writ.

If Lands be given to two, and to the Heirs of one of them and he who hath the Fee dieth, and then the Tenant for Life dieth, the Heir of him in Remainder shall have such Writ.

In quod, &c. nisi per intrusionem quam in illud fecit post mortem C. quæ fuit uxor D. quæ illud tenuit ad vitam suam ex dimissi. quæ R. inde fecit eidem C. & præfat. D. quondam viro suo, & hæred. ipsius D. patræ prædicti. B. cujus hæres, &c. ut dicit, & præfat. &c. And the Process in that Writ is Summons, Grand Cape and Petit Cape.

Writ of Cui ante Divortium.

THE Writ of Cui ante Divortium lieth, where the Husband alieneth the Wife's Land which she had in Fee simple, or in Tail, or for Life, unto a Stranger in Fee simple, or in Fee-tail, or for Life, and afterwards the Husband and Wife are divorced, then the Wife shall have that Writ against the Alienee; and the Form of the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe A. quod juste, &c. redd. B. quæ fuit uxor D. unum messuagium cum pertin. in N. quod clamat esse hereditatem suam & in quod, &c. nisi per prædict. D. quondam virum ipsius B. qui illud ei dimisit, cui ipsa ante divortium eos celebr. contradicere non potuit.

And that Writ lieth in the *Per*, *Cui*, and *Post*, as doth the other Writ of *Cui in vita*.

And if the Husband do alien unto an Abbot in Fee, and afterwards the Husband dieth, the Wife shall have a Writ of *Cui ante Divortium*, in the *Post*, against the Successor of the Abbot, and the Form of the Writ shall be thus:

In quod idem Abbas non habet ingressum nisi post dimissionem quam prædict. D. quondam vir ipsius B. cui ipsa ante divortium contradicere non potuit inde fecit L. quondam Abbat. de B. ut dic. & in quod, &c.

And the Heir shall have a *Sur cui ante Divortium*, where the Wife dieth before the Action brought, as well as he shall have a *Sur cui in vita*: But of an Estate-tail, the Heir shall not have a *Sur cui in vita ante Divortium*, but shall be put to his Form of Action in the Descender.

And the Aunt and the Niece shall join in that Writ, they shall do in a *Sur cui in vita*; and the Process is, Summons, Grand Cape and Petit Cape.

Writ of Causa Matrimonii prelocuti.

THE Writ of *Causa Matrimonii prelocuti* lieth, where a Woman giveth Lands unto a Man in Fee simple, unto the Intent that he shall marry her, and afterwards he will not marry within convenient Time, when he is required by the Woman. Then the Woman shall have that Writ, and the form of the Writ is such: [205]

Rex &c. &c. Precipio A. quod iuste, &c. redd. B. unum messagium, quod eadem B. ei dimisit causa matrim. inter eos prelocuti, quo eam duxisse debuit in uxorem, & nondum duxit, ut dicit, &c.

And in the *Per* and *Cui* thus:

In quod, &c. nisi per C. cui predict. B. illud dimisit causa matrimonii, &c. & non duxit, ut dicit, Et unde queritur, &c.

And it seemeth, That that Writ lieth for the Woman, where she giveth Lands to a Man for Term of his Life, for the Intent to marry her, as well as where she giveth it in Fee-simple. But if she giveth it to a Man in Tail for to marry her, although he will not marry her, it seemeth she shall not have that Writ against him, by that Means to avoid and defeat the Estate-tail; for that shall be contrary to the Statute of *Donis conditionalibus*. And a Man upon a Condition by Law shall not make void the Statute. For the Statute makes a Law certain by expresse Words of Gift in Tail. And when it is not Reason, that it should be aneanted by Intendment, or by a Thing averrable, which is not expresse, and shall be taken contrary to the Statute. And the Heir shall have that Writ as well as the Woman her self, and the Writ shall be: C. 2 part 74. 3 & 4 Ma. Dy. 146.

*Precipio A. &c. quod redd. B. &c. quod clamat, &c. & in quod But if he
habet ingressum nisi per C. matrem predict. B. cujus heres ipsa express an
que illud ei dimisit causa matrim. &c. & nondum duxit, &c. Entry if he
nisi, &c. marry, then
he may a-*

And it may be in the *Per*, *Cui* and *Post*, as the Case is.

And also the Aunt and the Niece may join in the Writ.

And if a Man do give Lands unto a Woman unto the Intent to marry him, although that the Woman will not marry him, &c. he shall not have a Writ *Causa Matrimonii prelocuti* in that Case, and also that the Woman do after marry him; Alienation
he is seised,
jure uxoris.
5 E. 2. Br.
Cond. 204.

yet the Woman shall hold the Land to her and her Heirs, &c. and if the Husband do afterwards alien them, she shall have *Cui in vita* for those Lands.

If a Woman do enfeof a Stranger by Deed of Land in Fee, to the Intent to enfeof her, and one who will be her Husband, if the Marriage doth not take Effect she shall have the Writ of *Causa Matrimonii pralocuti* against the Stranger, notwithstanding that the Deed of Feoffment be absolute; *quod videtur in Titie Assse, 34 E. 3. lib. Assse.*

14 H. 8. 19. A Woman did enfeof a Man upon Condition that he should take her to Wife, and he had a Wife at the Time of the Feoffment, and afterward the Woman for not performing of the Condition, entred again into the Land, upon the second Feoffee, and her Entry was adjudged lawful, and the Condition is good, *Anno 40 E. 3. lib. Ass.*

Condit. 17. And the Husband and Wife may sue that Writ of *Causa Matrimonii pralocuti* against another who ought to have married her.

8 E. 2. Entry 78. acc. And if a Woman maketh a Feoffment in Fee by Deed, reserving Rent, then she shall not have that Writ of *Causa Matrimonii pralocuti* for the Rent reserved, because it is proved that the Reservation was the Cause of the Feoffment; but if she hath a Deed to shew and prove that the Feoffment was to the Intent that he should marry her, then she shall maintain her Action notwithstanding the Reservation made of the Rent.

4 Ma. Dy. 146. One cannot aver a Consideration against a Consideration expressed by Deed. Vid. 14 El. Dy. 211, 212.

And a Woman may sue *Causa Matrimonii pralocuti* without any Writing shewed to prove the same, where she maketh a Feoffment without Deed to a Man in Fee, to the Intent to marry her, &c. and the Process is Summons, Grand Cape and Petit Cape, &c.

Writ of Entry in Casu proviso.

THE Writ of Entry in Casu proviso, is given by the Statute of Gloucester, cap. 7. and that Writ lieth where Tenant in Dower doth alien in Fee, for Life or in Tail, the Land which she holdeth in Dower; he who hath the Reversion in Fee, or in Tail, or for Life, shall maintain that Writ against the Alienee; and against him who is the Tenant of the Freehold, of the Land during the Life of the Tenant in Dower, &c. And the Writ may be made in the *Per, Cui* and *Pro*, and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic, &c. Praeipe A. &c. quod redd. B. &c. quod clamat, &c. & in quod A. &c. nisi per C. quae fuit uxor D. qui illam ei dimisit, quae illud tenuit in dotem de dono pred. D. quod dam viri sui, patris vel alterius antecessoris predicti. B. captares, &c. & quod post dimiss. per ipsum C. praefat. A. contra

formam statuti. Glouc. de communi consilio regni nostri inde provisum, in feod. ad pref. B. reverti debet per formam ejusdem statuti, ut dicit, & nisi, &c.

And in the Per thus :

In quod idem A. non habet ingressum nisi per C. cui D. quæ fuit uxor E. illud dimisit, quæ illud tenuit in dotem, & quod post dimissionem, &c.

And in the Post thus :

Præcipe A. quod, &c. redd. B. &c. quod clamat, &c. & in quod, &c. nisi post dimissionem quam C. quæ fuit uxor D. quæ illud tenuit in dotem de dono prædicti. D. quondam viri sui patris prædicti. B. cujus hæres ipse est, inde fecit F. & quod post dimissionem, per ipsam G. &c. (usque ibi) revertere debet per formam ejusdem statuti, ut dicit, & unde queritur, & nisi, &c.

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And if a Woman do recover her Dower against the Heir, and afterwards doth alien in Fee, the Heir shall have the Writ of *Casu proviso*; and in the Writ he shall mention the recovery, as he shall do in a Writ of *Entry ad communem legem*, upon an Alienation made by Tenant in Dower, &c. And although a Woman alien in Tail, or for Life, yet the Writ is always of one Form.

If a Man grant the Reversion of Lands, which are holden of his Inheritance in Dower to another, and the Tenant attorneth, and afterwards the Tenant in Dower doth alien in Fee, the Grantee of the Reversion shall have such Writ *de assignatione*.

Præcipe A. quod, &c. redd. B. &c. & in quod, &c. nisi per C. quæ fuit uxor D. quæ illud de prædicti. D. tenuit in dotem de dono prædicti. D. quondam viri sui ex assignatione, quam W. filius E. hæres prædicti. D. inde fecit præfat. B. & quod post dimissionem, &c.

And if the Heir grant the Reversion in Fee, and the Tenant attorneth, and afterwards the Grantee granteth the Fee over, and the Tenant doth attorn; and afterwards the Tenant in Dower doth alien the Fee, the third Grantee of the Reversion shall have such Writ *De casu proviso*.

Rez Vic', &c. Præcipe A. quod, &c. reddat B. Sec. quod clamat, &c. & in quod, &c. nisi per, vel post dimissionem, &c. (as the Case is) quam C. quæ fuit uxor D. quæ illud tenuit in dotem de dono prædicti. D. quondam viri sui de præfat. B. ex assignatione quam E. de quo præfat. C. illud tenuit in dotem ex assignatione F. de quo eadem C. illud tenuit in dotem ex assignatione quam G. filius & hæres prædicti. D. inde fecit præfat.

Writ of Entre in consimili casu.

praf. F. inde fecit W. Et quod post dimiss. per ipsam C. praf. A. &c.

If the Writ be in the *Per*, and if the Writ be in the *Post*, then the Writ shall be :

Et quod post dimissionem per ipsam C. reverti debet per formam, &c.

And the Aunt and the Niece may join in that Writ where the Tenant in Dower doth alien in Fee, and they have the Reversion by Descent from their Ancestor, and the Process is Summons, *Grand Cape*, and *Petit Cape*, &c.

Writ of Entre in consimili casu.

The Writ is not maintainable against Tenants in Tail. after Possibility of Issue extinct. Old Tenure. 13 E. 2. Entry congeable 56.

THERE is another Writ of the like Nature, which is called a Writ of *Entre in consimili casu*; and that Writ lieth where Tenant by the Courtely, or for Life, or for another's Life, doth alien in Fee, or in Tail, or for Life, now he in the Reversion, who hath an Estate therein for Life, or in Fee simple, or in Tail, shall have that Writ during the Life of the Tenant for Life, who aliened, and that Writ is not given by the Statute of Gloucester, which gave the Writ of *in Casu proviso*; but it is formed and granted upon the Statute of Westminster, 2. cap. 14. Which wills, that as often as it shall happen in the Chancery, that in one Case a Writ is found, and in the like Case falling, wanting the same Remedy; now the Clerks of the Chancery shall agree in the making the Writ, and that appeareth H. 3 E. 2.

And if the Tenant by the Courtely doth alien, he in the Reversion shall have such Writ :

Pracipe A. quod, &c. redd. B. unum Messuagium, &c. quod clamat, &c. Et in quod, &c. nisi per C. qui illud ei dimisit, quod illud tenuit per legem Angliæ post mortem E. quondam uxoris matris, proavæ, vel avæ præd. B. cujus hæres ipse est, Et quod post dimissionem per ipsum C. praf. A. inde fac. in feodo ad præd. B. reverti debet per formam Statuti in consimili casu proviso, &c. dicit, & nisi, &c. Et in quod, &c. nisi per C. cui D. illud dimisit qui illud tenuit per legem Angliæ. Et in quod, &c. nisi per dimissionem quam C. qui illud tenuit per legem Angliæ, &c. ut supra, cujus, &c. inde fecit F. Et quod post dimissionem, &c.

And if the Tenant for Life alien, then he in the Reversion shall have a Writ in this Form :

Rex Vic. &c. Pracipe A. quod juste, &c. reddat B. unum messuagium, &c. in quod idem A. non habet ingressum nisi per C. cui præd. B. illud dimisit. ad vitam ipsius C. Et quod post dimissionem, &c.

dimission, per ipsum C. prefat. A. inde fac. in feodo. ad prefat. B. reverti debeat per formam Statuti, &c. ut supra.

And Note, That by that Writ it appeareth, that the Writ doth suppose, that the Tenant for Life doth alien in Fee; and although he grant but for Life, or in Tail, yet the Writ doth suppose that he alieneth in Fee, &c. But that is not material; For if it be in Fee, or in Tail, or for Life, it is a Forfeiture of his Estate.

And so in the Case, in the Writ *in Casu proviso*, and in the Writ of *Entre ad communem Legem*, it supposeth the Alienation to be made in Fee, although it be but for Life, or in Tail, for that there is no other Form: And it may be made in the *Per*, *Cui* and *Post*, and that without Title made in the Writ, because it is of a Lease made by the Defendant himself to the Tenant who alieneth: But if the Father or other Ancestor lease for Life, and dieth, and afterwards the Tenant for Life alieneth in Fee, &c. now the Heir who is in the Reversion, shall have a Writ, which shall comprehend a Title in it, and shall be such:

*Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe A. &c. quod, &c. redd. B. unum mes-
sagium, &c. quod clamat, &c. Et in quod, &c. nisi per C. &
D uxor. ejus quibus I. pater, vel mater, vel alius antecess. præd.
B. capus heres ipse est, illud dimisit, ad vitam ipsorum C. & D.
& quod post dimissionem, &c.*

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And there the Writ doth suppose, that the Wife did demise it, &c. and yet she shall have a *Cui in vita* after the Death of her Husband, to recover the Freehold, notwithstanding the Alienation made by her Husband. And if Tenant for Life grant his Estate unto another, and the Grantee alieneth in Fee, &c. then the Writ shall be:

*In quod idem A. &c. nisi per C. cui D. qui illud tenuit ad vitam
tam ex dimissione præd. B. illud dimisit ad eundem terminum, &
Et quod post dimiss. &c.*

And if a Man lease Lands for Term of Life, and afterwards dieth, and his Heir grants the Reversion to B. and the Tenant attorn, and afterwards the Lessee for Life granteth his Estate over to one who alieneth to A. in Fee, now B. shall have such Writ:

*Præcipe A. quod, &c. redd. B. &c. in quod, &c. nisi per C.
qui illud ei dimisit, qui illud tenuit ad vitam D. de præf. B. ex assign.
tam I. filius & hæres R. qui quidem R. illum præf. D. dimisit
ad eundem terminum, inde fecit præf. B. & quod post dimis. &c.*

If H. lease Lands unto R. for Life, and afterwards granteth the Reversion to B. in Fee, and R. attorn, and afterwards R. alieneth in Fee, B. shall have this Writ.

Rex

Writ of Entrie in consimili casu.

Rez Vic', &c. Præcipe A. quod, &c. redd. B. in quod, &c. nisi per R. qui illud ei dimisit, qui illud tenuit ad vitam suam de præf. B. ex assign. quam I. qui illud præfat. R. dimisit ad eundem terminum, inde fecit præf. A. & quod post dimiss. &c.

And if Lands be given unto two, and the Heirs of one of them, and he who hath the Fee dieth, and afterwards the Tenant for Life alieneth in Fee, the Heir of him in the Remainder shall have this Writ :

In quo, &c. nisi per C. qui illud ei dimisit qui illud tenuit ad vitam suam ex dimissione, quam H. inde fecerat eidem C. & D. & hered. ipsius D. patris prædicti. B. cujus hæres ipse est, & quod post dimissionem, &c.

And by that appeareth, That he in the Remainder shall have a Writ of *in consimili Casu*, if Tenant for Life alien in Fee.

Vide 3 E. 2.
Entrie 6.
contra.

For it is
not given
by the Sta-
tute of
Gloucester.
But West. 2.
cap. 24. see
206. fol.

And if an Abbot or Prior lease Lands for Life and alieneth, and the Prior dieth, the Successors shall have this Writ.

Præcipe A. quod, &c. redd. B. unum mesuagium, &c. quod clam' esse jus Eccles. sue S. Thomæ Martyris de K. & in quod, &c. nisi per C. cui D. illud dimisit, qui illud tenuit ad vitam suam ex dimissione quam S. quondam Prior de K. præced. præd. Prioris inde fecit præf. D. & quod post. dimiss. &c.

And if Tenant in Tail make a Lease for Life, and the Tenant for Life alieneth in Fee, the Tenant in Tail shall have a Writ *in consimili Casu*. And so it seemeth, if Tenant in Tail do lease the Land unto another for the Life of the Lessee, and dieth, and the Tenant for Life alieneth in Fee ; the Heir in Tail may choofe to have a *Formedon*, or to sue the Writ of *consimili Casu*, living the Tenant for Life. For the Tenant in the Action shall not have the Plea to abate the Writ, to say, that he hath Title to have a *Formedon* of the Land, &c. But if Tenant in Tail lease Lands for the Term of his own Life, which is not any Descent, and afterwards the Tenant for Life doth alien in Fee, and the Tenant in Tail dieth, his Heir shall not have a Writ of *consimili Casu*, but shall be put to his *Formedon* in that Case. For there he hath not Title to have any other Action by Colour of any Demise ; but in the Case before, he had Title by Reason of the Discontinuance made for Life, to claim by Reason of the Right in Reversion descended to him, so that he had Right by Reason of the Reversion in his Father reserved upon the Lease, and also by Reason of the Title of the Entail to choofe what Action he would have, *tamen Quære.*

Writ of Entrie ad communem Legem.

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A Lease was made to one for Term of Life, the Remainder unto another in Fee, and afterwards the Tenant for Life did alien in Fee, for which he in Remainder brought a Writ *de consimili Casu*, and the Writ was abated, *Plas. 7 E. 3.* But the Court there said, that the Cause was, because he in the Remainder was not to have the Remainder *in facto* until it fell, and that after the Death of Tenant for Life; and it is not like unto a Reversion: But the Law is not taken so at this Day, but that he in the Remainder hath the Remainder vested in him, as he in the Reversion hath the Reversion: For he shall have an Action of Waste, and shall enter for the Alienation of his Tenant, as well as he in the Reversion, and therefore it followeth, that the Remainder is in him *in facto*, for which Cause I conceive, that Judgment was not rightly given. And *Hil. 18 E. 2.* it was holden by Justice *Herle*, that the Writ did lie for him in the Remainder, &c. And the Heir in Tail brought a Writ of *Consimili Casu* upon an Alienation made by Tenant by the Courtesy, and the Writ was maintainable. *T. 31 E. 1.*

Writ of Entrie ad communem Legem.

THE Writ of *Entrie ad communem Legem* lieth, where Tenant in Dower, or Tenant by the Courtesy, or for Life, do alien in Fee or for Life of another, or in Tail the Lands which they hold, &c. after their Death, he in the Reversion, who hath it in Fee or for Life, shall have that Writ of *Entrie ad communem Legem*, and the Writ shall be such, &c.

Rex Vic. &c. Præcipimus A. quod iuste, &c. redd. B. &c. quod clamat esse jus & hereditatem suam & in quod idem A. non habet ingressum, nisi per C. quæ fuit uxor D. quæ illud ei dimisit, quæ illud tenuit in dotem de dono prædict. D. quondam viri sui patris vel alter. antecess. prædict. B. cujus, &c. ut dicit, &c. & nisi, &c.

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And that is a Writ for the Heir in the Reversion, who hath the same by Descent, and may be in the *Per, Cui* and *Post.*

And if a Woman recover Dower, and afterwards alieneth in Fee, and dieth: Then the Writ of *Entrie ad communem Legem* shall mention the Recovery, &c. And if the Tenant by the Courtesy alieneth in Fee, and dieth, the Heir shall have such Writ:

Præcipe

Writ of Entre ad communem Legem.

Præcipe quod, &c. redd. B. &c. quod clamat, &c. in quod idem A. non habet ingressum nisi per C. qui illud tenuit per legem Angliæ post mortem D. quondam uxoris sue, matris præd. B. cujus hæres ipse est. ut dicit, &c.

And may be brought in the *Per, Cui* and *Post*, as the Case is.

And if Tenant by the Courtesy alien the Fee, and dieth, he in the Reversion who is Heir in Fee-simple, may sue that Writ, or an Assise of Mort-dauncestor given by the Statute of Gloucester, cap. 3.

And if Tenant for Life alieneth in Fee, and dieth, he in the Reversion may have that Writ in divers Forms. One, if he have the Reversion by Descent, the Writ shall be:

Præcipe A. quod, &c. redd. &c. quod clamat, &c. & in quod idem A. non habet ingressum nisi per C. cui prædict. B. vel C. pater, vel alius antecess. prædict. B. cujus hæres, &c. illud dimisit ad vitam ipsius C. ut dic. &c.

And he may leave out these Words in the Writ, *Quod clamat esse jus & hereditatem suam, &c.* when the Demandant made the Grant to the Tenant for Term of Life who aliened, &c.

And that Writ may be in the *Per, Cui* and *Post*, as the Case is. And he may bring a Writ of *Ad terminum qui præterit* if he will, if the Tenant for Term of Life doth alien, and dieth, as it shall please him.

And if Tenant for Term of Life do grant over his Estate unto another, and he in the Reversion granteth the Reversion in Fee, and the Tenant doth attorn; and afterwards the second Grantee doth alien in Fee, the Grantee in the Reversion shall have such Writ.

In quod idem A. non habet, &c. nisi per C. qui illud ei dimisit, qui illud ad vitam suam tenuit de præf. B. ex assignatione quam I. qui illud præf. C. dimisit ad eundem terminum, inde fecit præf. B. ut dicit.

And it may be in the *Per, Cui* or *Post*, as the Case is, and in the Writ which is in the *Post*, shall be this Clause:

Et quæ post mortem prædict. C. ad præfatum B. reverti debet per formam assignationis præd. ut dicit, & unde queritur, &c. ut dicit, &c.

Writ

Writ of Cessavit.

THE Writ of *Cessavit* lieth in divers Ways. For one Writ is where there is Lord and Tenant, and the Tenant will not pay his Rent, nor do his Services, as Suit, &c. to his Lord as he ought to do, nor hath sufficient goods or Chattels upon the Land to be distrained for the Rent or Services behind; but suffereth the Lands to lie fresh, not occupied for two Years following together; then the Lord of whom the Lands are holden, may have the Writ against the Tenant, and if it be found for him, he shall recover the Land, if the Tenant will not find Sureties to pay the Rent then after; and that Writ is of such Form:

Tenant in Dower shall have a Cessavit, and lay the Seisin in her Husband: 1 E. 1. Cessavit. 54. 43 E. 3. 15. 9 H. 7. 16. He for Life shall have

Cessavit, but not Lessee for Years, for that is a Præcipe. 12 R. 2. Cessavit 45 Cess. of a Rent 5 H. Cessavit of Advowson 23 E. 3. Cessavit 46. 43. E. 3. 15. acc.

Rez Vic. &c. Præcipe A. quod, &c. redd. B. unum mesuagium, &c. quod idem A. de eo tenet per certa servitia, & quod ad ipsum B. reverti debet per formam Statuti de communi Consilio regni nostri inde provisi, eo quod prædict. A. in faciend. prædict. servitia per biennium jam cessavit, ut dicit, &c.

And that Writ is given by the Statute of *West. 2. cap. 21.* and may be brought in the *Per, Cui* and *Post.*

The *Per* thus: *In quod idem A. &c. nisi per C. qui illud dimisit, qui illud de præfat. B. tenuit per certa servitia, & quod ad ipsum B. &c. (usque ibi) provisi, eo quod prædict. A. vel eo quod prædict. C. in faciend. prædict. servitia per biennium jam cessavit.*

48 E. 3. 4. The Seisin was alleged in the Feoffor and the Cesser in the Feoffee, 39 E. 3. Br. Cess. 19 acc.

And it ought to be alledged in the Writ by whom the Cesser was.

And in the *Per* and *Cui* thus: *In quod, &c. nisi per C. cui illud dimisit, qui illud de præfat. B. tenuit, &c.*

Note that if the Feoffee himself cease, the Writ shall not be in the Per but general;

And in the *Post* thus: *In quod, &c. nisi post dimissionem quam A. qui illud de præfat. B. tenuit per certa servitia inde fecit A. de E. & quod ad ipsum R. reverti debet, eo quod prædict. &c. ut dicit, not be in &c. Et unde queritur, &c. nisi, &c.*

Cont. If the Feoffor cease before the Feoffment; so if the Disseisee cease before the Disseisin the Writ shall be in the Post, 21 E. 3. 44. Br. Cess. 17.

And there is another Form of *Cessavit*, without making Mention of any Entry; thus:

Præcipe W. de F. & A. uxori ejus quod, &c. reddant Abbati de S. duo mesuagia, que I. de B. de eo tenuit per certa servitia, &c.

Et quæ ad ipsum Abbatem, &c. eo quod prædict. W. & A. in faciend, &c.

And the *Cessavit* lieth for Suit of Court; but the Donor in Tail shall not have a *Cessavit* against the Tenant in Tail: But if a Man maketh a Gift in Tail, the Remainder over in Fee unto another, or unto the Right Heirs of the Tenant in Tail, there, in that Case the Lord of whom the Lands are holden *immediate*, shall have a *Cessavit* against the Tenant in Tail, because that he is Tenant to him, &c.

44 E. 3. 27.
14 H. 6. 15.
19 E. 2.
Cess. 30.
28 E. 3. 95.
ib. 34; & 35. acc. but there it is said, that if the Tenant cease, and makes a Gift in Tail, that the Lord may have *Cessavit* in the Per.

10 E. 4. 1. And if a Man cease to pay his Rent and Services for two
& 2. Years, and inclose the Land, so as the Lord cannot distrain, if
37 H. 6. 45. he break not the Gates, or the Hedges of the Land which
he pleads that the Land was sufficient to his Distress without saying overt and good: he make the Inclosure, the Lord shall have a *Cessavit*, although the Tenant hath sufficient Cattel upon the Land to be distrained for the Rent. For the Land ought to be open, and also there ought to be sufficient to distrain for the Rent, &c. But the Land is not open to his Distress, &c. and so open to his Distress, is a good Plea, without saying more in such Case.

2 H. 4. 5. M. 2 H. 4. 5.
35 H. 6.

And if the Cattel of a Stranger do escape into the Lands those Cattel are not sufficient or overt to his Distress: But if they be the Tenant's Cattle, it is otherwise,
Cess. 7. acc. If three Men hold by one entire Rent, as by a Horse, and
35 H. 6. Cess. the Lord doth recover two Parts of the Land against two
7. ac. But if a Man occupy at Will, his Goods are sufficient, and the third findeth Sureties, &c. the whole Rent
ent. 3 E. 2. extinct by that Recovery.

And a Man shall not have one *Cessavit* for Lands which are holden by several Services; but he ought to sue several Writs.

Avow. 206.
Br. App. 20.
3 E. 3. 47.
Cessavit 40.

If the Lord do distrain pendant his Writ of *Cessavit* against his Tenant, the Writ shall abate.

4 H. 6. 29.
10 H. 7. 24.

And the Lord shall have a Writ of *Cessavit* against Tenant for Life, where the Remainder is over in Fee to another.

45 E. 3. 27.
14 H. 6. 25.
48 E. 3. 4.

The Quantity of the Service is not traversable in a *Cessavit* but the same shall be taken by Protestation.

The Seisin of the Services is not traversable in a *Cessavit* but in *Cessavit* generally the Tenure is traversable.

48 E. 3. 4.
Cessavit be fore Seisin:

The Aunt and Niece shall not join in a *Cessavit* for a Cess made before the Title accrued to the Niece: But for a Cess in both their Lives they shall join in a *Cessavit*.

33 E. 3.
Wilby Cess.
42.

And a Man may have a *Cessavit* against several Persons, and several Tenants by several *Præcipes*, &c. but not by one *Præcipe*.

20 E. 3.
Cess. 47.
11 E. 3.
Cess. 50.
13 E. 2.
ib. 51.
26 E. 3.
Cess. 61.
7 H. 4. 20.

A *Cessavit* doth not lie for him in the Reversion against Tenant for Life, nor against Tenant in Dower, but against Tenant by the Curtesy by the Lord Paramount, because he is Tenant to the Lord Paramount: *Tamen Quære* of that Case. But Tenant by the Curtesy, Tenant in Dower, or Tenant for Life, shall have a *Cessavit* against the Tenant who ceaseth.

It is a good Plea in a *Cessavit* to say, That he did not cease for two Years before the Writ brought.

And by the Opinion of *Thorpe* and *Hankford*, a Man shall not have a *Cessavit* against an Abbot or a Prior of the Lands of their Foundation; but I know no difference but that the Lord shall have a *Cessavit* against an Abbot or a Prior as well as against others, of the Lands which he holdeth of them by Rents or other Services; but for the Lands which they hold in *Frankalmoinage* a *Cess.* doth not lie for not doing the Service, neither doth a *Cessavit* lie for not doing Homage or Fealty.

18 Aff. 1.
Br. Cess. 20.

And if a Man holdeth Lands in several Counties by one Tenure and one Service, if he cease, &c. a *Cessavit* doth not lie. *Quod vi. M. 18 E. 3. t. Affise.*

And there is another Writ of *Cessavit* grounded upon the Statute of *Westm. 2. cap. 41.* That if a Man give Land unto a religious House, or unto another, to find a Chaplain to sing Divine Service, or to find certain Tapers to burn before such an Image, or to distribute certain Bread and Beer every Week unto poor Men. Now if these Services be not done for two Years, nor sufficient Distress upon the Lands for the Time to distrain for those Services, then he or his Heir who gave the Lands, shall have a Writ of *Cessavit*, thus:

Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe S. Episcopo Wigorn. quod, &c. redd. H. Comiti D. unum mes. &c. in villa de W. quod M. nuper Comes D. frater præd. H. cujus hæres ipse est, dedit W. quondam Episcopo W. & successoribus suis Episcopis loci præd. ad celebrandum annuatim obitum I. fratris & B. matris præd. T. & etiam obitum ejusdem T. & R. de H. post eorum decess. Et quod ad præf. Comitum reverti debes per formam, &c. in quod præd. Episcopus in celebrand. obitum præd. per biennium jam cessavit, ut dicit. T. &c.

Et aliter pro Chantaria: Præcipe Abbati de N. quod, &c. redd. B. & C. uxori ejus unum mes. &c. quod R. proavus præd. C. cujus hæres ipse est, dimisit E. quondam Abbati de N. vel eidem Abbati & success. suis Abbatib. de N. ad inveniens quendam Cononicum pro animabus antecess. & success. ejusdem R. in Abbatis de N. divina celebrant. Et quod ad præf. B. & C. reverti debes per

M m

formam

formam statuti de communi consilio regni nostri super hujusmodi dimissi. provisi, eo quod præd. Abbas in inveniend. præd. Canonicum per biennium jam. cess. ut dicit; & nisi, &c.

And the like Writ may be sued against a Parson for Lands given to his Predecessor in Fee, to say Divine Service in such a Chapel from three Weeks unto three Weeks.

And so a Man shall have such Writ for Lights, or for drinking for the Poor, or other Almsdeeds, if the said Almsdeeds be withdrawn for two Years together.

And where a religious Man, or other spiritual Person bringeth that Writ of *Cessavit*, it shall not be said in the Writ, *Quod clamat esse jus & hereditatem suam, &c.*

And a Man shall have a *Cessavit* for not doing of several Things which he ought to do thus:

[210] *Præcipe A. &c. quod, &c. reddat B. &c. quod T. proavum prædict. B. dedit W. quondam rectori, &c. & success. suis rectorib. &c. ad inveniend. quendam Capellanum divina pro animab. antecess. ejusdem T. in Eccles. &c. celebrantem, & duos cereos arsueros toto tempore, quo Missa illa dicitur. Et quod ad ipsum B. reverti debet, eo quod prædict. &c. in inveniend. prædict. Capellanum, & cereos per biennium jam Cessavit, &c.*

And the like Writs may be made in the *Per*, *Cui* and *Post*.

There is another Writ of *Cessavit* founded upon the Statute of *Glocest. c. 4.* where a Man giveth certain Lands in Fee farm, to find him certain Estovers to burn in the Winter, &c. or clothing, or to pay the fourth Part of the Value of the Land yearly, and afterwards he ceaseth, and lets the Land lie fresh, not manured for two Years together; then he or his Heir who gave the Land, shall have the Writ of *Cessavit* which followeth, *viz.*

Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe A. quod, &c. reddat B. unum mes. &c. quod idem B. ei dimisit ad feodi firmam, reddendo inde per annum eidem B. tertiam partem vel quartam partem veri valor. mesuag. prædict. & quod ad ipsum reverti debet per formam Statuti de communi consilio regni nostri inde provisi, eo quod. præd. A. in solutione prædict. firm. per biennium jam. Cess. ut dicit, & nisi, &c.

And in the *Per* thus: *Et in quod idem A. non habet ingress. nisi per E. patrem præd. B. cujus haeres ipse est, qui illud ei dimisit ad feodi firmam. Vel sic in the Per and Cui: Nisi per D. cui præd. B. vel C. pat. præd. B. cujus haeres ipse est, illud dimisit ad feodi firmam.*

And

And in the Post thus: *Nisi post. dimiss. quam prad. B. vel C. pat. pradict. B. cujus haeres ipse est, inde fecit D. ad feodi firmam, &c. cess. ut dicit, & unde queritur, &c. & nisi, &c.*

And if a Woman give Lands in Fee-farm, rendring to her the Moiety, or the third Part of the Value, and afterwards taketh Husband, and the Tenant ceaseth for two Years, and suffereth the Land to lie fresh, and doth not pay the Rent, the Husband or Wife shall have a Writ of *Cessavit*, and the Writ shall suppose *Quod ad pradict. A. & B. (his Wife) reverti debet*, and not the to Wife only.

And Note, That these Gifts in Fee-farm, to render the third Part, or the fourth Part, or to find a Chaplain to say Divine Service, or to find him Clothing or Estovers, or to distribute, &c. upon which a Writ of *Cessavit* lieth, it behooveth that this were made before the Statute of *Quia emptores terrarum*, &c. upon which Feoffments a Tenure is reserved and implied in the Gift. But if a Man at this Day after the Statute of *Quia emptores*, will give Lands in Fee-farm to render the third or the fourth Part of the Value of the Land, or to find a Chaplain, &c. if the Tenant ceaseth, &c. the Donor nor his Heir shall not have a Writ of *Cessavit*, because there is not any Tenure betwixt them. *Quod vide M. 45 E. 3. t. Cess.*

But if a Man giveth Lands in Tail at this Day to find a Chaplain, or to render a third Part to the yearly Value, or to find Estovers yearly, if the Tenant ceaseth of these Services, it is a Doubt whether the Donor shall have a *Cessavit* to recover the Lands.

And it seemeth that the Donor shall have a *Cessavit*; for a Writ of *Cessavit* is given by the Statute of *West. 2. cap. 41.* for Lands given to find a Chaplain, or to find Tapers, or distribute Alms to poor Men. But then it seemeth that the same is intended of Gifts in Fee-simple, because that the Statute of *Westm. 2. cap. 41.* saith:

That an Action shall lie for the Donor or his Heir to demand the Lands so given in demesne, as it is appointed in the Statute of Gloucester of Tenements demised to do, or render the fourth Part of the Value, or more, and upon which Feoffments a Tenure was reserved and implied, because the Statute of Quia Emptores, &c. was made after the Statute of Westm. 2.

And also before the Statute of *Quia emptores terrarum*; If a Man make a Feoffment in Fee, and doth not say of whom the Feoffee shall hold, &c. then the Feoffee ought to hold of the Feoffor and his Heirs. By which it appeareth, that if a Man at the Time of the making of the Statute of *W. 2* gave Lands to hold in Fee-farm, rendring the Value, or the third Part,

Writ of contra formam Collationis.

Part, &c. that he held of the Feoffor and his Heirs, although that no Tenure was expressed therein. And the Statute of Glocest. was made Anno 6 E. 1. and the Statute of Westm. 2. made Anno 30 E. 1. and the Statute of *Quia emptores terrarum*, was made Anno 18 E. 1. And therefore if a Man maketh a Feoffment in Fee at this Day, to find Tapers burning, or to render the third Part of the Value, or the like Services, he shall have an Action of Covenant upon that Feoffment, if it be made by Deed indented, and no other Remedy for the same, as I conceive.

And if Land be given before the Time of Memory to find a Chaplain to sing in his Chapel within his Manor every Week. Now by the Statute no Man shall have a Cess for the Cessor of such Service, but the Donor or his Heir; but upon that special Matter, he shall have a special Writ for him who is seised of the Manor, if he and his Ancestors have been seised of the Manor Time out of Mind, against him who ought to do Service. *T. Anno 7 H. 2.*

And a Cessavit doth not lie against an Abbot or Prior for a Cessor of Services of Lands which they hold in *Frankalmoigne*, because no Service certain is expressed in the Gift. Also it appeareth before the Statute, that the Lord could not have a Cessavit against the Tenant, but that he might seise the Lands for the Arrearages of the Rent or Services by Judgment of the Court, if it were found that they were behind, *Quod vi. P. 20 H. 3.* But at this Day he cannot do so, but bring a Cessavit.

Writ of Contra formam Collationis.

Vide 2 & 3
Ma. Dyer
109.

Tit it seems
by Br. Ali-
nation 15.
That Bishop,
Dean, and

Chapter, and others who are not religious, are not within this Statute. 40 E. 3. 27.
The Writ doth not lie but where the Land is given in Frankalmoigne.

THE Writ of *Contra formam Collationis* lieth, where a Man giveth Lands or Tenements to an Abbey, or other House of Religion before the Statute of *Quia emptores terrarum*, to hold of him in *Frankalmoigne*, and afterwards the Abbot or the Convent do alien the same Land unto another in Fee.

* The Donor or his Heir may sue that Writ of *Contra formam Collationis*, and that Writ always ought to be sued against the Abbot who aliened, or his Successor, and not against the Tenant of the Land. But when he hath recovered the Land against the Abbot or his Successor, then he ought

ought to sue forth a *Sci. fac.* against the Tenant of the Freehold of the Land, and the Tenant may plead in bar Matter, which may prove that the Demandant hath no Title, or that he hath released his Title. And if he who recovereth by the *Contra formam Collationis* doth enter upon him who is Tenant of the Freehold of the Land, then it seemeth the Tenant shall have an Assise against him.

And that Writ of *Contra formam Collationis*, lieth only for him or his Heirs, who gave the Land in *Frankalmoigne*, and not by any Stranger. But if he who ought to have the Action dieth, and doth not bring any Action for the same, yet his Heir may bring the Action for to recover the Land. For the Alienation doth give Right and Title to him who gave the Lands, or unto his Heirs for to recover the Lands, and to have the Lands again for that Alienation. And it lieth against the Successor upon an Alienation made by his Predecessor. And yet such Writ brought against the Successor, upon the Alienation made by the Predecessor, was abated, *H. 17 E. 3.* But yet notwithstanding it seemeth the Writ well lieth, because that the Right is given to him who gave the Lands, and unto his Heirs, to have the Lands again by the Statute, and that Right cannot die. For the Heir shall have the Action upon the Alienation made in the Life of the Father, because the Right of the Action doth descend, and by the same reason the Heir of the Donor shall have the Action against the Successor upon Alienation made by the Predecessor, because the Right doth accrue to the Donor or his Heir by Alienation, for which Cause it is reason that he have the Action against the Successor to recover that Right, and to prove the same; the Form of the Writ in the Register is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Precipe Abbat. de N. &c. quod, &c. reddat B. unum mesuag', &c. quod eidem domui collatum fuit in liberam elemosynam per præd. B. vel per H. patrem præd. B. cujus hares ipse est, & quod per alienationem per ipsum Abbatem, vel per R. quondam Abbatem de N. prædecess. prædict. Abbatis contra formam collationis præd. inde facta in feodum ad præfat. R. reverti debet, ut dicit, &c. nisi, &c.

And that Writ of *Contra formam Collationis* doth not lie, although the Abbot alien in Fee, &c. but where the Abbot and Convent in Fee, &c.

And if a Man do recover in Value Lands against an Abbot, who entreth in the Warranty and loseth, &c. the Founder shall have a *Contra formam Collationis* upon the same, as it appeareth in the Book. *M. 45 E. 3. 18.*

M m 3

If

Contra formam Coll. 12 H. 4. 17. Hankford cont. to Fitz-Herb.

21 H. 4. 68. Hankford.

Old Ass. 14. It lieth of a Rent.

28 E. 3.

Contra formam collationis 6.

If an Abbot and Convent alien an Advowson in Fee, at the next Avoidance the Founder or his Heir may present unto the Advowson, because they cannot sue a *Contra formam collationis*.

And if an Abbot and Convent alien the Lands which are given by the King in *Frankalmoigne*, some say that the King may enter; but it seemeth that he ought for to sue forth a *Seire facias* upon an Office found of the said Alienation. See the Case, M. 45 E. 3. 18.

And that Writ of *Contra formam collationis* is given by the Statute of *Westm. 2. cap. 41.* and the Process is Summons, *Grand Cape* and *Petit Cape*.

43 H. 6. 6.
contr.

And a Writ of *Contra formam collationis* lieth as well for Land which was not given for the Foundation of the Monastery, if it were given in *Frankalmoigne*, as for Lands of the Foundation; but it ought for to be given in *Frankal-*

40 E. 3. 27.

moigne before the Statute of *Quia emptores*, &c. For a Man could not give Lands after the Statute of *Quia emptores*, &c. unto an Abbot or Prior to hold in *Frankalmoigne*, because he ought to hold of the Lord Paramount, of whom the Tenant held before. But the King at this Day may give Lands in *Frankalmoigne* to an Abbot or Prior, for that he is not bound by the Statute. And also the King may licence his Tenant to give Lands unto an Abbot or Prior in *Frankalmoigne* in Fee-simple, to hold in *Frankalmoigne*; for he may dispense with the Statute, and grant such Authority to his Tenant if he will. But it seemeth another Lord cannot grant such Licence to his Tenant, by reason of the Interests of the Lord Paramount: But the King and all the Mesne Lords together may grant Licences unto the Tenants Paravail, who have the Fee of the Lands, that they may alien the same to an Abbot or Prior to hold of him in *Frankalmoigne*, or to grant the same unto a lay Person, to hold of him by certain Services, because that the Statute of *Quia emptores*, &c. was made only for the Advantage of the Lords, and therefore they all may dispense with the Statute, which see *t. contra formam collationis, Lib. d'Ent. 119*. And there it appeareth, That the Heir shall have the Action against the Successor of the Abbot, who aliened in the Time of his Ancestor.

Writ

• *Writ of Formedon in the Descender.*

THE Writ of Formedon in the Descender is grounded upon the Stat. of *Westm. 2. cap. 41.* and lieth where a Man giveth Lands to one, and the Heirs of his Body begotten: Or unto a Man and a Woman, and to the Heirs of their Bodies begotten; or unto a Man and a Woman who is his Cousin in Frankmarriage, by Force of which Gift they are seised, and afterwards he alieneth those Lands, or is disseised of them, and dieth, his Heir shall have that Writ of Formedon in the Descender to recover those Lands given in Tail. [212]

And so upon every Gift in Tail of Lands or Tenements, if the Ancestor doth alien the Lands or Tenements, or be disseised or deforced thereof, and dieth, he who is Heir unto the Lands by Force of the Gift, shall have that Writ of Formedon in the Descender, against him who is Tenant of the Lands or Tenements, or Pernor of the Profits of the same Lands or Tenements. But that Writ against the Pernors of the Profits is given by the Statute of *Anno 1 H. 7. cap. 1.*

And in special Case, a Man may have a Formedon in the Descender of the Profit appender in any Lands or Tenements, or issuing out of any Lands or Tenements: As if a Man grant 20 s. or 20 l. issuing out of any Land or Tenement, unto a Man, and the Heirs of his Body begotten; or unto a Man in Frank-marriage with his Daughter. Now if the Donee alien that Rent, or is disseised of the Rent, and dieth, his Heir, who is his Son or Daughter, shall have the Writ of Formedon in the Descender of that Rent.

And so if a Man grants the Moiety of the Profits arising out of his Mill unto another Man, and the Heirs of his Body, and the Donee dieth, and his Heir is deforced of the Profits, the Heir shall have a Formedon in the Descender for those Profits, and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Precipe W. Magistro Hospitalis S. T. Martyni de S. quod, &c. reddat I. C. medietatem exituum provenientium de duobus molend. ipsius Magistri in M. quam B. quondam Magister Hospitalis, &c. dedit W. de C. & heredibus de corpore suo exerunt. & quæ post mortem, &c.

And so it seemeth, That if a Man granteth to one and the Heirs of his Body, Pasture for twenty Oxen, or for an hundred Sheep, &c. and the Donee die, and his Son, who is his Heir, is deforced thereof, then he shall have a Formedon in the Descender, and the Writ shall be:

Writ of Formedon in the Descender.

Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe, &c. quod reddat A. B. pastur. ad viginti boves, vel ad centum oves in centum acris terre in M. quam, &c.

But if a Man granteth Common of Pasture to one and the Heir of his Body begotten, which hath Cattle, and the Donee dieth, and the Heir is desforced of the Common, the Heir shall not have a Formedon in the Descender of the Common, but a *Quod permittat*, in the Nature of a Formedon, and shall count upon the Gift and the especial Matter. But the Writ of Formedon is an Action auncestrel. For if he who is seised by Force of the Tail be disseised of the Land, he shall have an Assise of Novel Disseisin, or an Action of Trespass at his Pleasure, and not a Formedon. And what manner of Gift shall be said a Gift in Tail, and what not, appeareth by Mr. Littleton in his Chapter of Estate-tail, and therefore it is not necessary to expresse the same here. But the Forms of the Writs of Formedon are many, as appeareth by the Register, thus:

Vide 2 El. 2.
Dyer 216.

Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe A. quod, &c. reddat B. manerium de N. cum pertin. quod C. dedit D. & E. uxori ejus, & hered. de corporibus ipsorum D. & E. exeuntibus, & quod post mortem præd. D. & E. præfat. B. filio & heredi prædict. D. & E. descendere debet per formam donationis prædict. ut dicit, & nisi, &c.

20 H. 6. 36.

And if the Gift be made in Frank-marriage, then the Form of the Writ is such: *Quod C. dedit B. in liber. maritag. cum fil. ejusdem C. & quod post mort. prædict. D. & E. præf. B. fil. & hered. præd. D. & E. descend. debet, &c.*

1 H. 4. 19.

And in his Writ of Formedon he ought for to make mention of every Man who was seised by Force of the Tail, and to name him Son and Heir in his Writ, in this Manner: *Et quod post mortem prædict. D. & E. & F. filii & heredes eorundem D. & E. præf. B. filio & heredi ejusdem F. descendere debet, &c.*

But if any of the Heirs in Tail were not seised by Force of the Tail, but over-live their Father, and die before that they enter into the Land, or have any Seisin thereof; then they need not for to name them Heirs in the Writ, but only in this Manner:

Et quod post mortem prædict. D. & E. filii ejusdem D. & F. filii prædict. E. præfat. B. filio prædict. F. & consanguineo & heredi præd. D. descendere debet, &c.

And so he ought always to make the Demandant Cousin and Heir, or Son and Heir to him who was last seised of the Tail, as the Case is; and the surest Way for the Demandant is, to make every Man who is named in the Writ, Son and

Heir

Heir in the Writ, although they were not seised of the Lands by Force of the Tail; for it is not material whether they were seised or not, although he name them Heir in the Writ, *quod vi. Anno 8 and 11 H. 6.*

And if Tenant in Tail hath issue two Sons, and dieth, and a Stranger abateth, and entreth into the Land, and afterwards the eldest Son dieth before he entreth into the Land, the youngest Son shall have a Writ of Formedon in the Descender, and needeth not name his eldest Brother Heir to his Father in the Writ, but only Son, because he never had Seisin of the Land, but only held the Estate; but if the eldest Brother had entred, and was seised by Force thereof, and died without Heir of his Body, then the youngest Son who is his Brother and Heir, ought to mention the eldest in the Writ and to name him Son and Heir to his Father, and to make himself Brother and Heir unto him.

And if the Heir in Tail be seised by Force of the Tail or not, and after enter into Religion, and be possessed, then his Heir shall have a Writ of Formedon in the Descender in such Form:

Et quod post mortem præd. D. & postquam E. filius & hæres præd. D. habitum religionis assumpsit, in quo habitu professus fuit, ut dicit, præfat. B. filio & hæredi ejusdem E. descendere debet, &c.

But if the Father maketh a Feoffment in Fee, or leaseth the Land for Life, and entreth into Religion, and is possessed: Yet his Heir shall not have a Formedon in the Descender, *quia habitum religionis assumpsit, &c.* during the Father's Life, because the Father may lawfully give his Lands during his Life; and after the Death of the Father, he may bring his common Writ of Formedon, if he will, or that special Writ, *quia habitum religionis assump.* at his Election, as it seemeth.

And if Tenant in Tail goeth upon Pilgrimage, and dieth in his Journey, his Heir shall have a Formedon against a Stranger who entreth and abateth; and the Form of the Writ shall be:

Et quod post mortem præd. D. & postquam E. fil. & hæ. præd. D. per peregrinationis arripuit versus S Jacobum, in quo itinere diit, ut dicit, præf. B. fil. & hæ. &c.

And if Tenant in Tail hath Issue two Daughters, and one of them hath issue a Son and dieth, and afterwards the Tenant in Tail dieth, and a Stranger abateth; now the Daughter and the Son of the other Daughter shall have a Formed' in this Form:

Quod reddat B. & C. unum mesuagium quod D &c. & quod post mortem præd. E. & F. unius filiarum ejusdem E. præf. B. alteri filiarum

Writ of Formedon in the Descender.

filiarum prædict. E. & B. filio prædict. E. & consanguin. & hered. prædict. E. descendere debet, &c.

And if Tenant in Tail hath issue two Sons, and dieth, and the eldest Son entreth, and hath issue and dieth, and his Issue entreth and dieth without Issue of his Body, then the youngest Son the Tenant in Tail shall have such Writ of Formedon, if he be deforced of the Land.

Et quod post mortem prædict. D. & E. fil. & her. ejusdem D. & E. fil. & her. ejusdem E. præfat. B. fil. præd. D. & consanguineo & heredi prædict. E. descendere debet.

And if a Man give Lands in Tail unto a Woman and the Heirs males of her Body, and of R. her late Husband begotten; if the Woman die, and a Stranger doth abate, her Heir male begotten by R. her Husband, shall have a Formedon in this Manner:

Quod C dedit D. quæ fuit uxor R. & heredibus masculis de corpore ipsius D. & præfat. R. quondam viri sui exeuntibus, & quod post mortem præd. D. præf. W. fil. & hered. ejusdem D. de corpore suo & corpore præd. R. procreat. descendere debet, &c.

And if a Man give Lands to R. and unto the Heirs which the said R. shall beget on his first Wife, then the Form of the Writ of Formedon is such:

Quod W. dedit R. & hered. quos idem R. de prima uxore sua procreat; & quod post mortem prædict. R. & A. fil. G. quam primo duxit in uxorem præf. I. filio & heredi ejusdem R. de præf. A. prima uxore sua procreato descendere debet, &c.

And if a Man give Lands unto a Woman and unto the Heirs which he himself shall beget on the Body of the said Woman, and after they have Issue between them two Daughters, and one of them hath issue a Daughter and dieth, and after the Donor and the Donee dieth, the Aunt and the Niece shall join in a Formedon for that Land, if they be deforced thereof, and the Writ shall be such:

Quod R. dedit M. & hered. quos idem R. de corpore ipsius M. procreat, & quod post mortem prædict. M. & A. unus filiarum ejusd. M. de corpore suo per præf. R. procreat. & præf. I. alteri filiarum ejusd. M. de corpore suo per præf. R. procreat. & I. de S. filio præd. A. & consanguineo & heredi ejusd. M. descendere debet, &c.

And if Lands be given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies, and they have issue a Son and die, and the Son is seised, and hath issue three Daughters, which have issue and die in the Life of their Father, and after one of the Daughters have issue and claime in the Life of the Grandfather, and afterwards the Father and the three Daughters die, the Coparceners of the three Daughters shall have a Formedon in such Form:

Et quod post mortem præd. E. & F. & W. fil. & hered. earund. E. & F. & A. M. & K. filiarum præd. W. & Saræ fil. præd. M. præfat. A. filia prædict. A. & Johan. fil. prædict. K. & W. alter. filio præd. S. consanguineis & hered. præd. Wilhelmi descendere debet, &c.

And if Lands be given to R. and I. and to the Heirs of the Body of R. begotten, and R. hath issue four Daughters, and he and one of his Daughters enter into Religion, and are professed, and I. dieth, and afterwards one of the Daughters of R. dieth before they have any Possession of the Lands, and the other two Daughters do survive, and are deforced of the Land, they shall have a Formedon in such Form :

Quod T. dedit R. & I. & hered. de corpore ipsius R. exeunt. & quod post mortem prædict. I. & postquam prædict. R. & Gracia filiarum prædict. R. habitum religionis assumpser. & in quo habitum professi sunt, ut dicitur; Ac etiam post mortem E. alterius filiarum præd. R. præfat. M. & A. aliis duabus filiabus ejusdem R. post mortem E. alterius filiarum præd. R. præf. M. & A. descendere debet, &c.

And if the Reversion of Tenant in Dower be granted to a Man in Tail, and after the Death of Tenant in Dower he is seised of the Land by Force of the Gift, and hath Issue and dieth, and the Issue entreth and hath a Daughter and dieth, and afterwards a Stranger entreth and abateth in the Land, the Heir of the Issue in Tail shall have a Formedon in this Form :

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Quod I. de H. tenet in dotem de hered. I. de S. & quod idem I. concessit W. de S. & hered. de corpore suo exeuntibus post mortem præd. habend. & quod post mortem præd. I. & W. & R. filii & hered. præd. W. præfat. Isabellæ filia & hered. præd. W. descendere debet.

And if a Man lease Lands for Life, and afterwards grants the Reversion in Tail, and then Tenant for Life dieth : Now if a Stranger abate in the Land, the Grantee in the Reversion shall have such Writ :

Quod I. dedit P. ad vitam suam, & quod eadem I. postmodum concessit præfat. F. & hered. de corpore suo exeunt. post mortem ipsius P. habend. & quod post mortem prædict. P. præf. F. remanere debet per formam donationis & concess. præd.

And if a Man lease Lands for Term of Life, and afterwards grants the Reversion in Tail, by Fine unto a Man and his Wife, and unto the Heirs which he shall beget on the Body of his Wife, and afterwards the Tenant for Life dieth, and the Husband and Wife enter and are seised by Force of the Tail, and die, and a Stranger abateth and entreth in the Land ; the Heir shall have a Formedon thus :

Quod

Another Writ of Formedon in the Descender.

Quod A. dedit B. ad vitam ipsius B. & quod idem A. per finem inde in Curia Domini E. quondam Regis Angliæ avi nostri, coram C. & sociis suis tunc Justic. &c. per breve suum levat. concessit D. & E. uxori ejus, habend. post mortem ejusdem B. eisdem D. & E. & hered. quos idem D. de corpore ipsius E. procrearet & quod post mortem prædicti. B. D. & E. præfat. F. filio & hered. præd. D. & E. de corpore ipsius E. per præf. D. procreato, descendere debet per formam donationis, & finis prædicti. ut dicit, &c.

Another Writ of Formedon in the Descender.

THere is another Writ of Formedon in the Descender, which is called a Writ of Formedon of Land, which he holdeth in Coparcenary, and that Writ lieth properly, where Tenant in Tail dieth seised, and hath issue many Daughters, and they enter, and make a Division and Partition of the Land betwixt them, and one of the Coparceners after the Partition doth alien her Part and dieth, her Heir shall have that manner of Writ of Formedon, and that Writ lieth for Lands given in Frank-marriage, as well as for other Lands given in Tail.

And if Lands in Gavelkind be entailed and descend to many Brethren, as Heirs to their Father, and they make Partition betwixt them of the Lands, and afterwards one alieneth his Part and dieth, his Heir shall have a Formedon of that which they held in Parts, and the Form of the Writ is such :

Rex, &c. Præcipe A. quod, &c. reddat B. quatuor viginti acr. terr. cum pertin. in D. quas una cum aliis quatuor viginti acr. terr. cum pertin. in eadem vill. L. dedit T. in liber. maritag. cum I. filia prædicti L. & quas post mortem prædicti. T. I. & M. fil. & unius hered. eorundem T. & I. quæ illas tenuit in purpartem suam, ipsam de prædicti. cent. & sexaginta acris terræ per partition. inter ipsam M. & R. sororem ejusdem M. filiam & alter. hered. prædicti. T. & I. inde facti. contingent. præfat. filio & hered. prædicti. M. descendere debet, &c.

And if two Coparceners be Tenants in Tail by Descend from their Father or Mother, and afterwards they make Partition, and one Coparcener hath Issue and dieth, and the other Coparcener dieth without Issue, the Heir of that Coparcener who hath Issue shall have a Formedon in this Form :

Et quod post mortem præd. T. & I. & K. filie & unius hered. eorundem T. & I. quæ illas tenuit in purpartem suam, ipsam de prædicti. centum & sexaginta acr. terr. per partic. inter ipsam K.

& M. soror. ejusdem K. fil. & alteram hared. præd. T. & I. inde hæc contingent. & præf. M. præf. G. filio præd. M. & consanguineo & hared. præd. K. descendere debet, &c.

And it appeareth by the Register, That a Man shall have a Writ of Formedon of Land which he held in Partition by the Name of the Moiety in special Cases, as where two Coparceners are Daughters of Tenant in Tail, and they make Partition betwixt them of the Land, and afterwards one Sister dieth without Issue, and the other Sister alieneth the Land, and hath Issue and dieth, the Issue of the Coparcener who had Issue, shall have a Formedon of all the Land in Tail in this Form :

Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe F. quod, &c. reddat H. 10. Mesuag. 20. acr. terr. cum pertinentiis, &c. quæ I. dedit A. & hared. de præpore suo exeuntibus, & quam post mortem præd. A. & M. fil. & filius hared. ejusd. A. quæ medietat. præd. mesuag. & terr. tenuit in purpartem suam, & B. fil. & alterius hared. præd. A. quam alteram medietatem eorundem Mesuagior. & terr. tenuit in purpartem suam, per partition. inde inter ipsas factam, qua quidem B. dieth. medietatem præf. M. contingent. post mortem ejusdem M. ut soror & hares ejusdem M. tenuit, præf. H. filio & haredi præd. B. descendere debet.

And the Writ is good, because by the Death of one Sister without Issue, the Partition is made void, and the other shall have the whole Land as Heir in Tail.

And if a Man give Lands in Tail unto I. his Daughter, and to the Heirs of her Body, and I. hath Issue two Daughters and dieth, and they enter and make Partition between them, and afterwards one of the Daughters hath Issue two Daughters, and one of the two Daughters hath Issue four Daughters, and die, and afterward the Aunt who was one of the Daughters of the Donee dieth without Issue, &c. and a Stranger abateth, the four Daughters, and the Issue of the other Sister shall have a Formedon in such Form :

Quod reddat tria Mesuagia, centum acr. terra, & viginti acr. soli, & cent. solid. redditus, cum pertin. in N. quæ una cum Manerio de B. cum pertinentiis, A. dedit I. filio suo & heredibus de præpore ipsius I. exeunt. & quæ post mortem prædiæt. I. & C. fil. filius hared. ejusdem I. quæ illam tenuit in purpartem suam, & post mortem præd. I. de præd. Maner. Mesuag. terra, præd. redditu per partition. inter ipsam C. D. filiam & alteram haredem ejusdem I. inde fact. contingent. & præd. D. & A. & E. & D. præf. Margaret, Margery, Katherine & Constantine, & præd. A. & T. filii præd. E. & consanguineo & haredi præd. C. descendere debent, &c.

And

Another Writ of Formedon in the Descender.

And if the Moiety of any Land be given to the Husband and Wife, and unto the Heirs of their two Bodies begotten, and they have Issue four Daughters and die, and the Sisters enter and make Partition betwixt them, and afterwards the two Sisters die without Issue, and the third Sister alieneth and dieth without Issue; the four Sisters shall have a Formedon in this Form:

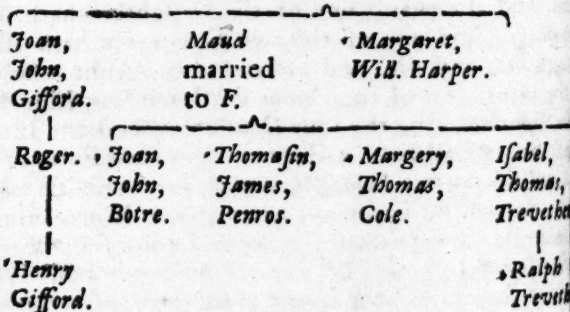
Et qua post mortem predictor. Rogeri & Agnetis, & Alicie fil. junioris, & unius heredum eorundem Rogeri & Agnet. quae eadem Alicia jun. dictam quartam partem tenuit in purpartem suam, ipsam de predict. medietat. per partitionem inter ipsum & Isabel. & Aliciam seniore, & pref. Matildam filias & tres alteras hered. predict. Rogeri & Agnetis uxoris ejus inde factam contingent. & predict. Isabellæ fil. Rogeri & Alicie senior. pref. Matildæ sorori & heredi ejusdem Alicie junior. descender debent, &c.

And to make a full Declaration of the Case of Formedon in the Descender, upon which the Writ is founded, it is necessary to have the Pedigree made in the Writ, which you shall see here following:

Henry Ruffel.
Elizabeth his Wife.

Henry Ruffel.

John. John. Alice.



Henry Ruffel gave Land to Henry Ruffel and to Elizabeth his Wife, to Henry their Son, and to the Heirs of the said Henry the Son of his Body lawfully begotten, and died, and after Henry Ruffel the Father and Mother died, and Henry R

the Son was seised by Force of the Tail, and had issue *Joan*, *John*
John and *Alice*, and *Alice* had issue *Joan*, *Maud* and *Margaret*, and *Joan* was married to *John Gifford*, and had issue
Roger Gifford, who had issue *Henry Gifford*, and *Maud* was
 married to *F.* and had Issue *Joan*, married to *John Botreux*,
Thomasin married to *James Penros*, *Margaret* married to
Thomas Cole, and *Isabel* married to *Trevethen*, and *Isabel* had
 issue *Ralph Trevethen*, and *Margaret* was married to *William*
Harper; and *Henry Russel* the Son died, and *John* his Brother Son.
 entred and was seised by Force of the Tail and died, and a
 Stranger abated, and all the Heirs in Tail are dead, but
Margaret Harper the Wife of *William Harper*, *Henry Gifford*,
Thomasin married to *James Penros*, *Joan Botreux* married to
John Botreux, and *Margery Cole* married to *Thomas Cole*, *Joan*,
Margaret and *Ralph*, Son of the said *Isabel*; now these Co-
 parceners shall join in the Formedon, and the Writ shall
 be such:

Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe Reginaldo Rees quod, &c. reddat
 Will. Harper & Margaret. uxori ejus, Henrico Gifford, Ja-
 cobi Penros & Thom. uxori ejus, Johanni Botreux & Jo-
 hann. uxori ejus, Thom. Cole & Marger. uxori ejus, & Ra-
 dulpho Trevethen, manerium de R. cum pertin. quod Henr.
 Russel dedit Henrico de Russel & E. uxori ejus, & Henrico
 filio corundem Henr. de Russel, & hered. de corpore ipsius
 Henr. filii Henr. exeunt. & quod post. mortem prædict. Henr.
 de Russel, & E. & Henr. filii Henr. & Johan. filii & hered.
 ipsius Henr. filii Henr. & Johan. fratris & hered. ejusdem
 Johan. filii Henr. & Alic. sororis ejusdem Johan. fratris
 Johannis & Johannæ unius, & Matildæ alterius fil. ejusdem
 Aliciæ, & Rogeri filii prædict. Johannæ fil. Aliciæ, &
 Johannæ unius filiarum prædict. Matild. præfat. Margaret.
 Wilhelmi tertie filiarum prædict. Aliciæ, Henrico
 Gifford fil. prædict. Rogeri & Thomasinæ, Johan. uxori
 Joh. Margeriæ uxori Thom. ceteris filiabus prædict. Ma-
 ud. & Radulpho filio prædict. Isabellæ fil. Matild. & con-
 sanguineo & hered. prædict. Johannis fratris Johannis descen-
 dere debet, &c.

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Another

*Another Writ of Formedon in the Descender, called
Insimul tenuit.*

THere is another manner of Writ of Formedon in the Descender, which is called *Formedon qui insimul tenuit*; and that Writ lieth by one Coparcener, or by one Heir in Gavelkind of Lands entailed, where they hold the Lands entailed in Coparcenary without any Partition made between them of the same, and afterwards one Coparcener doth alien her Part unto a Stranger in Fee, and dieth without Issue, or hath Issue and dieth; or if she dieth seised, and hath Issue, and a Stranger doth oust the Issue, or the other Coparcener doth put out the Issue, the Issue, or he who is Heir to the Tail of those Lands, shall have that Writ of Formedon against the Stranger, or the other Coparcener, who deformed her of the Land.

Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe Abbati Westmon. &c. quod reddat B. & I. uxori ejus duas partes triginta solidat. redditus, mille alborum panum pretii 20. solid. & quinque lagenarum cervis. pretii decem denariorum cum pertin. in B. qua una cum tertia parte eorundem solidat. redditus, panis & cervis. cum pertin. in eadem villa, A. dedit G. & B. uxori ejus, & hered. de corporibus ipsorum G. & B. exeuntibus, & que post mortem præd. G. & B. R. filii & hered. eorundem G. & B. & T. filia & hered. ejusdem R. & W. filii & heredis ejusdem T. & M. filii & unius heredis ejusdem W. qui illas duas partes, & dist. partem cum K. filia & altera heredum præd. W. insimul tenuit, & D. fil. & heredis ejusdem M. & prædict. K. amit. prædict. C. & F. fil. ejusdem K. præfat. I fil. prædict. F. & consanguineæ et hered. prædict. D. descendere debent per formam donat. præd. &c.

And by that Writ it seems, That *I.* is seised of the third Part of those Rents; and bringeth this Writ of two Parts of that Rent.

And there is another Writ of Formedon and *Insimul tenuit* where he shall make his Demand by the Name of the Moieties, and that is where one Coparcener is deformed of her Part, and the other Coparcener is in Possession of her Part, and the Writ is such:

Præcipe Abbati Westmon. quod, &c. redd. B. & I. uxori ejus medietat. triginta solidat. redditus, & reddit. mille albor. panum, pretii decem solid. & quinque lagenarum cervisia, pretii decem denariorum, &c. cum pertin. in villa Westm. quam cum alia medietate eorundem triginta solidat. redditus,

redditus panis & cervisie cum pertin. in eadem villa, A. dedit G. & B. uxori ejus, & hered. de corporibus eorundem G. & B. ex-
antibus, & quam post mortem præd' G. & B. & F. filii & hered.
eorundem G. & B. & T. fil. & hered. ejusdem F. & W. filii
& hered. ejusdem T. & R. filii & unius hered' ejusdem W. que
illam & præd. aliam medietat. cum M. filia & altera hered.
præd. W. insimul tenuit & E. filio ejusdem R. præfat' I. fil.
prædict. E. & consanguineo & hered. prædict. R. descendere debet,
&c.

And it appeareth by that Writ, that one Coparcener shall have the Writ of *Formedon* in the *Insimul tenuit* against a Stranger upon the Possession of his Ancestor, without naming the other Coparcener who hath her Part in Possession.

And if a Man do bring a *Formedon* in the Descender upon the Seisin of his Brother, and as Heir to his Brother; he shall not mention in the Writ, that his Brother is dead without Issue: But if a Man bring a *Formedon* in the Descender as Cousin and Heir to him, he ought to mention in the Writ how he is Cousin and Heir to him, and he ought to make himself Heir unto him who was last seised, and that by the same Writ.

And a Man shall have a *Formedon* in the Descender upon a Gift in Tail made after the Statute *de Donis*, if the Alienation be made after the Statute, and not before.

And if Lands in Tail descend to two Coparceners, and one entreth into the whole, and the other hath Issue and dieth, and she which entreth into the whole dieth without Issue, the Issue of the other Coparcener shall have several Writs of *Formedon*, one of the Seisin of the Grandfather, and in that Writ he shall not say *Insimul tenuit*, &c. because her Mother was never seised; but of the other Moiety of the Land of the Seisin of her Aunt, the Writ shall say, *Qui insimul tenuit* with her Mother; for that Seisin was a Seisin to her Mother, if she would, &c. And if one Coparcener after the Death of the Ancestor enter into the whole, and alieneth in Fee, and dieth without Issue, the other Coparcener shall demand the Moiety as Heir unto her Father, and the other Moiety as Heir unto her Sister.

And if the Heirs in Tail of Gavel-kind bring a *Formedon* in the Descender, the Writ shall be of common Form, as the Writ of *Formedon* brought by Sisters, and in the Count he shall shew the Customs.

A *Formedon* shall be brought of Gorses but not of an Adowson.

And if Tenant in Tail be indebted to the King in the Exchequer,

chequer, and dieth; and his Heir entreth into the Lands, and is distrained in the entail Lands for the King's Debt: Now if the Father's Executors have Assiets or Goods, or if the Father hath Lands in Fee-simple in the Hands of others, which he hath aliened; the Heir in Tail shall have a special Writ unto the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, rehearsing the whole Matter; commanding them that they do enquire thereof; and if it be true, that they do surcease to charge him upon the entailed Lands, and the Writ is such:

Rex Thesaurario & Baron. suis de Scaccario salutem. Monstravit nobis R. filius I. de W. quod licet ipse non tenet terras seu tenement. quæ fuer. prædict. I. prout 12. Messuag. & 2. carucat. terr. in I. cum pertin. quod præd. I. & C. uxor. ejus. mat. præd. R. quorum hæres ipse est, tenuer. sibi & hered. de corporibus ipsorum I. & C. exeuntibus ex dono & concessione H. de C. per finem inde in Cur. Domini E. &c. avi nostri levatum, & quæ post mortem prædict. I. & C. ad manus ipsius R. virtute finis præd. devener. vos nihilomin. ipsam R. in terras & tenement. præd. quod sic tenent in feod. talliato, pro centum libris nobis pro arre. rag. extant. manerii de Offord. præfat. I. per vos postquam gubernacula regni suscepimus, & ten. præd. dictis I. & C. in feod. talliato sic data & concess. fuer. commiss. reddend. omiff. tam præd. hered. prædict. I. quam tenent. terrar. & tenement. quæ fuer. ipsius I. in feodo simplici, qui de debitis suis de jure debent onerari & sufficient. habeant unde debita illa levare possint, distringitis, & ipsum ea occasione inquietatis multipliciter & gravatis minus juste, &c. super quo nobis supplicavit sibi per nos remedium adhiberi: Nos nolentes præfat. R. in hac parte injuriari, vobis mandamus, quod si vobis modo legitimo constare poterit mess. & terras præd. prædictis I. & C. in forma præd. data & concess. fuisse, ipsumque R. aliqua alia terras & tenementa quæ fuerunt præd. I. præter eadem mess. & terram, quæ ad manus suas virtute finis devenerunt, non tener. ac dictum heredem seu tenent. præd. sufficient. habere, unde dicta debita levare possint, sicut præd. est tunc præd. R. de præd. centum libris erga nos exonerari, & quietum esse faciat. illos qui inde de jure onerari debent, prout justum fuerit, onerantes. Teste, &c.

And by that Writ it appeareth, That if the Heir or the other Ter-tenants were not sufficient for to pay the Debt, the Lands which the Heir hath in Tail shall be charged; for some say that the King is not bound by the Statute of Donis, &c. but that he is in the same Case he was before; Quare thereof.

And

And if a Man do alien his Lands in Fee, and afterwards become indebted to the King, &c. If the Alienee be distrained for that Debt, he shall have a special Writ to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, rehearsing the whole Matter commanding them for to surcease, &c.

And so if a Man be distrained for a Debt or Duty due to the King, as Executor, or as Pledge for him who is the King's Debtor, he shall have a special Writ unto the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, to enquire thereof, and to do Right.

● *Writ of Formedon in the Remainder.*

THE Writ of Formedon in the Remainder lieth, where a Man giveth Lands to one in Tail, the Remainder unto another in Tail, and afterwards the first Tenant in Tail dieth without Issue of his Body, and a Stranger doth abate and deforce him in the Remainder; he in the Remainder, or his Heir, shall have that Writ of Formedon in Remainder. And so if the first Tenant in Tail alieneth in Fee, and dieth without Issue of his Body begotten, he in the Remainder in Fee shall have a Writ of Formedon in the Remainder to recover his Estate, &c.

And if a Man giveth Lands for Term of Life, the Remainder to another, and the Heirs of his Body begotten, and the Tenant for Life dieth, and a Stranger abateth and deforceth him in the Remainder, that he cannot enter, he in the Remainder, or his Heir, shall have a Formedon in Remainder to recover his Estate, &c.

So if a Man make a Gift in Tail, the Remainder in Fee to another, and the Tenant in Tail alieneth in Fee or in Tail, or for Life, and dieth without Issue, he in the Remainder, or his Heir, shall have a Formedon in the Remainder to recover that Land.

And it seemeth the same Law shall be, if a Man lease Lands for Term of Life, the Remainder to another in Fee, and the Tenant for Life doth alien in Fee, or in Tail, or for Life, and dieth, and a Stranger abateth and deforceth him who ought for to have the Remainder; then he in the Remainder, or his Heir, shall have a Formedon in the Remainder to recover that Land: *Quod vid. 24 E. 3.*

And that appeareth to be but reasonable, because he hath Right for to have the Land; and then it is but Reason that he have an Action for to recover the same: And that appeareth by the Statute of *West. 2. cap. 24.* which willett,

[218]

Quod quotiescunque de cetero evenerit in Cancellar. quod in uno casu reperit. breve, in consimili casu cadente sub eodem jure, & simili remedio indigente; concordent Clerici in Canc. in brevi faciend. For which it seemeth that such Writs are granted.

And also upon the Statute of *Donis conditionalibus*, there is not the Writ of Formedon given by expresse Words, but a Writ of Formedon in the Descender; but yet it was never doubted, but that if a Man make a Lease for Life, the Remainder in Tail to another, that he in the Remainder in Tail, or his Heir should have a Writ of Formedon in the Remainder, after the Death of the Tenant for Life, if he were deforced of the Land; and that is by Equity of the Statute of *Donis*, as it seems: For no Formedon in the Remainder is given by any Statute; and therefore it seems it shall be taken by Equity of the Statute; yet some have doubted thereof; and the Form of the Writ for him who claimeth the Remainder in Fee-simple, after the Estate-tail determined, is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe A. quod, &c. reddat, B unum messuag. xx. acr. terr. &c. quæ C. dedit D. & hered. de corpore suo exeuntibus ita quod si idem D. sine hered. de corpore suo exeunt, obierit, præd. messuag. & xx. acr. terr. cum pertinen. præf. B. & heredibus suis remanerent. Et quod post mort. prædict. D. præfat. B. remanere debent per formam donationis prædict. eo quod prædict. D. obiit sine hered. de corpore suo exeunte, ut dicit, & nisi, &c. tunc sum.

And for the Heir of him upon whom the Remainder was entailed: Thus,

Et quæ post mort. prædict. D. & B. præf. I. filio & hered. præd. B. remanere debet per formam, &c. eo quod præd. D. obiit sine hered. de corpore suo exeunte, ut dicit, & nisi, &c.

And if a Lease be made for Term of Life, the Remainder unto another, and unto the Heirs of his Body begotten; now after the Death of Tenant for Life, if he in the Remainder be deforced of the Land by Abatement of a Stranger, then he shall have such Writ:

Quod A. debet B. ad vitam ipsius B. ita quod post mortem ejusdem B. prædict. mess. & xx. acr. terr. cum pertinen. D. & hered. de corpore suo exeuntibus remanerent, & quod post mortem prædict. B. & D. præf. W. filio & heredi ejusdem D. remanere debent per formam, &c.

2 & 3 Ma.
Dyer 125.
6 E. 3. 5.

And if a Reversion be granted to another in Tail, and the Tenant for Life dieth seised, and the Stranger abates and enters the Land; the Grantee in Reversion shall have a Formedon in such Form:

Que

Que C. dedit T. ad vitam ipsius T. & que idem G. postmodum concessit prefat. P. & M. quondam viro suo habend. post mortem prad. T. prefat. P. & M. & hered. de corp. ipsor. P. & M. exeuntibus & que post mortem prad. T. pref. M. remanere debent per form. concessionis prad. ut dic. &c.

E And if A. give a Manor except 13 s. 4 d. Rent to R. and I. his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies begotten, and the Remainder to one I. in Fee, and afterwards R. aliens one House and one Acre of Land to one Man, and three Acres to another, and two Acres of Land to a third Person, and the Residue of the Manor unto one B. in Fee, except the Rent of 13 s. 4 d. and afterwards the Husband and Wife die without Issue betwixt them; he in the Remainder shall have such Writ against the Alienee.

Præcipe D. quod, &c. reddat I. manerium de F. cum pertin. exceptis uno mess. sex acr. terr. & tresdecim solidat. & quatuor denar. redditus in eodem manerio. Et præcipe G. quod, &c. reddat eidem I. unum messuag. & xx. acr. terr. cum pertin. in F. Et præcipe T. quod, &c. reddat. eidem I. tres acr. terr. &c. Et præcipe L. quod, &c. reddat. eidem I. duas acr. terr. cum pertin. quod A. dedit R. & I. uxori ejus & hered. de corporibus ipsorum R. & I. exeunt. ita quod si iidem R. & I. sine her. de corpor. &c. obierint, prædict. mess. sex acras terr. & maner. except. mess. sex acr. terr. & redditu prad. prefat. I. & heredibus suis remaneant, &c.

And by that it appeareth, That a Man shall have a Writ of Formedon in Remainder against several Tenants by divers *Præcipes* in one Writ.

And if a Man lease Lands for Life, the Remainder in Tail, &c. the Remainder over in Fee to another, and the Tenant for Life dieth, and the Tenant in Tail alieneth in Fee, and afterwards the Alienee doth alien two Parts of the Land to one Tenant, and the third Part of the Land to another Tenant, and then the Tenant for Life dieth, and then the Tenant in Tail dieth without Issue: He in the Remainder in Fee shall have a Formedon in the Remainder, in such Form:

Præcipe A. quod, &c. redd. B. duas partes unius mess. cum pertin. in N. Præc. F. quod, &c. reddat eidem B. tertiam partem unius mess. cum pertin. in eadem villa, quas D. dedit C. ad vitam ipsius C. ita quod post mortem ipsius C. prad. due partes & tertia pars pref. B. & her. de corpore suo exeunt. remanerent & si prad. F. sine her. de corpore suo exeunte obierit, prad. due partes & tertia pars pref. B. & her. suis remanerent, & que post mort. prad. C. & F. pref. B. remanere debent per form. donationis prad. eo quod. prad. F. obiit sine hered. de corpore suo exeunt. ut dicit, & nisi, &c.

And by that appeareth how that he shall have one Writ by several *Præcipes* against several Tenants.

[219] If a Man lease to one twenty Acres of Lands for Life, and he dieth, and the Reversion descendeth to his Brother, and he dieth, and the Reversion descendeth to his two Sisters, and they do make Partition of the Lands, and ten Acres are assigned to one Sister to have to her and her Heirs, and the other ten Acres are allotted to the other Sister and her Heirs; and one of the Coparceners grants the Reversion of her Part and ten Acres to a Man and his Wife, and the Heirs of their two Bodies begotten, and afterwards the Tenant for Life dieth, and a Stranger doth enter and abate in the Land; the Husband and the Wife who are in the Remainder, shall have a Writ of Formedon in the Remainder in this Form:

Præc. R. de N. quod redd. K. & A. uxori ejus decem acr. terr. cum pertinentiis in N. quas una cum aliis decem acr. terr. cum pertinentiis in eadem villa R. de S. dedit W. ad totam vitam suam, & quas M. de B. soror & una hæred. N. de S. fratri & hæred. præd. R. de S. cui quidem M. reversion præd. decem acr. terr. assignata fuit in purpartem suam, ipsam de prædictis viginti acris terr. per partem inter ipsam & Luciam soror. & alteram hæred. prædict. N. de S. inde factam post mort. præd. W. contingent. concessit præfat. R. & hæred. de corporibus ipsorum R. & A. exeunt. post mort. ejusd. W. habend & quæ post mortem ejusdem W. præf. R. & A. remanere debent per formam concessionis prædict. ut dicunt, & nisi fecerint, &c. & prædict. &c.

And if he who hath the Remainder, or his Heir, be once seised of the Lands by Force of the Remainder; then he shall never have a Formedon in Remainder for that Land, but a Formedon in Descender, because the Remainder is once executed. And no Tenant shall have a Formedon in Descender, nor in Remainder, where he is once in Possession by Force of the Entail, or by Force of the Remainder; for after that, he hath Possession of the Land by Force of the Tail, or by Force of the Remainder, if he be put out, he shall have an Assise of Novel Disseisin, or the Writ of *Quibus*, in the Nature of an Assise, &c.

If a Remainder be given to two or three Heirs, and one dieth, and the other surviveth and afterwards dieth, his Heir shall have a Formedon in the Remainder, as Heir to him, without mentioning in the Writ that he survived the other Joint-tenant, &c.

And in a Formedon in the Remainder, he ought for to shew the Deed thereof, if the Demandant do require *Oyer* of

of the Deed, but in the Count he shall not speak of any Deed; but the Tenant ought for to demand *Oyer* thereof, and then the Demandant shall shew the same, and in the Count shall not mention the Deed.

And if the Remainder be once executed in the Writ of Formedon in the Descender, he shall never mention that Remainder, but the general Writ of Formedon shall serve in that Case, as appeareth by the Rule in the Register.

Writ of Formedon in Reverter.

THE Writ of Formedon in the Reverter lieth where one giveth Lands to a Man in Tail, or in Frank-marriage with his Daughter, and afterwards the Donee or his Heirs dieth without issue of his Body; then the Donor or his Heirs may bring a Writ of Formedon in the Reverter against him who is Tenant of the Lands so given.

And so if one Man giveth Lands unto another in Tail, and the Donor granteth the Reversion in Fee unto another, and then the Donee in Tail dieth without Heir of his Body, the Grantee of the Reversion shall have a Writ of Formedon in the Reverter to recover that Land: But if he grant the Reversion unto another in Tail, and then the Donee dieth without Heir of his Body, then that Grantee of the Reversion shall have a special Writ, as appeareth before, amongst the Writs of Formedon in the Remainder; and for the Heir of the Donor, the Form of the Writ is such:

See before
218. D.
2 E. 3. Ma.
Dy. 125.
6 E. 3. 5.

Præcipe A. &c. quod redd. unum mess. & viginti acr. terr. cum pertin. in G. quod C. pater præd. B. cujus hæres ipse est, dedit I. & E. uxori ejus & hæ. de eor. corporibus exeunt. & quod post mort. prædict. I. & E. ad præf. B. reverti debet per form. donationis præd. I. & E. obierunt sine hæred. de corporibus suis exeunt. ut dicit, & nisi, &c.

Vid. 4 Eliz.
Dy. 216. A.
22 H. 6. 36.

And if Lands be given in Tail, the Remainder to another in Tail, and afterwards the first Tenant in Tail dieth without Issue, and the second Tenant in Tail in the Remainder doth enter into Religion, and is professed; the Donor or his Heirs shall have such a Writ of Formedon in the Reverter:

Quod C. pater. D. cujus hæ. ipse est, dedit F. & heredibus de corpore suo exeunt. ita quod si idem F. sine hæred. de corpore suo exeunt. obierit, prædict. mess &c. H. & hæred. de corpore suo exeunt. remaner. & quod post mortem præd. F. & postquam præd. H. habit. religion. assumpsit ad præf. D. reverti debet per form. donation. præd. eo quod præd. F. obiit sine hæred. de corpore suo exeunte, &c. & nisi, &c.

And if *C.* give Lands in Tail to *E.* and to *F.* his Wife, and unto the Heirs of their two Bodies begotten, and the said *C.* hath Issue *G.* and *B.* and dieth, and afterwards *G.* dieth, and *B.* granteth the Reversion to *H.* for Life, and afterwards *E.* dieth, and *F.* dieth without Issue of their Bodies, &c. *B.* shall have a Formedon in the Reverter in this Form :

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Quod C. dedit E. & F. uxori ejus, & hered. de corporibus, &c. exeuntibus, & quod G. filius & haeres praedicti C. frat. praed. B. cujus haeres ipse est, post mortem praed. E. concessit H. ad totam vitam suam post mortem praed. F. habend. & quod post mortem praedictor. F. & H. ad praefat. B. reverti debet per formam donationis & concess. praed. eo quod praedicti E. & F. obier. sine hered. de corporibus suis exeuntibus, &c.

And it seemeth in that Case, That if *H.* had survived *F.* and had entred into the Land, and had been seised of the Land for Term of his Life, and then had died, that then the said *B.* shall not have a Formedon in the Reverter, but a Writ of Entry *ad terminum qui prateriit.* But if *H.* have not entred into the Land after the Death of *F.* then the said *B.* shall have the Writ of Formedon in the Reverter. But if *H.* have entred into the Land after the Death of *F.* and had aliened the Land in Fee, then *B.* ought to have had a Writ of Entry *in consimili casu* during the Life of *H.* and after the Death of *H.* a Writ of Entry *ad communem legem.*

And if *F.* lease Lands unto *P.* for Term of Life, and hath Issue a Son and a Daughter, and dieth, and the Son granteth the Reversion to *I.* and to the Heirs of his Body begotten, and afterwards the Tenant for Term of Life dieth, and the Tenant in Tail dieth without Issue, &c. and then the Son who was Donor dieth, the Daughter shall have a Formedon in the Reverter in this Form :

Quod F. dedit P. ad totam vitam suam, & quod T. filius & her. praed. F. frater praed. B. cujus har. ipse est, concessit I. habend. post mortem ipsius P. eidem I. & hered. de corpore suo exeunt. & quod post mortem praedicti P. & I. praefat. B. reverti debet per form. donation. & concessionis praedicti. & quod praefat. I. obiit sine har. de corpore suo exeunte, ut dicit, &c.

And if Lands be given in Tail, and the Tenant in Tail hath Issue two Daughters, and afterwards one of the Daughters hath Issue a Daughter *B.* and the other Daughter hath Issue another Daughter *C.* and afterwards *B.* hath Issue *I.* and then all the Daughters die, and then the said *I.* dieth without Issue of his Body, the Donor or his Heir shall have such Writ :

Et qui post mort. prædict. E. & F. & M. & A. filiar. & her. eorund. E. & F. & I. fil. præd. M. & her. eorundem M. & A. ad præf. I. de B. reverti debent, &c. eo quod prædict. I. &c. fil. prædict. M. obiit sine hered. de corpore suo exeunt.

In a Formedon in the Reversion in his Count he ought to lay the Esplees in the Donor, and in the Donee.

In a Formedon in the Reverter he ought to mention the eldest Brother who survived his Father, &c. because he held the Estate, although that he was not seised of the Land; as if the Donor hath Issue two Daughters and dieth, and the eldest Son dieth before he entreth into the Land. In a Formedon in the Reverter brought by the youngest Son, he ought to mention the eldest Son, who was his Brother, because he was once Heir to the Donee; but if the eldest die in the Life-time of the Father, then the youngest Son in the Writ brought by him shall not mention him as Heir to the Father, because he was never Heir *in facto* to the Father, but in a Writ of Right, which is called *Præcipe in Capite*, brought by the youngest Son, as heir to his Father, although the eldest Son be dead in the Life of the Father, yet in his Count he ought to make mention of the eldest Son, because by Possibility he might have held the Estate, and have been Heir to his Father.

And if a Man give Lands in Tail, and the Tenant in Tail hath Issue and dieth, and the Issue dieth without Heir of his Body before he entreth into the Land, the Donor may bring a Formedon in the Reverter, supposing that the Donee died without Issue, &c. and that Writ was awarded good, *M. 18 E. 2*, because the Issue was not living at the Time of the Purchase of the Writ; and he cannot have a Formedon in the Reverter of the Seisin of the Issue, because the Issue died before he had any Seisin of the Land.

Writ of Ejectione Firme.

THE Writ of *Ejectione firme* lieth, where a Man doth lease Lands for Years, &c. and afterwards the Lessor doth eject him, or a Stranger doth eject him of his Term, the Lessor shall have a Writ of *Ejectione firme*; and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rege Vic', &c. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc pone, &c. B. quod sit eam Justic. nostris, &c. ostensurus quare vi & armis manerium de I. quod præf. T. dimisit A. ad termin. qui nond. præterit, intravit, & bona & catall. ejusdem A. ad valent. &c.

Vide 1 & 2 M. Dy. 177. Ingrave's Case.

in

in eod. manerio inventa cepit & asportavit, & ipsum A. a firm. sua pradiſt. eiecit, & alia enormia ei intulit ad grave damnum, &c.

And there is another Form of Writ thus :

6 R. 2. Fitz.
Ejectione
firm. e
cont.

Ostenſ. quare vi & armis manerium de B. quod I. pref. A. dimiſſiſt. ad termin. 7. annor. infra termin. illum intravit, & illud per magnum tempus occupavit, & ipsum A. quo minus exitus manerii pradiſt. juxta form. dimiſſiſt. pradiſt. percipere potuit, impedivit, & bona, &c.

And in that Writ he shall recover his Term again, if the Term be not ended, and the Process is Attachment and Distress, and Process of Utlagary. And Anno 14 H. 7. in *Ejectione firma* brought against a Stranger, the Plaintiff had Judgment for to recover his Term, and thereupon the Defendant brought a Writ of Error, and the Judgment was affirmed, and Execution awarded for the Plaintiff.

And 17 H. 8. Such Judgment was given in the Common Pleas, that he should recover his Term and his Damages.

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If a Man lease Lands for Years, and afterwards suffer a feigned Recovery against him by a Writ of Entry in the Possession, or other Writ, if he who recovereth entreateth, the Termor shall have an *Ejectione firma* against him by Force of the Statute of 21 H. 8. cap. 15. because the Statute giveth him Power to retain, hold, and enjoy his Term. And by that it appeareth, that he who recovereth doth Wrong unto him, if he oust him of his Term; but before the said Statute, the Lessee could not have such Writ, because he who recovered came in by Course of Law.

And if a Man lease Lands for Years, and afterwards granteth the Reversion in Fee, and the Lessee attorneth; now if the Grantee of the Reversion do put out the Termor, he shall have an *Ejectione firma* against him. And so if the Reversion do escheat, and the Lord by Escheat eject the Termor, he shall have an *Ejectione firma* against him.

And if he in the Reversion be a Villain, and the Lord claim the Reversion, and afterwards eject the Termor, he shall have an *Ejectione firma* against him.

Writ of Aiel or Besaiel.

THE Writ of Aiel or Besaiel lieth, where the Grandfather Note, That
 or Great Grandfather was seised in his Demesne as of Fee in this Writ
 of any Lands or Tenements of Fee-simple the Day of his Death, a Man can-
 and dieth, and a Stranger doth abate or entreth the same not make
 Day upon him, and desorceth the Heir, the Heir shall have Title higher
 that Writ of Aiel or Besaiel, as the Case is, and it behoveth than his
 not that the Grandfather die seised; or if he be seized the Besaiel;
 Day that he died, it sufficeth to maintain this Action; and or the Bro-
 the Form of the Writ is such: ther of his
 Besaiel, 3 E.
 3. Item

nota Fitz. Aiel. 6. 40 E. 3. 38. It was found by Assise, that the Ancestor did not
 die seised, yet no Estoppel to have Cousinage; for if he were seised the Day in which
 he died, it sufficeth.

Common Rex Vic', &c. Præcipe A. quod iuste, &c. redd. B. unum mes- In Aiel the
 ges. ag. cum pertin. in E. de quo W. avus præd. B. avia præd. B. vel Defendant
 suffer a vocatus, vel proavia præd. B. cujus hæres ipse est, fuit seisit. in said, that
 the Post dominico suo, ut de feodo die quo obiit, ut dic. & nisi fecerit, &c. had Issue
 Term prædict. B. fecerit secur', &c. tunc sum. prædict. A. &c. W. eldest
 the Sta Son, who
 m Power survived the Aiel, and committed Felony, and was abjured, and afterwards taken
 t appear and in Eyre adjudged a Felon; and good Plea, 6 E. 3. Fitz. Aiel.

And the Process in that Writ is Summons and Grand Cape
 before Appearance; and after Appearance, if the Tenant
 take Default, a Petit Cape shall be awarded.

And although that the Ancestor go in Pilgrimage beyond the 13 E. 3.
 sea, and there dieth, yet the Writ of Aiel shall be general, Aiel 2.
 as aforesaid

And so if the Grandfather enter into Religion, and is pro- 21 E. 10.
 ved, the Heir shall have a Writ of Aiel, if the Stranger do Br. Coling
 ate, and the Writ shall be general, and shall not speak of
 Entry into Religion, or of his Profession, &c.

And the Aunt and the Niece shall join in a Writ of Aiel
 the Seisin of their Grandfather, by Equity of the Sta-
 te. And the Statute shall serve for those dying seised
 before the Statute, as for those dying seised since the Sta-
 te.

And two Coparceners brought a Writ of Aiel, and by their 6. In Besaiel,
 Writ that they did suppose the Ancestor to be Great Grandfather the Release
 the one, Tresaiel to the other, and yet it was adjudged of the Aiel
 good. And the Writ in the Register is such: Warranty
 is good Plea,
 12 E. 3.
 Joinder in
 Action.

Writ of Cousinage.

Rex Vic', &c. Prac. A. quod iuste, &c. redd. B. & C. unum molendinum, &c. de quo D. avus predict', B. & proavus prad. B. cujus hered. ipsi sunt, fuit seistus, &c.

Writ of Cousinage.

THE Writ of Cousinage lieth, where the Tresaiel was seised in his Demesne as of Fee the Day he died of any Lands or Tenements, and dieth, and a Stranger doth enter and abate, then his Heir shall have his Writ of Cousinage. And the Form of the Writ is such :

Rex Vic', &c. Prac. A. quod iuste, &c. redd. B. unum messagium cum pertin. in N. de quo W. consanguineus vel consanguinea prad. B. cujus heres ipse est, fuit seistus in dominico suo ut de feod. die quo obiit, ut dicit, & nisi, &c.

And a Man shall have a Writ of Cousinage of the Seisin of the Brother of the Tresaiel.

22 E. 3. Brief
308. it is
admitted
that Tresaiel
is Cousin.

And the Heir of the Lord who was his Tresaiel may have a Writ of Cousinage of the Rent of the Seigniorie against the Tenant, if he desorce him of the Rent, and may count of the Seisin of his Tresaiel; or if he will, he may have a Writ of Customs and Services against the Tenant at his Election.

46 E. 3. 15.

And if a Man may have a Writ of Aiel, he shall not bring

12 H. 7. 4.

a Writ of Cousinage, and if he do, the Tenant may abate the

4 E. 3. Aiel 4.

Writ by pleading the Seisin of the Great Grandfather; and also a Man shall not have a Writ of Cousinage of the Seisin of his Great Grandfather, but shall be put to his Writ of Tresaiel, &c.

Nor a Man shall not have a Writ of Cousinage of the Death of his Uncle, because he may have an Assise of Mort d'Auncestor of his Seisin.

44 E. 3. 13.

And Cousinage doth not lie between Privies in Blood, no more than an Assise of Mort d'Auncestor, but shall be put to their *Nuper obiit*.

14 E. 3.
Cousinage
6.

And if a Tresaiel goeth beyond Sea and entreth into Religion, and be professed; yet the Writ of Cousinage shall be general as the Writ of Aiel shall be. And the Process of Summons, Grand Cape, and Petit Cape.

Writ of Ad quod damnum.

THE Writ of *Ad quod damnum* lieth, where a Man will give Lands or Tenements in Mortmain, as to a Religious House, or to a Body Politick in Fee-simple, then he ought for to have the King's Licence, and the Licence of the chief Lords to make such Gift or Grant, and before such Licence be granted, and the Course is to sue unto the King, to have a Licence to sue that Writ out of the Chancery, directed unto the Escheator, to enquire what Damage it would be to the King, or unto other Persons; if the King do grant such Licence: And upon the Return of that Writ certified in the Chancery, the King ought to give Leave, that he may alien or give in Mortmain; and that Inquisition ought to be certified into the Chancery under the Seals of the Escheator and of the Jurors, by whom the Inquisition was found. And the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex dilecto sibi I. de K. Escheatori suo in com. L. salutem. Præcipimus tibi, quod per sacramentum proborum & legalium hominum de Balliva tua vel de comitat. tuo. per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, diligenter inquiras, si sit ad damnum vel ad præjudicium nostrum vel aliorum, si concedamus B. quod ipse annuum messuagium, duas acras terræ, & unam acr. prati cum pertinent. in W. dare possit & assignare cuid. Capellano divina pro anima ipsius B. & animab. patris & matris, ac antecess. suorum, & omnium fidelium defunctorum in Capella Beate Mariæ de W. vel in Ecclesia Parochiali beate Mariæ de S. singulis diebus celebraturo Habend. & tenend. eidem Capellano & successoribus suis Capellanis divina in Eccles. prædict. vel in ead. Capella pro animabus prædict. singulis diebus, prout prædictum est, celebraturo in perpetuum, necne, & si sit ad damnum vel præjudicium nostrum, aut aliorum, tunc ad quod damnum & quod præjudicium nostrum, & ad quod damnum & quod præjudicium aliorum. Et quorum, & qualiter, & quomodo, & de quo, vel de quibus præd. mess. terra & pratum teneant. & per quod servitium, & qualiter & quomodo, & quantum valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus, & qui & quot sunt medii inter nos & præf. B. de Mess. terra & prato prædict. & qua terra & qua tenementa eidem B. ultra donationem & assignationem præd. remaneant, & ubi, & de quo, vel de quibus, teneantur, & per quod servitium, & qualiter, & quomodo, & quantum valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus & terra & tenementa eidem B. remaneant ultra donationem & assignationem præd. sufficient. ad consuetud. & servitia tam de præd. messuag.

Writ of Ad quod damnum.

messuag. terra, & prato sic datis; quam de aliis terris & tenem. sibi retentis, debita faciend. & omnia alia & singula onera quae sustinuit, & sustinere consuevit, ut in sectis, visibus franci pleg. auxiliis, tallagiis, vigiliis, finibus, redemptionibus, amerciamenis, contributionibus, & aliis quibuscunque oneribus emergentibus sustinend. Et quod idem B. in assis, juratis, & aliis recognitionibus quibuscunque poni possit, prout ante donationem & assignationem predictam poni possit, ita quod patria per donationem & assignationem predictam in ipsius B. defectu, magis solito non oneretur seu gravetur, & inquisitionem inde distincte & aperte factam nobis in Cancell. nostra sub sigill. tuo & sigillis eorum, per quos fact. fuerit sine dilacione mittatis, & hoc breve. Teste, &c.

Or thus: Quod heredes ipsius B. in ass. juratis, & aliis recognitionibus quibuscunque poni possint, prout antecessores sui ante donationem & assignationem predictam poni consuever. ita quod patria &c.

By which it appeareth, That it is Damage to the Country that a Freeholder who hath sufficient Lands to pass upon Assises and Juries, should alien his Lands in Mortmain, by which Alienation his Heirs should not have sufficient Land after the Death of the Father, to be sworn in Assises and Juries.

And by the Rule of the Register, If a Chaplain or a Woman will give their Lands or Tenements in Mortmain; yet in the Writ of *Ad quod damnum*, shall be that Clause, *Et quod iidem, &c. in assis, juratis, & aliis recognition. quibuscunque poni possint*; by which it appeareth, they ought to have sufficient Lands, besides Lands to descend to their Heirs.

And if a Chaplain and Layman will alien in Mortmain jointly by Licence, then the Writ of *Ad quod damnum* shall be in this Form:

Et quod idem A. & B. & hered. predicti. B. Capallani, in assis, juratis, &c. poni possint, prout idem A. & antecessor. ipsius Capellani ante donationem, &c. poni consuever. ita quod patria, &c. in ipsius A. & hered. predicti. B. defectu. magis solito non oneretur &c.

And if one Abbot will give Lands or Tenements in Mortmain to another Abbot or Prior, or Body corporate, yet he ought to have the King's Licence so to do, because of the Words of the Statute of Mortmain. *Ita quod terr. & tenementa ad manum mortuam non deveniant quoquo modo.* And there he ought for to sue a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* to enquire as aforesaid. But in the Writ shall be this Clause, *Et quod idem Abbas, &c. in ass. & jurat., &c. nor that Clause,*

ad patria, &c. shall not be put in that Writ of *Ad quod damnum*. But now the common Experience is, that they will not sue the Writ of *Ad quod damnum* when they purchase Leave to alien in Mortmain, but the Use is, to have these Words in the End of the King's Patent of Licence; *Et hoc, absque aliquo brevi de ad quod damnum, seu aliquibus aliis brevibus, inquisitionibus, aut mandatis nostris superinde habend. Et prosequend.* But it seemeth, those Patents are dubious whether they be good or no; if it be evidently proved, that such Patents are unto the Damage of others who are the King's Tenants, and by which the King's Tenants ought to have Wardships or Escheats, &c. and by which the King loseth the Wardship of his Tenants, or that the King loseth any Advantage which he might have, if such Patents were not granted. And therefore I conceive, that the best Course is, to sue forth such Writs of *Ad quod damnum*, to enquire to what Damage such Licences in Mortmain shall be to the King or others, so that the King be not deceived in his Grant. And see a good Cause for the same in the Title of Grants in the Abridgement, H. 16 E. 3.

And there is another Writ of *Ad quod damnum*, if it be to the Damage, &c. If the King grant to B. that he may give five Houses, &c. to C. Guardian of the Chapel of our Lady St. Mary, and to his Successors, Guardians, and Chaplains of the foresaid Chapel, for the Maintenance of the said Guardian, and two Chaplains to do Divine Service in the said Chapel, and in the Church of P. &c. in the Honour, &c. and for the Souls, &c.

And if the King will give Licence to one to grant a Rent unto an Abbot and his Successors, yet he ought for to sue forth a Writ of *Ad quod damnum*, if he have not these Words in the Patent; and this without any Writ of *Ad quod damnum*, &c. And the Form of the Writ is such:

*Si concedamus eid. A. quod ipse cent. marc. redditus cum pertin. N. dare possit, Et assignare dilectis nobis in Christo Abbati Et conventui de N. ac Priori Et Monachis in Prioratu S. Jacobi Bristol. quæ est cella ejusdem Abbatis commorantibus, ad inveniend. duos Capellanos, &c. in Eccles. prioratus præd' tenend. eidem Abbati Et conventui ac Prioratui Et Monachis in dicto Prioratu commorantibus Et successoribus suis, ad inveniend. duos Capellanos &c. in Eccles. Prioratus prædict. ut præd. est, singulis diebus celebratur. in perpetuum necne. Et si sit ad dampnum, &c. ad quod damnum, &c. Et de quo, vel de quibus præd' redditus teneatur, Et quod servic. Et qualiter, Et quomodo, Et qui, Et quot sunt me-
ut in primo brevi.*

And

And it is not said in the Writ, what the Value is yearly, because Rent ought not to be extended.

And if a Man sue to the King for a Licence to give an Advowson to two Chaplains, and to their Successors to hold to their proper Use, and that they may hold the same to them and their Successors, appropriate for ever, to say Divine Service, &c. he shall have a Writ of *Ad quod damnum*, to enquire, what Damage such Grant would be to the King or others, and that Writ appeareth in the Register. And in the Writ of *Ad quod damnum* the Substance of the Licence, to alien in Mortmain, ought to be expressed.

And if a Man will exchange Lands, Tenements, or Rents with another Abbot, or Body-Corporate, upon the Licence granted, he ought to sue forth a Writ of *Ad quod damnum*; and in the Writ both the Lands which are given, and the Lands which are taken in Exchange, ought to be mentioned, and to enquire of them as afore is said.

There is another manner of Form of *Ad quod damnum*, where the King granteth a Licence unto an Abbot or a Prior to purchase twenty Pound Land, and afterwards one Man will give Lands to the said Abbot of the Value of five Pounds, another will give him Lands of the Value of forty Shillings, and another Mans Lands of the Value of twenty Shillings; the Form of the Writ of *Ad quod damnum* shall be such:

2 H. 7. 6. Rex Escheatori, &c. *Præcipimus tibi, &c. si sit ad damnum, &c. si concedamus A. quod ipse unum messuagium, & centum acras terræ in N. B. de C. quod ipse unum messuagium, & 40 acras terræ cum pertin. in eadem villa E. de F. quod ipse 30 acras terræ in eadem villa dare possit, & assignare dilectis nobis in Christo, &c. habend. sibi & successoribus suis in partem satisfactionis 20 l. terrarum & reddituum per annum, quas Dominus Edwardus nuper Rex Angliæ avus noster per literas suas patentes eisdem Abbati & Conventui, tam de feodo suo proprio quam alieno, exceptis terris & tenementis quæ de ipso avo nostro tenebantur in capite concessit acquirend. & etiam I. de N. quod ipse unum messuagium cum pertinent. in eadem villa dare possit & assignare eisdem Abbati & Conventui, habend. & tenend. sibi & successoribus suis in perpetuum in excambium, pro uno messuagio in eadem villa eidem I. de N. per præd. Abbatem & Conventum dandis & concedend. habend. & tenend. eidem I. de N. & heredibus suis in excambium præd. sicut prædictum est in perpetuum necne, & si sit, &c. ut supra.*

And by that Writ it appeareth, That he may have one Writ for divers Purchases to be made. And also that a Licence made unto an Abbot, in the Time of one King,

Vide 16^{El.}
Plow.Com.
457. D.

is good to purchase Land in the Time of another King.

There is another Writ of *Ad quod damnum* where the King granteth to an Abbot, or to a Bishop, Licence for to purchase an Advowson, and to appropriate the same to him and his Successors for ever.

And another Writ where the King granteth unto an Abbot or Bishop, Licence for to appropriate an Advowson whereof they are seised in Fee in their own Right.

By which it appeareth, that a Bishop or an Abbot could not have appropriated an Advowson whereof they were seised in Fee in their own Rights, without the King's Licence; and if they did, it was forfeited for Mortmain.

And if an Abbot holdeth of another Man by a certain Rent-service, the Lord cannot release unto the Abbot that Rent without the King's Licence; and if he do, it is Mortmain, and the King shall have the Rent; and therefore is the Writ of *Ad quod damnum* ordained, that where the Lord hath Licence to release unto the Abbot that Rent, to enquire to whose Damage the same shall be, &c. as it shall be of Lands, &c.

There is another Form of *Ad quod damnum*, where the King giveth a Licence to alien Lands and an Advowson which are holden of him in *Capite*, unto an Abbot, and that he do appropriate them. And another Form of Writ where the King granteth a Licence to one to alien certain Lands, and a Reversion of other Lands to a Chaplain in Mortmain.

And if the Villain of an Abbot or Prior do purchase Lands or Tenements in Fee, the Abbot or Prior cannot enter into them without the King's Licence; and if he do, it is Mortmain. And it seemeth that the Law is such, because there is a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* in the Register, to enquire to whose Damage the same is; and if the King granted such Licence unto an Abbot or Prior, that they may enter into such Lands or Tenements which their Villains have purchased.

And see the Statute *De Religiosis*, how that Case shall be taken to be within the Words of the Statute, or by Equity of the Statute.

And it appeareth by the several Forms of Writs of *Ad quod damnum* which are in the Register, that the Writ ought to be made according to the Letters Patents of Licence, because it ought to rehearse the Effect of the Letters Patents therein; and therefore the Forms of the Writs of *Ad quod damnum* do vary as the Letters Patents themselves do vary. And it appeareth by the Register, that if a Man do purchase Letters Patents of Licence to give Lands unto an Abbot in Exchange for a Rent, which the Abbot releaseth to him, &c. that he shall have a Writ of *ad quod damnum* thereupon.

38 Aff. 52.
Br. Mortm.
20. it is no
Mortmain.
21 E. 3. 18.
Br. Mortm.
16. & 31. it
is no Mort-
main, be-
cause the
Rent is ex-
tinct.

And if a Man do purchase a Licence to found a House with Lands, or to make a Prebendary, and to give Lands to the same, &c. that he ought to have a Writ of *Ad quod damnum*, &c. upon the same.

And if a Man doth devise Lands or Rents to his Executors and to their Heirs, to dispose according to his Will, and afterwards he maketh his Will, that they give the same in Mortmain; they ought to have the King's Licence to make the Grant, and a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* upon the same, as appeareth by the Register.

If an Abbot, or a Dean and Chapter, have a Rent in Fee issuing out of Lands, and the Tenant of the Land will grant by his Deed, that they and their Successors shall disfranchise that Rent in other Lands, it appeareth by the Register, that he ought to have the King's Licence to make such Grant. And a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* shall be to enquire what Damage or Prejudice the same shall be to the King or others, &c. and yet it is hard to prove, how that shall be taken to be within the Words of the Statute of Mortmain, because such Grant is a good Grant of a Rent in Fee, although that there were no such Rent before to the Abbey, or Dean and Chapter. It seemeth that the Grant made without Licence shall be as a new Grant in Law.

41 E. 3. 15.

9 H. 6. 9.

1 Ass. 10.

Br. Ass. 105.

There is another Manner of Writ of *Ad quod damnum*, and that is, where the King's Tenant will alien his Lands which he holdeth of the King to another in Fee, or in Tail, or for Life, then by the Course of Law he ought to have the King's Licence by his Letters Patents so to do, and before the Alienation be made, the King ought to be certified by a Writ of *Ad quod damnum*, what Damage or Prejudice that Alienation shall work to the King: But at this Day that Writ is not used to be granted, but only the Licence to alien without Regard to any Writ of *Ad quod damnum* to enquire thereof. But yet such Licence must not be allowed of by the Justices when the same is shewed, without bringing a Writ out of the Chancery unto the Justices, which is called *Quod permittat*, &c. for which see M 33 H. 6. in Title Fines. And the Form of the Writ of *Ad quod damnum* is such:

Rex Escheatori, &c. *Præcipimus, &c. inquisit. si sit damnum vel prejudicium, &c. Si concedamus I. quod de manerio suo de N. cum pertinent. quod de nobis tenetur capite, ut dicitur, seoffare possit P. habendum & tenendum & heredibus suis de nobis & heredibus nostris, per servitium inde debita & consueta in perpetuum, necne. Et si sit ad damnum vel prejudicium nostrum aut aliorum, &c. Et quod*

judicium aliorum, & quorum, & qualiter, & quomodo. Et si manerium prædict. teneatur de nobis in Capite, ut prædictum est, an de alio. Et si de nobis, tunc per quod servitium, & qualiter, & quomodo, & quantum prædict. manerium valeat per annum in omnibus exitibus juxta verum valorem ejusdem. Et si quæ terra & tenementa remaneant eidem I. ultra manerium prædict. tunc quæ terra & tenementa, & ubi, & de quib; vel de quibus teneantur, utrum videlicet de nobis, an de alio, & si de nobis, tunc per quod servitium, & qualiter, & quomodo. Et si de alio, tunc de quo, vel de quibus, & per quod servitium, & qualiter, & quomodo, & quantum valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus. Et inquisitionem inde distinge & aperte. &c.

And if the King will grant a Licence unto his Tenant who holdeth of him in *Capite* to alien unto another in Fee, and to take back an Estate unto him and his Wife, and unto the Heirs of their two Bodies begotten, from the same Alienee; and for Default of such Issue, the Remainder unto another in Fee-tail; and for Default of such Issue, the Remainder to the right Heirs of the first Donee, he in that Case shall have a Writ of *Ad quod damnum*, &c. to enquire, &c. and yet such Writs are not used to be granted upon such Licence.

There is another Writ in the Register, that if the King's Tenant doth alien his Lands, of which a Woman holdeth Part in Dower for Term of her Life, and another holdeth other Parcel thereof for Term of her Life, and he himself holdeth the residue in Fee. Now he shall have a Writ of *Ad quod damnum*, hearing all the Estates and Licences.

If the King granteth Lands to one for Life, and afterwards granteth the Reversion to D. in Fee, and then D. dieth, and his Heir granteth the Reversion to R. and W. in Fee, and afterwards R. and W. grant the Reversion to M. for Life, and all those Grants are made without Licence, and afterwards M. sueth to have a Licence, that she may enter after the Death of the first Tenant for Life; she shall first have a Writ of *Ad quod damnum*, to enquire, &c. and the Writ shall be such:

Rex dilecto Clerico suo F. de C. Escheat. suo in Comitatu C. item Supplicavit nobis M. ut cum A. dudum concessisset quodam messuagium cum pertinentiis in N. quod de nobis teneatur in fee, ut dicitur, & quod I. & B. uxor ejus tenent ad vitam ipsius B. ex dimissione prædict. A. quod etiam post mortem ipsius B. ad præfat. A. & hered. suos reverti deberet post mortem ejusdem B. D. & hered. suis remaneret. ac F. filius & res ipsius D. ulterius concess. quod messuagium prædictum cum pertinentiis, quod ad ipsum F. & hered. suos ratione concessionis &

attornamenti sibi in hac parte facti. post mortem ejusdem B. reverti deberat, post mortem ipsius B. R. & W. & hered. suis remaneret, videlicet R. & W. concessissent, quod mes. predicti. cum pertin. quod ad ipsos R. & W. & hered. suos ration. concess. & attorn. predicti. sibi de premis. facti. post mortem ipsius B. reverti debet, post mortem ejusdem B. pref. M. ad totam vitam suam remanet. ita quod post mortem ipsius M. mes. illud cum pertin. post mortem ipsius B. K. & hered. ipsius K. remaneret licentia nostra super hoc non obrenta, Velimus concedere eidem M. quod ipsa mes. illud cum pertin. post mortem ipsius B. ingredi possit & tenere ad totam vitam suam de nobis & heredibus nostris per servitia inde debita & consueta, ita quod post mortem ipsius M. predicti. mes. cum pertin. prefat. K. & heredibus ipsius K. remaneat, tenend. de nobis & hered. nostris per servitium supradicti. in perpetuum. Nos per vos certiorari volentes, si absque damno & prejudicio nostri aut alterius cujuscunque supplicationi predicti. annuer. velimus in hac parte, vobis mandamus quod per sacramentum, &c. (ut supra usque ibi) aut aliorum, si concedamus prefat. M. quod ipsa mesuag. predicti. cum pertin. post mortem ipsius B. ingredi & tenere possit in forma predicta necne. Et si, &c. (ut supra.)

And by that it appeareth that an *Ad quod damnum* shall be awarded, where the King granteth a Licence unto one for to enter into the Land, which Land the King might grant for a Fine for Alienation. And also it doth appear by that Writ that a Clerk and a Chaplain was then Escheator of the County.

And if B. the King's Tenant doth alien to A. in Fee, and afterwards A. giveth back the same Londs to the same B. and C. his Wife in Tail, and then A. dieth, and then B. dieth without Heir of his Body, and afterwards D. Brother and Heir of A. doth release all his Right in the Land unto C. who was the Wife of B. in Fee without the King's Licence, if the King will pardon that Trespass for making of that Release, a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* shall be awarded to enquire what Damage or Prejudice the same shall be to the King, and the Writ appeareth in the Register; but such Writs are not used to be sued forth at this Day, but such Pardons are allowed for the Tenant, without any such Writ of *Ad quod damnum*, &c. But yet if the King be damaged by any such Pardon, in any Point whereof he had Notice; whether the same shall make void the Pardon or not, *Quere.*

And if the King will grant to one to make a Ditch of certain Length in his own Land, next to the King's Pool adjoining, to draw the Water from the Pool by the Ditch to his Mill, rendering yearly to the King and his Heirs a certain

tain Rent, a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* shall be awarded for to enquire what Damage the same shall be to the King, and the Writ shall recite the Grant, and the Rent reserved.

And if there be an ancient Trench or Ditch coming from the Sea, by which Boats and Vessels use to pass to the Town, if the same be stopped in any Part by Outragiousness of the Sea, and a Man will sue to the King to make a new Trench, and to stop the ancient Trench, &c. they ought first to sue a Writ of *Ad quod damnum*, to enquire what Damage it will be to the King or others.

And if the King will grant to any City the Assise of Bread and Beer, and the Keeping of Weights and Measures, an *Ad quod damnum* shall be first awarded, and when the same is certified, &c. then to make the Grant.

And it appeareth by the Register, that upon every Grant to be made by the King, of Lands, Tenements, Liberties, or other Things, that a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* shall be first directed to the Escheator, to enquire what Damage it will be to the King or others; and in those Writs in the Register, appear notable Forms of Grants made in divers Manners; for in every Writ the Manner of the King's Grant, and the Effect thereof is specified and recited in the Writ of *Ad quod damnum*.

And if a Man will give Lands unto the King in Fee, unto the Intent that the King shall give them to a religious House, yet a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* shall be directed to the Escheator to enquire what Damage that shall be to the King, or others, if the King should accept thereof, and give the same to the Religious House.

And if the King seiseth Lands aliened in Mortmain, and afterwards will give them again to the Abbot, &c. in Fee, yet a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* shall be awarded, to enquire to whose Damage it shall be, &c.

And so if an Abbot purchaseth Lands without Licence, and afterwards the King will pardon him for the Purchase, and grant that he may retain and keep the Lands, yet an *Ad quod damnum* shall issue to enquire, &c.

And if the King's Tenant doth alien without Licence, for which the King seiseth the Lands: If the King will restore the Lands and pardon the Trespass, yet the Writ of *Ad quod damnum* shall issue forth to enquire what Damage it is to the King, if he make such Grant; but that is not in Use at this Day; but to pay a Fine, and upon the Licence to enter, without suing such Writ.

If the King be Lord, and there be Mesne and Tenant, and the Tenant holdeth of the Mesne by Homage and 20 s.

Writ of Ad quod damnum.

and the Mesne holdeth of the King in Capite, and afterwards the Mesne doth release unto the Tenant the 20 s. to hold to him and his Heirs by Homage, and a Penny without the King's Licence, the King may seise those Services; and if he will by his Grant make Restitution to the Tenant Paravail, an *Ad quod damnum* shall be granted, to enquire to whose Damage, &c.

And it appeareth by the Register, that if the King's Tenant doth intrude after the Death of his Ancestor, without suing his Livery, if the King will pardon the Intrusion, yet a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* shall issue to enquire to whose Damage the King's Pardon shall be, &c.

If a Forester of the King's Forests, who holdeth his Office of the King, granteth the same to another, he ought to have the King's Licence; and before such Licence shall be granted, a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* shall issue, what Damage such Licence shall be to the King.

And so if the King will licence one to cut down his Trees or his Wood in his Forest, and to make Assart of the Wood, or to put it to Tillage, a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* shall be awarded, as appeareth by the Register.

And if the King will grant Parcel of his Waste within his Forest to another in Fee, rendring Rent, and that the Feoffee may enclose the same with a Hedge or a Ditch, &c. a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* shall be awarded, to enquire to what Damage of the King or others the said Grant shall be.

And if he will lease the same for Years, rendring Rent, a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* shall be awarded to the Keeper of the Forest, to what Damage of the King or of his Forest the same shall be.

And if the King will grant Part of his Free Chase to one in Fee rendring Rent, and that he may enclose the same with Hedge and Ditch, &c. a Commission shall be directed to certain Persons, to enquire what Damage to the King or others the same shall be, &c. and thereupon a Writ shall be directed to return the Enquest and Panel before the Commissioners at a certain Day assigned by the Commissioners; and the Commissioners shall make a Precept to the Sheriff to do the same, and to return them at the Day appointed by them by the Precept.

And now it appeareth by those Writs in the Register that in ancient Times, upon every Grant, Lease, Release, Confirmation or Licence to be made by the King, the first a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* was to be awarded, to enquire

enquire of the whole Truth and every Circumstance thereof, and what Damage or Prejudice the King should have by the same; and upon such Inquisition certified and returned, to make the Grants, Releases, Confirmations, or Licences.

But now the Experience is contrary, but in the Patents of Grants of Licence they put in the End these Words.

Et hoc absque aliquo Breui de Ad quod damnum, seu aliquibus aliis Breuibz sive inquisitionibus aut mandatis super inde habend. fiend. aut presequend', &c.

But in Patents of Licences, or in a Patent of Release or Confirmation made by the King, those Words, *absque aliquo Breui de Ad quod damnum*, are not in those Patents of Releases or Confirmations: But yet by Reason of the ancient Course and Form of the Register, it seemeth that the Patents were the better if those Words, *Et hoc absque alio Breui de Ad quod damnum*, were put into the Patents. *Quere* of the Rigour of the Law, what shall be done in those Cases where the Patents want those Words, &c.

Writ of being quit of Toll.

THE Writ to be quit of Toll lieth, where the Citizens or Burgessees of any City or Borough have been quit of Toll throughout the Realm by Grants of the King's Progenitors, or by Prescription; then if the said Citizens, or any Man of the said Cities or Boroughs, come with their Merchandizes unto any Fair or Market, and there sell them, or buy any Merchandize, if the King's Officer will demand Toll of them against the King's Charter, or against the Usage or Custom, then they may sue forth and have such Writ: viz.

Rex Ballivis suis de I. salut. Cum per Chart. nostram concesserimus Burgens. Vill nostrae de S. quod ipsi & eorum hered. ac success. Burgens. ejusdem Villa, imperpetuum sint quiet. de Toloneo per totum regnum nostrum & potestatem nostram; vobis precipimus, quod ipsos Burgenses de Toloneo vobis in villa nostra predict. prestando quietos esse permittatis, juxta tenorem chartae nostrae praed. ipsos contra tenorem ejusdem non molestant. in aliquo seu gravantes, Tiste, &c.

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And upon that he may have an *Alias*, a *Pluries*, and Attachment against the Bailiffs, or those that do grieve him against the Form of the Charter: And the *Pluries* is returnable in the King's Bench, or in the Common Pleas, at the Will of him who would have it. And in that Writ shall be the Clause, *Vel aliam nobis significes.*

Writ of being quit of Toll.

And if the Grant to be quit of Toll be of the Grant of the King's Progenitors, then the Form of the Writ is such :

Rex Ballivis I. de E. salutem. Cum inter ceteras libertat. Burgenfibus ville noſtræ de C. per Chartas progenitorum noſtrorum quondam Regum Angl. conceſſas, conceſſum ſit eiſdem, quod ipſi & hæredes ſui imperpet. ſint quieti æ Toloneo per totum Regnum noſtrum, quas quidam Chartas per Chartam noſtram jam confirmavimus, & inſuper conceſſimus eiſdem, quod licet ipſi aliqua vel aliquibus Libertatum & Quietantiarum in eiſdem Chartis content. hætenus plene uſi non fuerint, ipſi tamen, hæred. & ſucceſſores ſui Libertatibus & Quietantiis præd. & earum qualibet de cætero, abſque inquietatione vel impedimento, gaudeant & utantur ; Vobis præcipimus, &c.

But that laſt Clause ſhall not be in the Writ, if the King have not made ſuch Confirmation to them. And upon that he may have an *Alias*, and a *Pluries*, and Attachment, if Need be, againſt thoſe who take the Toll, &c.

And the like Writ may be for thoſe who ought to be quit of Murage, Pontage, Picage, Laſtage, Paſſage and the like, if they be grieved or diſturbed.

And it appeareth in the Register, that King Edward the firſt did grant unto Merchants, Strangers and Aliens, that they ſhould be quit of Murage, Pannage and Pontage, &c. If they were grieved and diſturbed for the ſame, they ſhould have ſuch Writ, viz.

Rex Collectoribus muragii, pannagii & pontagii in villa de S. ſalut. Cum pro præſtationibus & cuſtum. nobis per Mercat. extraneos & alienigenas de bonis & mercimoniis ſuis infra regnum noſtrum adductis, per Chart. celebriſ memoria Domini Edwardi quondam Regis Angliæ, avi noſtri quam inſpeximus, conceſſum ſit eiſdem, quod ſi ipſi ſalvo & ſecure in regnum & poteſtatem noſtram veniant cum merchandiſis ſuis quibuſcunque, de muragio, pannagio & pontagio lib-ri & quieti, prout in Charta prædiſt. plenius continet' : Vobis mandamus quod B. & ſocios ſuos Mercator. de Societat', &c. alienigenas, de muragio, pannagio & pontagio, in Villa prædiſt. præſtand. quietos eſſe permitt', juxta tenorem Chartæ prædiſt. ipſos cont. tenorem ejusdem non moleſtantes in aliquo ſeu gravantes ; & Diſtinction', ſi eis ea occasione feceritis, ſine dilatione relaxetis eiſdem ; & ſi quid ab eis a xx. die Auguſti, anno. &c. ea occasione levaveritis, id eis ſine dilatione reſtituat. Teſte, &c.

And if any City or Borough ought to be quit of Toll for the Merchandiſes which they buy in another Town or Place, if any of them be compelled to pay Toll, all the Corporation may bring the Writ by the Name of their

their Corporation, and may have an *Alias* and Attachment thereupon, if Need be, with these Words at the End of the Writ, *Et districtionem, si quam eis ea occasione fecerit. &c.* as before.

And the like Writ a Man may have against those who will compell him to pay a certain Sum of Money towards Reparation of any Bridge, of which he ought to be quit-
ted,

And it appeareth by the Register, that spiritual and religious Persons ought to be quit of Toll, Customs, Murage, Pontage and Pannage, and of the like, for their Goods; and if they be troubled to pay the same, they shall have such Writ.

Rex Ballivis suis de B. salut. Cum persona Ecclesiastica, secundum consuetudinem hacten. in regno nostro usitatam & approbatam ad Toloneum, Pannagium & Muragium de bonis suis Ecclesiasticis ubicubi in eodem regn. prestand. nullaten. teneant. vobis precipimus, quod R. Personam Ecclesie de E. ad Toloneum, Pannagium vel Muragium de bonis suis Ecclesiasticis vobis in Vill. nostra predict. prestand. non distringatis, contra consuetud. predict. dum tamen Merchandisas aliquas non exerceat de eisdem & Districtionem, si quam, &c.

But Herle Justice said, that those Words, *Dum Merchandisas aliquas, &c.* were of no Effect, because, by his Opinion, they are acquit of all Things, although they do not Merchandise: But now the Statute of *H. 8.* is that they shall not Merchandise.

And another Form of Writ for spiritual Persons is in this Form.

Cum secundum consuetud', &c. obtentam, persona Ecclesiastica ad Toloneum aliquod seu aliam Custumam de bonis suis Ecclesiasticis, vel de aliis pro sustentatione sua emptis, prestare non debeant; vobis precipimus, quod A. Person. &c. ad Toloneum aliquod vel aliam Custumam de bonis suis Ecclesiasticis venditis, seu de aliis pro sustentat. seu exempt. nullatenus distringatis, contra cons. pred. & Distriction. &c. ut supra.

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By which Writs it appeareth how spiritual Persons shall be discharged of those Tolls, and Impositions, and Exactions for their Goods which they sell or buy for their Sustainance, &c.

Tenants of ancient Demesne by the Custom of the Realm ought to be quit of Toll, &c. in every Market, Fair, Town or City throughout the Realm; and upon that every one of them may sue to have Letters Patents under the King's

Writ of being quit of Toll.

King's Seal, to all the King's Officers, and to Mayors, Bailiffs, &c. and the Form of the Patent is such :

Rex universis Ball. & ministris ubicunque infra regnum nostrum Angl. constitutis sal. Cum secundum cons. &c. [ut supra per totum regnum nostrum] Vobis mandamus, quod homines de manerio nostro de S. si id Maner. de antiquo Dominico Corona Angl. sit, ad Toloneum vobis, &c. juxta cons. prad. & Districcion. si, &c. In cujus, &c. Teste, &c.

And also the Tenants of ancient Demesne may have a Writ directed to the Bailiffs, or Mayor, or others who will compel them to pay Toll, that they suffer them to go quit, &c. and the Form of the Writ is such :

Rex Ballivis A. de I. salutem. Cum secundum consuetudinem regni nostri hactenus obtentam & approbatam, homines & Tenentes de antiquo Dominico Corona Angliæ quieti sint & esse debent a prestatione Tolonei per totum regnum nostrum, vos nihilominus homines & Tenentes de manerio de S. quod est de antiquo Dominico Corona Angliæ, ut dic. ad Toloneum vobis de bon. & rebus suis in eadem Villa prestand. gravit. distringit. & ipsi ea occasione multipliciter inquietatis, minus juste, ad grave dampnum ipsorum hominum & Tenent. & contra cons. pradict. sicut ex querela sua accepimus ; & quia eisdem hominibus & Tenentibus injuriari nolumus in hac parte, vobis precipimus, quod si ita est, tunc hujusmodi Districcionibus & inquietacionibus eisdem hominibus & tenentibus ea occasione de cetero inferendis desistentes, ipsos de hujusmodi Toloneo vobis de bonis & rebus suis pradict. in eadem Villa prestand. quietos esse permittatis, juxta consuetudinem pradict. & Districcionem, si quam, &c.

And by the Writ aforesaid it doth appear, that Tenants in ancient Demesne shall be quitted of Toll, as well those Tenants who hold of the Manor which is ancient Demesne, which is in the Seisin or the Possession of another Man than of the King, as the Tenants of ancient Demesne which hold of the Manor in ancient Demesne which is in the King's Hands and Possession.

And it appeareth also that they shall be quit of Toll for their Goods and Chattels which they Merchandise with others, as well as for their other Goods; for the Writ is general, *pro bonis & rebus suis.*

And it appeareth that that Writ may be sued by all the Tenants, as a Writ of *Monstraverunt* shall be sued; and also that every particular Person who is grieved may sue forth the Writ if he will.

And also the Lord in ancient Demesne himself shall be a

well

well acquitted of Toll throughout the Realm as the Tenants in ancient Demesne shall be; and that appeareth by the Register, of an Attachment sued by the Lord of the Manor in ancient Demesne against the Bailiffs of C. because they took Toll of him. And they shall not be only quit of Toll, but also of Pontage, Passage, and the like.

And also they shall not be contributory to the Expences of the Knights in Parliament; and if the Sheriff will distrain them, or any of them, to be contributory for their Lands in ancient Demesne, then they may sue forth a Writ directed to the Sheriff, that he do not compel them to be contributory to the Expences of the Knights, &c. Commanding them in the same Writ, that if they do distrain them, or any of them, that they re-deliver the Distress, &c. And the Writ may be sued by all together, as a *Monstraverunt* shall be directed to the Sheriff, or by any of them who are distrained.

And Tenants at Will within ancient Demesne shall be discharged of Toll as well as the Free Tenants, or Tenants for Term of Life, or for Term of Years of Lands in ancient Demesne, shall be discharged of Toll for their Goods, &c.

And see 7 H. 4 that a Tenant in ancient Demesne may Merchandise, buy and sell, and shall not pay Toll: And the same agreeth with the Register. But T. 9 H. 6. it is holden that they shall not pay Toll of Things coming of their Tenements within ancient Demesne, not for things bought for their Sustenance, &c. but for other Things it is a Question: But forasmuch as they shall be quit of Pontage, Murage, and Passage, I conceive that they shall be quit of Toll generally, although they do Merchandise with their Goods. And the Toll ought always to be paid by the Buyer, and not by the Seller: If it be not by some special Custom. &c.

19 H. 6. 66:
Newton.

And the Villains of Lords who come to Parliament shall not be Contributaries to the Expences of the Knights of the Counties who come to the Parliament; but the Lords shall have Letters in their own Names, directed to the Sheriff, commanding him that he do not distrain their Villains to be Contributory to those Expences of the Knights, and if he hath distrained them, to deliver the same to the said Villains.

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And it seemeth reasonable that the Villain may, if he will, sue the Writ, as well as the Lord, &c. which Writs do appear amongst the Writs to be quit of Toll.

And also Chaplains who are Masters of the Chancery, who are Attendants at Parliaments, shall not be contributory by Reason of their Benefices unto the Expences of

Proctor

Writ of being quit of Toll.

Proffors made for the Clergy who come to the Parliament; and if they be, they shall have a Writ to the Archdeacon and his Officers, commanding them for to discharge them, and upon that they may have an *Alias*, and a *Pluries*, and Attachment against them; and the Writ is such:

Rex Archidiacono Midd. & ejus Offic. ac eorum Commissar. salut.
Cum in Parlamento nostro apud Westmonasterium anno regni nostri quarto convocato, per Nos, & per Pralatos, Comites, Barones, & totum Concilium nostrum, ibidem concord. fuisset, quod Clerici nostri de Cancellar. beneficiati, in Parliamentis, Consiliis & Tractatibus nostris, ad obsequendum nobis & populo regni nostri personaliter existent. ad contribuendum ratione Benefic. suorum expens. Procuratorum de Clero aliquarum Dioc. ad hujusmodi Parliamentia, Consilia & Tractatus de mandato nostro venientium, dum in eisdem presentes forent, essent quieti: Nos Concordiam predict. illam in omnibus, maxime cum expens. predict. propter absentiam illorum qui dictis Parliamentis, &c. non interfuer. praesent; volentes observari, Vobis mandamus, quod T. Personam Eccles. de N. Lond. Dioc. qui Cleric. de Cancell. nostra est, & qui in Parlamento nostro apud Westmon. ultimo tento in obsequio nostro & communitat. populi regni nostri praesens fuit, ad contribuendum ratione Beneficii sui predict. expens. Procuratorum qui ad dictum Parliamentum pro Clero dictae Diocesis vener. seu aliorum Procuratorum qui ad alia Parliamentia, &c. per nos nunc tenenda venire conting. dum hujusmodi obsequiis inenderit, nullatenus compellat. seu per ministros vestros aliququalit. compelli permit. sed ipsum de expens. hujusmodi quietum esse faciat. juxta Concordiam supradict. & si quid ab eo ea occasione levatum fuerit, id ei sine dilatione restituat. necnon Processibus, si qui ad Censuras Ecclesiasticas contra ipsum ex causa predict. facti fuerint, supersederi, & sentent. si qua in ipsum fulminata fuerit, sine dilatione revocari faciatis. Teste, &c.
Quere for that Statute: And by that appeareth, that the Parliament may bind the Clergy by the Acts and Statutes made in Parliament.

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Writ de Libertatibus allocandis.

THE Writ de Libertatibus allocandis lieth where any Citizen or Burges, or other Man, is impleaded before the King's Justices, Justices Errant, or Justices of the Forest, and he claimeth and pleadeth any Grant of Liberty made unto him by the King, or unto any City or Borough whereof he is a Burges, and the Justices do delay to allow that Liberty; then he who is so delayed by the said Justices may sue forth such Writ directed to the Justices, commanding them to allow the same: And the Writ is such:

Rex Justiciar. suis de Banco salutem. Quia Burgenf. nostri de N. per Charias progenitor. nestror. quond. Regum Angl. clamant habere diversas Libertates, quibus ipsi & antecessores sui Burgenf. ejusdem villa a tempore consecutionis Chartarum predict. semper habemus usi sunt & gavis, sicut dicunt: Vobis mandamus quod ipsos Burgenf. Libertat. predict. coram vobis in Banco uti & gaudere permittat. juxta tenorem Chartar. predict. prout eis uti & gaudere debent, ipsique & antecessores sui predict. Liberrat. illis a tempore predict. semper hactenus rationabiliter uti & gaudere consueverunt. Teste, &c.

And if any do claim a special Liberty to be impleaded within the City or Borough, and not out of the City, then the Writ shall be special, thus:

Rex eisdem, &c. salutem. Cum inter ceteras Libertates que ad meliorationem Villa nostra de R. per Chartas progenitor. nostrorum quondam Regum Angl. concessa sint Burgenfibus ejusdem Villa, concessim sit eisdem, quod ipsi non implacitent seu implacitentur alibi quam infra Burgum predict. coram, &c. ejusdem Vill. de aliquibus tenur. intrinsecis, seu transgr. & contractibus infra eund. Burgum factis, prout in Chartis predict. plenius continet. qua quidem Libertate iidem Burgenfes & antecessores sui ejusdem Villa Burgenf. a tempore consec. Chartar. predict. semper hacten. rationabiliter usi sunt, sicut dicunt: Vobis mandamus quod eosdem Burgenfes Libertate predict. coram Vobis uti & gaudere permittat. juxta tenor. Chartar. predict. prout ipsi eis uti debent, ipsique & antecessor. sui pred. a tempore pred. semper hactenus uti & gaudere consuever. Teste, &c.

And every one who claimeth any Liberty, and justifieth by the same any Act done by him in any Court before any Manner of Justice or Justices, and the Justices will not allow that Liberty, or delay to allow the same, then he may sue forth that Writ. And those Writs are of several Forms, as appeareth by the Register, and may be sued by

Writ de Corrodio habendo.

a Body Corporate, or by any single Person, as the Case shall happen, &c. And the Barons of the Cinque-ports may sue forth such Writs, if they be delayed to have their Liberties allowed unto them.

And the like Writ may be sued to the Justices of the Forest, commanding them to allow Charters granted to any Persons, to have Pasture; or to be quit of Pannage there.

Writ de Corrodio habendo.

So every
common
Person, if he
be Founder,
and doth
not give in
Frank-al-
moigne:
44 E. 3.
24 & 50.
Ait. 6.

THE Writ de Corrodio habendo lieth where the King is the Founder in the Right of his Crown of any Abbey, or Priory, or other Religious House. Now of common Right the King ought to have a Corrody, and a reasonable Allowance for any of his Vadelets in the same House. And so of every Bishoprick in England or Wales, the King ought to have a reasonable Pension for his Chaplain, until the Bishop have promoted him to a convenient Benefice. And the Form of the Writ for the Corrody is such:

Vide 21 E. 4. 8. That the King writ for his Vadelet by his Prerogative, by which Br. collect. that a Founder, common Person, shall not have a Corrody.

14 H. 6. 11. If the King found a Frank Chapel, he shall not have a Corrody, nor Pension.

1 E. 4. 10.
the Writ
ought to
contain the
King's Title
to the Cor-
rody.

Rex dilectis suis in Christo Priori & conventui de N. salut. Volentes dilecto Valedicto nostro de S. sibi de sustentatione congrua provideri, ipsum ad vos duximus transmittend. rogantes quatenus ipsum S. in Domum vestram pradiet. admittentes, ei talem sustentationem in omnibus qualem P. jam defunct. habuit cum vixit in eadem ministrari, & ei Literas vestras communi sigill. Domus vestra signatas, mentionem de hiis que de eadem Domo vestra sic percipiet facientes, sibi super hoc fieri & ei liberare fac. pro quo nobis agend. Domui vestra pradiet. tener. volumus special. in futuro; & quid inde ad hunc rogatum nostrum duxeritis faciend. nobis rescribat. per present. portatorem. Teste, &c.

There is another Form of Writ, where the King will write for the Servants of his Grandfather or Father, thus:

Rex eisdem &c. salutem. Attend. grata & laudabilia obsequia que dilect. serviens noster A. avo nostro & nobis hactenus impend. volentes eidem A. cui de sustentat. sua per ipsos avum seu patrem nostrum aut nos nond. est provisum, de huiusmodi sustentatione providere, ut tenemur, ipsum ad vos duximus destinand. roganter quaten. ipsum A. in Domum vestram pradiet. admitti et talem susten-

sent. & in victu & vestitu & al. necessariis qual. R. jam defunct. habuit. ad mand. dicti avi nostri de dict. Domo vestra percipiend. ministraretis, sibi que Literas vestras patens. &c. ut supra.

And so where the King is Founder of any Abbey or Priory of Nuns, the King shall have a Corrody for the Queens Maidens, or others of her Cousins, for whom he pleaseth for to write, &c. But if the King will write unto an Abbey of Monks, for a Maiden to have a Corrody there for her Sustenance, &c. It seems the same shall not be obeyed, for the Inconvenience thereof; nor contrary, if he write to a Nunnery for his Vadelet, to have a Corrody there: *Tamen quare.*

There is another Form of Writ thus :

Rex dilectis & fidelibus suis Abbati & Conventui de B salutem. Volentes de gratia nostra speciali dilecto Vadelecto nostro R. prætexus boni servitii sui nobis impensi & impend. cui de sustentat. congrua, &c. ut supra.

And upon these Writs, if the Abbot or Prior will not do according as he is directed to do by the Writ, an *Alias* and a *Pluries* shall be awarded, *vel causam nobis significes*, shall be in the Writ of *Pluries*, and shall be returned unto the King's Bench; and if he do not return the same, an *Attachment* shall be awarded against the Abbot, Prior, or Priores.

And if the King write for such Corrody unto an Abbey or Priory, and they grant Parcel of the Corrody unto him for whom the King writeth, but not all, nor so much as others had before; then the King, upon a Surmise thereof made in the Chancery, shall grant a Writ of *Sicut alias*, directed unto the said Abbot or Prior, &c. desiring them that they grant the like Livelihood in all Things as any other hath had before in the same House. And if the Abbot or Prior upon the *Pluries* return any Matter of Excuse, wherefore he ought not to grant such Corrody, which Return seemeth unto the Court where the Return is made, be it in the Chancery or in the King's Bench, to be no sufficient Return, then the King shall grant such Writ :

Note, If an Abbey which a common Person hath cometh to the King by Escheat; yet he shall not have a Corrody because it is not of his Foundation. L. 5 E. 5. 118. Br. Corrod. 1. 6. Yet the King may have a Corrody where he is not Founder, but that is by Special Grant. 1 E. 4. 10.

38 E. 3. Br. Contemp. 5. & 39 H. 6. 48. If the Abbot will not admit the King's Vadelet, he who ought to be admitted shall recover Damages, and not the King, for that the King hath only the Presentation to the Corrody, and the Party the Damages.

44 E. 3. 25. per Knevit, if the King and another give Land to erect, &c. the King is Founder.

22 E. 4. 17, 18, 19. Hufsey and Fairfax. If an Abbot grant to A. to have a Corrody, nihil operatur by the Grant: but if he grant a Corrody, or so much Bread and Ale, &c. it is a good Grant of those Things, but it is no Corrody, but a Profit; for every Corrody hath his Beginning by the Foundation.

Rat

Rex, &c. salut. Cum nuper volentes dilecto nobis N. preterea diutini servic. sui Dom. Ed. nuper Reg. avo nostro & nobis hacem. impens. de sustentat. congrua providere, ipsum ad vos miserimus, & vobis plur. mandaver. rogantes quatenus eund. N. in Domum vestram admitteretis, & ei talem sustentation. &c. concederetis, & Literas, &c. faceret. vel causam nobis significaretis, quare mandat. nostris toties vobis inde direct. minime parvultis; ac vos quasd. causas excusat. nobis in Canc. nostram miseritis quas insufficient. reputavim. Vobis igitur mandamus firmiter injungentes, quatenus eund. N. in domum vestram, &c.

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And if an Abbot or Prior at the King's Request do grant a Corrody to B. for Life, and afterwards B. will surrender the Grant of his Corrody unto the Abbot or Prior, to the Intent that C. have the same for his Life, then he ought for to sue a Writ to the Abbot or Prior thus:

Rex dilectis sibi, &c. Priori & Conventui de R. salutem. Cum dilectus nobis S. quandam certam sustentationem in Prioratu vestro predict. ad rogatum nostrum obtinet, & in voluntat. existat, quod dilect. Vadelictus noster N. habeat totum statum quem idem S. habet in sustentatione predict. & ad illum effectum S. Literas patentes sibi de dicta sustentatione per vos factas vobis restituere sit paratus, sicut dicit, supplicans nobis ut assensum nostrum ad hoc prabere dignemur: Nos supplicationi illius S. annuentes, & insuper volentes pref. N. gratiam uberiorem facere in hac parte, vobis mandamus rogantes, quod si idem S. dictas Literas ad effectum predict. restituere voluerit, tunc receptis penes vos Litteris illis, ipsum N. in Domum vestram predict. admittentes, ei sustentat. predict. ad totam vitam ipsius N. de dicta Domo vestra percipiend. concedat, eique Literas vestras patentes ad eandem sustent. sub sigilla Domus vestre predict. fieri & ei deliberari fac'; & quod ad hoc rogatum nostrum duxeritis faciend. nobis rescribat. per present. portatorem. Teste, &c.

19 E. 3. Fines 50. l. Fine was levied of a Corrody. 10 Ass. 11. Br. Corrodiá 8. nuper obiit of a Corrody, and dec. de libero tenem. quod vide 14 H. 6. 11. and 12. Assise, lieth of a Corrody, contrary of a Pension.

And upon that he shall have an Alias and a Pluries, and Attachment, if Need be.

And if an Abbot or a Prior admit one to a Corrody, upon the King's Writ sent him, if he dieth who is so admitted, the King may write for another to have the same Corrody.

But if the King have a Pension in any Abbey or Priory for his Chaplain, if the Abbot or Prior upon the King's Letter grant a Pension to his Chaplain, and the Chaplain dieth,

dieth, the King cannot write for, or grant a new Pension unto another Chaplain during the said King's Life; and if he do, the Prior is not bound to grant the same; but it is otherwise of a Corrody.

And yet some say, that upon the Cession of an Abbot or Prior, the King shall have a new Pension granted to his Chaplain; but *Quere* of that.

And if the King have a Corrody in an Abbey or Priory to have certain Bread, and certain Gallons of Beer, &c. the King may grant the same to several Men; but where he hath a Corrody to have Livelihood of one Man, to sit with the Servants of the Abbot, there he cannot grant the same but to one Man only. And the King may release to the Abbot or Prior, his Title to the Corrody, if he will.

And if the Abbot or Prior do receive one to a Corrody upon the King's Letter, and thereupon doth make him a Grant thereof; thereby the Abbot or Prior and their Successors shall be bound for ever. Otherwise it seemeth if the Abbot had granted the same upon the King's Request.

And *T. 4 E. 3.* it is holden, that the Abbot or Prior who holdeth of the King in *Frankalmoigne* shall not be chargeable with any Corrody.

Writ de Annua Pensione.

AND when the King hath a yearly Pension out of an Abbey or Priory for his Chaplain, the King shall send his Writ unto the Abbot or Prior, &c. to grant the said Pension to his Chaplain; and the Writ shall be such:

*Rex dilectis in Christo Abbati & Conventui de C. salutem. Nos vos ratione nove creationis vestre pref. Abbat. teneamini de Clericis nostris, quem vobis duxerimus nominand. in quadam annua Pensione de Domo vestra percipiend', quousque sibi provi-
sit de Beneficio Ecclesiastico competenti; ac nos promotionem dilecti Clerici nostri A. a suis exigent. meritis affectantes, ipsum ad
hujusmodi Pensionem a vobis percipiend. duxerimus nominand';
his igitur mandamus, quatenus eidem A. talem Pensionem de
illa Domo vestra in forma predict. percipiend', qua dantes de-
bet, percipientemque fortius obligatum reddere debeat, concedatis
litteras vestras dat. sigill. Capituli vestri signat. eidem A. super
fieri facient'. Et quod inde duxer. faciend', nobis sine dilat.
scribat'. Teste, &c.*

P p

And

And the Form of the Grant of the Pension is such :

Universis ad quos presentes Littere pervenerint Abbas de T. & Conventus ejusdem loci salut', &c. Noveritis nos, ad instantiam Illustrissimi Principis Ed. Dei gratia Reg. Angl', dedisse & concessisse dilecto nobis in Christo A. Clerico centum solidos sterlingorum in Festo S. Mich. annuatim de Camera nostra percipiend', quousque eidem A. de Beneficio Ecclesiastico competenti sibi per nos fuerit provisum & hoc ei quam citius facultas se obtulerit facer. promittimus. Dist. autem A. per se, vel suum Procur. legit. ad hoc constitut', dictas v l. singulis annis apud S. recipiat. In cujus, &c. commun. sigill. Domus nostrae duximus apponend'. Dat' in Capitulo nostro, &c.

And it appeareth by an ancient Roll in the Exchequer, of what Abbies or Priories the King ought to have a Corrody and Pension, and of what a Pension only, and of what a Corrody only ; the Copy of which followeth :

The Names of the Corrodies and Pensions in England which are of the King's Gift, according to the Book in the Exchequer.

I N the Abbey of <i>Glassenbury</i> ,	1 C. 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Hide</i> ,	1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Mochelny</i> ,	2 C. 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Battel</i> ,	1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Tewksbury</i> ,	1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Waverly</i> ,	1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Clive</i> ,	1 C. 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Malmsbury</i> ,	2 C. 1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Ford</i> ,	1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Stevenson</i> ,	1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Buckfast</i> ,	1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Southwick</i> ,	1 C. 1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Sherburn</i> ,	1 C. 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Sussex</i> ,	2 C. 1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Abbatisbury</i> ,	1 C. 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Stanley</i> ,	1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Bewdly</i> ,	1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Bristokm</i> ,	1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Shaftsbury</i> ,	1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Hurtey</i> ,	1 C.
[232] In the Abbey of <i>Winton</i> ,	1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Reading</i> ,	1 C. 1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Worwel</i> ,	1 P.		

In the Abbey of <i>Messenden</i> , 1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Tetfurdh</i> , 1 C. 1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Glocester</i> , 2 C. 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Pipwel</i> , 1 C. 1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Langton</i> , 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Leicest.</i> 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Pershore</i> , 1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Newsted</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Winchcomb</i> , 1 C. 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Pomfret</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Osney</i> , 1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Worstore</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Tame</i> , 1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Blich</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Dorthefer</i> , 1 C. 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Waltham</i> , 2 C. 1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Abingdon</i> , 2 C. 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Barking</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Evesham</i> , 1 C. 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Tower-hill</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Godstow</i> , 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Bermondsey</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Notley</i> , 1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Christchurch-land</i> , 1 C. 1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Southampt.</i> 1 C. 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Feverham</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Lilfil</i> , 1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Chirsey</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Shrewsbury</i> , 1 C. 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>St. Mary in York</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Chester</i> , 1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Durham</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Vale-Royal</i> , 1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Tinmouth</i> , 1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Burton</i> , 1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Witby</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Thorney</i> , 1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Mewes</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Ramsay</i> , 1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Altney</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Peterborough</i> , 1 C. 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Warden</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Crowland</i> , 1 C. 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Criston</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>St. Benediſt in Norfolk</i> , 1 C. 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Selby</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Bury</i> , 1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Spalding</i> , 1 C.

In the Abbey of <i>St. Augustine</i> in <i>Canterbury</i> , 1 C. 1 P.	In the Priory of <i>Worcester</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Ithornton</i> , 1 C. 1 P.	In the Priory of <i>Sedsworth</i> , 1 C. 1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Twierdard</i> , 1 C.	In the Priory of <i>Dunstable</i> , 1 C. 1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Norveiton</i> , 1 P.	In the Priory of <i>Royton</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Cotesball</i> , 1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>Kennelworth</i> , 1 C. 1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Monmouth</i> , 1 C.	In the Priory of <i>Coventry</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Westminster</i> , 1 P.	In the Priory of <i>Tutbury</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>St. Saviour's</i> in <i>Canterbury</i> , 1 C. 1 P.	In the Priory of <i>Ely</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Darenty</i> , 1 C.	In the Priory of <i>Bedwell</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Cristall</i> , 1 C.	In the Priory of <i>Norwich</i> , 1 C. 1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Stratford</i> , 1 C.	In the Priory of <i>Lenton</i> , 1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Milton</i> , 2 C.	In the Priory of <i>Sesword</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Serne</i> , 1 C. 1 P.	In the Priory of <i>Merton</i> , 1 C. 1 P.
In the Abbey of <i>Combe</i> , 1 C.	In the Priory of <i>Lewes</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Grenuby</i> , 1 P.	In the Priory of <i>Wenlock</i> , 1 C.
In the Abbey of <i>Merival</i> , 1 C. 1 P.	In the Priory of <i>Winchester</i> , 1 C. 1 P.
In the Priory of <i>Bath</i> , 1 C.	In the Priory of <i>Bordley</i> , 1 C.
In the Priory of <i>Montagu</i> , 1 C.	In the Priory of <i>Standest</i> , 1 C.
In the Priory of <i>Tarvesock</i> , 1 C.	In the Priory of <i>St. Andrew</i> in <i>Northampton</i> , 1 C. 1 P.
In the Priory of <i>St. Augustine</i> in <i>Bristol</i> , 2 C. 1 P.	In the Abbey of <i>Bodmyn</i> in <i>Cornwall</i> , 1 C.
In the Priory of <i>Almsbury</i> , 1 C.	In the Abbey of <i>St. James's</i> in <i>Northampton</i> , 1 C. 1 P.
In the Priory of <i>Stethorne</i> , 1 C.	
In the Priory of <i>Dredslow</i> , 1 P.	

Writ de Idiota inquirendo & examinando.

Note, That the King by the Law, of Right, is for to defend his Subjects, their Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements; and therefore in the Law every loyal Subject is taken into the King's Protection; and if he be put out of the King's Protection for his Offence, then every Man may do to him as against the King's Enemy, and he hath no Remedy for the same by the King's Laws. And because that every Man is within the King's Protection, an Idiot, who cannot defend or govern himself, nor order his Lands, Tenements, Goods, nor Chattels; the King of Right ought for to have him in his Custody, and to rule him and his Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels; and that appeareth by the Statute of *Prærogativa Regis*, cap. 8.

And therefore when the King is informed, that one who hath Lands or Tenements is an Idiot, and is a Natural from his Birth, the King may award his Writ to the Escheator of the County where such Idiot is, or unto the Sheriff, to enquire thereof; and the Writ which shall be directed to the Escheator shall be such:

Straundf. 34.
18 E. 3.
Sci. fac. 10.

Rex Escheatori suo, &c. salutem. Quia accepimus quod I. de B. Fatuus & Idiota existit, ita quod regimini sui ipsius, terrarum, tenementorum, bonorum & catallorum suorum non sufficit, & quod ipse in fatuitate sua magnam partem terrar. & tenement. suorum alienavit, & etiam magnam partem bonorum & catallorum suorum dissipavit, in euhared. suam, & nostri præjudic. manifestum: Nos indemnitati ipsius I. in hac parte prospicere volentes, vobis mandamus, quod ad ipsum I. in propria persona vestra accedatis, & ipsum viis & modis quibus super statu suo melius poteritis informari circumspecte examinatis, & nihilominus per sacramentum proborum & legalium hominum de Ball. vestra, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, diligenter inquiret, si idem I. Fatuus & Idiota sit, sicut præd. est, necne: Et si sit, tunc utrum a nativitate sua, an ab alio tempore; & si ab alio tempore, tunc a quo tempore, & qualiter, & quomodo; & si lucid. gaudeat intervallis; & si id. I. in eod. statu existens terras aut tenementa aliqua alienavit, necne; & si sic, tunc quas terras & que tenementa, & ubi, & cui vel quibus, & in cujus vel in quor. manib. ter. & tenementa sic alienat. existunt, & qualiter, & quando, & que terr. & que tenementa sic adhuc remanent, & de quo vel de quibus tam terr. & tenem. sic alien. quam ter. & tenementa

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Writ de Idiota inquirendo & examinando.

menta sibi retenta, teneant', & per quod servit', & qualis', & quomodo, & quantum valeant per an. in omnibus exitibus, & quis propinquior her. ejus sit, & cujus etatis. Et inquisic. inde distincte & aperte fact. nobis in Canc. nostram sub sigillo vestro & sigillis eorum per quos, &c. mittas, & hoc breve. Teste, &c.

And there are two other Manners of Writs of another Form in the Register, which are directed unto the Escheator, to go to such Idiot, and to examine him, and to enquire thereupon. And the Form of the Writ which is directed unto the Sheriff for to enquire of an Ideot is such:

Rex Vic', &c. *Præcip. tibi, quod per sacram', &c. diligens, inquiras utrum I. de B. frat. & hæres T. de B. a natus sit. sue tempore semper hæcenus purus Idiotus extiterit, per quod custodia terrar. & tenementorum suorum in C. ad nos debeat pertinere, an per Infortunium vel alio modo in hujusm. infirmitat. postea incidit, propter quod hujusmodi custodia ad nos pertinere non debeat; & si per Infortunium vel alio modo, tunc per quod infortunium, & quali, & quo modo, & cujus etatis fuerit, & de quo terra & tenementa immediate teneant', & per quod servit', & quis modo ea teneat, & quant. valeant per ann. in omnibus exit', & quis medio tempore exit. eorum percepit, & inquisic. inde distincte & aperte, &c.*

And there is a Form of Writ directed to the Sheriff, for to enquire of Idiots, which is much of the like Form as the first Writ above is; and it is directed to the Escheator to make the Enquiry.

And although a Man be found Idiot by Inquisition taken before the Escheator, or before the Sheriff, and by their Examination, &c. and that be returned into the Chancery; yet he who is so found Idiot may in Person, or by his Friends, come into the Chancery before the Chancellor and the King's Council, and shew the Matter, and pray that he may be examined before the Chancellor and the King's Council, whether he be Idiot or not; or he may sue forth a Writ out of the Chancery to certain Persons, to bring him who is so found Idiot before the King and his Council to Westminster, to be there examined; and if he be brought thither and examined, and found to be no Idiot, then the Inquisition found before the Escheator, or Sheriff, and also the Examination which the Sheriff hath made, and returned thereupon, shall be of no Effect, but the same Office shall be taken as void, without any other Traverse, as it seemeth. And the Writ which shall be directed to the Party to bring the Idiot before the King's Council shall be such:

Res

Rex I. de T. sal'. Quia datum est nobis intelligi, quod R. frater tuus, filius & her. B. defuncti patris tui, Idiota est, & non sane mentis existit ita quod regimini sui ipsius aut terrarum suarum providere non sufficit; Nos, volentes de statu præd. R. fratris tui certiorari, tibi præcipimus, firmiter injungentes, quod statim visis præsent', præd. R. in custodia tua existent', ut dic', coram nobis & Concilio nostro apud Westm. sine dilatione duci fac', ita quod sit ibidem hac instante die Jovis, ibid. coram eod. Concilio nostro examinand', & ad faciend' de eo quod per advisamentum Concilii nostri super hoc duxerimus ordinand'. Et hoc sub pœna centum librarum nullatenus omittas. Teste, &c.

And he who shall be said to be a Sot and Idiot from his Birth, is such a Person who cannot accompt or number Twenty-pence, nor can tell who was his Father, or Mother, nor how old he is, &c. so as it may appear that he hath no understanding of Reason what shall be for his Profit, or what for his Loss: But if he have such Understanding that he know, and understand his Letters, and do read by Teaching or Information of another Man, then it seemeth he is not a Sot, nor a natural Idiot.

Writ de Apostata capiend'.

THE Writ de Apostata capiend' lieth where a Man doth enter into Religion, and is professed, and afterwards he leaveth his House, and is Vagrant, and running about the Country, against the Rules of his Order of Religion; then the Abbot or Prior where he is professed may certify the same under his Seal into the Chancery, and pray to have a Writ to the Sheriff to apprehend him, and deliver him to the Abbot or his Attorney; and the Form is such:

Rex Vic', &c. salut'. Quia frat. I. Canonicus de A. spreto Habitu Ordinis illius, in Habitu seculari de patria in patriam in Balliva tua vagatur & discurrit, in anime sua periculum & ordinis sui scandalum manifestum, sicut dilect. nobis Abbas de A. nobis significavit per Literas suas patentes: Tibi præcipimus, quod præf. I. ubicunque in Ball. tua inveniri contigerit, sine dilatione arrestes, & præd. Abbati, vel ejus in hac parte Attorn', liberes, secund. Regulam Ordinis præd. castigand'. Teste, &c.

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And upon that he may have an Alias and Pluries against the Sheriff, and an Attachment, if he will not execute the Writ.

There is another Writ of another Form thus:

Writ de Leproso amovendo.

Rex eidem, &c. salutem. Quia frat. T. Monachus de S. Ordinis Clunassen, in Ordine illo professus, spreto Habitu Ordinis illius, &c. sicut dilectus nobis in Christo Abbas de B. per Literas suas patent. nobis significat; Tibi prae, quod prae. &c. ut supra.

And it seemeth, that although he who departeth from his House or Religion doth not change his Habit, yet if he be Vagrant, &c. and the Abbot of the House do certify the same, he shall have such Writ, notwithstanding these Words in the Writ (*spreto Habitu, &c.*) for those are but Words of Form, and not of Substance; for the Habit of Religion is the Obedience and Profession which he hath made to such Rule, &c. and if he relinquish that Obedience, and the Rules of that Religion, and departeth, it seemeth that he doth relinquish the Habit: And if that Departure be certified by any Abbot where such Person was remaining, and under his Obedience when he departed and relinquished his Religion, the same is sufficient to have such Writ upon such Certificate; or if it be certified by him who is the Visitor of the religious House, &c. But there are not any Writs in the Register framed upon such Certificate made by any Visitor or Abbot of any other House, upon which the Party who left his Habit was not remaining at the Time, and therefore *Quare* of the same.

Writ de Leproso amovendo.

THE Writ *de Leproso amovendo* lieth where a Man is a Lazar or a Leper, and is dwelling in any Town, and he will come into the Church, or amongst his Neighbours where they are assembled, to talk with them, to their Annoyance and Disturbance; then he or they may sue forth that Writ for to remove him from their Company, and the Writ is such:

Rex Vic, vel Majori & Vic. Lond. sal. Quia accepimus quod I. de N. leprosus existit, & inter homines Civitatis praedictae communit. conversatur, & cum eis tam in locis publicis quam privatis communicat; & se ad locum solitarium, prout moris est, & ad ipsum pertinet, transferri recusat, ad grave damnum hominum praedictae, & propter contagionem morbi praedictae periculum manifest; Nos huiusmodi periculo, prout ad vos pertinet, praecaver, & super praemissis quod iustum est & iudicatur fieri volentes, vobis praecipim, quod assumptis vobiscum aliquibus discretis & legalibus hominib. de Civitat. praedicta non suspectis, qui de persona praef. I. de N. & huiusmodi morbo notitiam habent meliorem, ad ipsum I. accedatis, & ipsum in praesentia

predict. hominum faciat diligenter videri & examinari; & si ipsum Leprosum esse inveneritis, ut predictum est, tunc ipsum honestiori modo quo poteritis a communicatione predict. hominum amoveri, & se ad locum solitarium ad habitandum ibidem prout moris est, transferri faciat indilate, ne per huiusmodi commun. conversationem suam hominibus predict. dampn. vel periculum eveniat quoquo modo. Teste, &c.

And upon that he may have an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, and Attachment against the Mayor, or against him to whom the Writ is directed, if he will not execute the Writ.

But it seemeth, if a Man be a Leper or a Lazar, and will keep himself within his House, and will not converse with his Neighbours, that then he shall not be moved out of his House. But there are divers manners of Lepers; but it seemeth that the Writ is for those Lepers who appear to the Sight of all Men that they are Lepers by their Voice, and their Sores, and the Putrefaction of their Flesh, and by the Smell of them: But for those who are infected with that Disease in their Bodies, and it doth not appear outwardly upon their Bodies; *Quare*, Whether such Writ lieth for to remove them.

Writ De deonerando pro rata portione.

THE Writ *De deonerando pro rata portione* lieth where a Man holdeth ten Oxgangs of Lands by Fealty, and 20 s. Rent of the King, and the Tenant doth alien one part, or one Oxgang, to one Man, and another Oxgang to another Man in Fee, and so to others the rest of the Oxgangs, and the Sheriff or the King's Officer will distrain one of the said Tenants for the whole Rent; then he who is distrained may sue forth that Writ. which is thus:

Rex Vic', &c. salutem. Monstraverunt nobis I. A. & W. quod cum quatuor bovata terra cum pertin. in E. qua fuer. B. & qua de nobis tenentur per servitium tresdecim solid. per annum, reddendorum per manus Vic. nostri Com. predict. qui pro tempore fuerit, ad manus predict. I. A. & W. necnon ad manus T. ex perquisita suo devenerunt; & licet iidem I. A. & W. duas bovatas terra inde tantummodo teneant, tu tamen predict. tresdecim solid. annuos a predict. I. A. & W. omisso predict. T. qui dictas duas bovatas terra residuas tenet, exiges, & ipsi I. A. & W. pro predict. tresdecim solidis annuis nobis reddend. per varias Distinctiones compellis, in ipsor. I. A. & W. dispendium non modicum & gravamen, super quo nobis supplicaver. eis congruum remedium adhiberi. Et quia eisdem I.

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I. A. & W. injuriari nolumus in hac parte, tibi precipimus, quod si inquisit. super præmiss. faciend. vil alio modo legitimo, tibi constare poterit præd. quatuor bov. terr. per servitium tresdecim solidorum de nobis tantummodo teneri, & ipsos I. A. & W. duas bovatas terræ inde, & præd. T. alias duas bov. terræ residuas tenere, ut est dictum. tunc acceptis a præf. I. A. & W. iis quæ ad nos pertinent pro rata portione tenuræ suæ quam inde tenent, ipsos de residuo servit. præd. quietos esse permittas. Proviso semper, quod dict. residuum servitii illius a præf. T. ad opus nostrum lever. ut est justum. Teste, &c.

Br. Appar-
count 21.

29 H. 8. f.
28. Perkins
129.

And it appeareth by that Writ, that notwithstanding the Statute of *Quia emptores terrarum*, that if the King's Tenant do alien part of the Lands held of the King, yet the King or his Minister may distrain one of the Tenants for the whole Rent, &c. although that the Statute saith, *quod feof. statum teneat pro particula illa*, &c. But it seemeth the King is not bound by the Statute, but a common Person is. For if a Man hold 20 Acres of Land by Fealty, and 20 s. Rent of another Man, and he alieneth one Acre to one in Fee, and another Acre to another in Fee, the Lord shall not distrain the Alienee but for the Rate and Value of the Land which he hath purchased, and shall not distrain one Alienee for the whole Rent, &c. But if the King's Tenant doth alien part of the Lands which he holdeth of the King without Licence, then the King may chuse whether he will take the Alienee for his Tenant, or not; and then it is a Question whether the Alienee shall have such Writ: But if the Alienee doth pay a Fine to the King for the Alienation, it is reason that he have such Writ as before, if he be distrained for the whole Rent which issueth out of all the Lands, whereof he hath purchased but Part, &c.

And the like Writ as before is awarded to the Queen's Officers, where they distrain one Tenant for the whole Rent, where he holdeth but part of the Lands, and several other Tenants hold the Residue thereof.

Br. Appar-
count 21.

29 H. 8.
f. 28.

And if a Man who holdeth 130 Acres of Land, ought by his Tenure thereof to repair such a Bridge, if he alien in Fee 20 Acres to one, and 20 Acres to another, and one of them only be distrained to make the Reparations upon a Presentment found; he shall have a special Writ to the King's Officers, that they do not distrain him, but according to the Rate of his Proportion of the Land which he holdeth. And the Writ is such:

Rex dilectis & fidelibus suis I. de T. & sociis suis Just. nostris ad inquirend. de defectibus magni Pontis Canc. & ad defectum

Writ De deonerando pro rata ratione.

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defectus illos reparari & emendari faciend. assignatis, salutem. Ex parte R. nobis gravit. conquerent. est monstratum, quod cum presentat. sit coram vobis, quod idem R. tenet quatuor hid. terr. cum pertin. in D. in Com. præd. quæ de reparatione Pontis præd. ab antiquo onerari consuever. or thus, quæ ad reparation. Pontis præd. teneri asserentur; & licet ipse nisi tantum xx. acras terræ de dictis quatuor hid. terræ, & quidam alii totum resid. eorundem quatuor hidar. teneant; vos tamen, occasione. Presentac. præd. septem libras, ad quas dicta quatuor hide terræ pro reparatione Pontis prædict. appportionat. sunt, de eodem R. ac si ipse quatuor hidar. terr. prædict. integre tenuerit, cum non teneat, ommissis aliis Tenentibus prædict. levar. nitimini, & ipsum ea occasione gravit. distringi & multipliciter inquietari faciatis, in ipsius R. grave dampnum, & status sui depressionem. manifestam, super quo nobis supplicavit de remedio provider'. Et quia ipsum R. in hac parte iudabit. volumus onerari, vobis mandamus, quod si per inquisitionem. inde in present. ipsius R. si interesse voluerit, capiendam, vel alio modo legitimo, vobis constare poterit ipsum R. nisi xx. acr. dictar. quatuor hidarum terræ tantummodo tenere, & resid. earund. quatuor bidarum terræ in manibus aliorum Tenentium existet, ut est dictum, tunc dictas septem libras, ad quas dict. quatuor hide terræ pro reparatione Pontis prædict. sic assesse sunt, tam de præf. R. quam de aliis tenentibus prædict. viz. de quolibet eorund. juxta ratam tenuræ suæ earund. quatuor. hidar. terræ, nemini in hac parte parcend', nec aliquem Tenent. earund. ultra ratam tenuræ suæ indebite onerand. levar. fac', Present. præd. non obstante. Et si quid ab eodem R. ultra portionem tenuræ suæ minus juste levatum fuerit, id ei sine dilatione restitui fac'. Teste, &c.

There is another Form of Writ for the King's Tenant, where he is distrained for all the Rent, where he holdeth but part of the Lands out of which the Rent ought to be paid; which see in the Register.

But look the Statute of 34 Edw. 3. cap. 15. That if the King's Tenant in Capite alieneth his Lands in Fee without Licence, the Alienation shall not bind the King, but that he shall have his Prerogative of those Lands and Tenements; and therefore Quere the meaning of that Statute, and what is intended thereby.

Writ

Writ of Superfedeas.

THE Writ of *Superfedeas* lieth in divers Cafes: As if a Man be fued, and a *Capias* or *Exigent* be awarded
 [236] againft him, he may by his Friend fue forth a *Superfedeas* out of the Place where the *Capias* or *Exigent* was awarded againft him; or out of the Term he may fue forth a *Superfedeas* out of the Chancery directed to the Sheriff, that he take Sureties of him, &c. to appear at the Day, &c. and that he let him at Liberty; or he may find Sureties in the Chancery to appear at the Day of the Return of the *Capias* or *Exigent*; and upon this he fhall have a *Superfedeas* to the Sheriff, that he let him go, if he have arrefted him thereupon; and if he have not arrefted him, that then he do not arrefst him, but fuffer him to go in Peace. And the Form of the Writ is fuch:

Rex Vic', &c. Cum A. implacitet coram nobis per Breve nostrum B. & quosdam alios in dicto Breui nostro contentos, de quadam transgress. eidem A. per prefat. B. & alios predict. illata, ut dicitur, ac idem B. pro eo quod non venit coram nobis ad respondend. prefat. A. de transgressione predict. in Exigend. in Com. tuo positus sit ad utlagand', ipso de Exigend. predict. penitus ignorante, unde nobis supplicavit, ut, cum ipse paratus sit super premiss. in omnibus stare juri, valimus ei in hac parte subvenire: Nos, Supplicationi predict. quatenus justum fueris annuentes, tibi precipimus, quod si predict. B. in Com. tuo personaliter accedens se reddiderit Prisonæ nostræ, ut est moris, tunc Exigend. præd. Superfedeas; & postmod. si idem B. invenerit tibi sufficientes Manuceptores, qui eum manucapiant habere coram nobis ad talem diem quo Breve nostrum de Exigend. predict. coram nobis est retornabile, ad respondendum pref. A. de transgr. predict. & ad faciendum ulterius & recipiendum quod Curia nostra considerabit in premiss. tunc pref. B. a Prisona predict. (si ea occasione & non alia, detineatur in eadem) interim deliberari fac. per Manuceptionem præd. & habeas ibi nomina Manucept. præd. & hoc Breve.

And when he findeth Sureties in the Chancery for to appear at the Day of the Return of the *Exigent*, then he shall have a *Superfedeas* of another Form, which shall be fuch:

Rex Vic', &c. Supplicavit nobis C. quod cum B. implacitet coram nobis per Breve nostrum prefat. C. & quosdam alios de quadam transgr. eidem B. per pref. C. & alios predict. illata,

ut dicit. & licet idem C. paratus ſit præſ. B. de tranſgr. præd. ſi
qua fuerit, reſpondere, & in omnibus ſtare jur. ſecundum Legem
& conſuetudinem regni noſtri Angliæ, ipſe tamen, pro eo quod tu
coram nobis retornaſti, quod idem C. non fuit inventus in Ball.
tua, juxta Proceſſum inde coram nobis habitum, per te in Exigend.
poſitus exiſtit in Com. tuo ad utlagand'; velimus ejus indemnitati
in hac parte providere. Nos, pro eo quod W. R. & I. manuceper.
coram nobis in Cancell. noſtra habere præſ. C. coram nobis ad diem
quo Breve noſtrum de Exigend. verſ. ipſum C. eſt retornabile, ad
reſpond. præſ. B. de tranſgr. præd. vol. eid. C. &c. ſi in Exigend.
præd. occasione præmiſſi. & non alia, poſitus exiſtat, ut eſt dictum,
tunc in Exigend. ill. ulterius faciend. interim Superſedeatis per Ma-
nucaption. ſuprad'; & habeas ibi tunc hoc Breve. Teſte, &c.

And if the Clerk, who hath the Keeping of the Rolls for
the Taking of Statute-Merchants, forge a Bond in the Name
of another, and putteth the Mayor's Seal, and a Seal in the
Name of the Party, to the ſame, and makes an Enrolment
thereof in the Rolls, and afterwards doth certify the ſame
into the Chancery, for which a *Capias* is awarded againſt
the Party; then he againſt whom ſuch Proceſs is ſued forth
may come into the Chancery, and have a Writ directed un-
to the Sheriff, relating therein the whole Matter, and re-
citing that the Party hath upon the Matter ſued forth an
Audita querela, directed to the Juſtices of the King's Bench,
commanding them to call the Parties before them, &c. and
commanding the Sheriff, that if the Party who is ſued will
find ſufficient Sureties to the Sheriff, to appear at the Day
in the King's Bench, and to pay the Debt, if he be con-
demned, that then he do ſurcease to arreſt or to trouble
him, &c.

And if a Man do cite another by the Pope's Bull perſo-
nally to appear at the Court of Rome, &c. againſt the Sta-
tutes; now if he who made the Citation be committed to
Prison, he may ſue in the Chancery to have a ſpecial Writ
directed to the Sheriff, rehearſing the Matter, commanding
him, that if the Parties will find ſufficient Sureties, Body
for Body, to appear before the King and his Council at a
certain Day, and perform what the Court ſhall adjuſtice or
be decreed for the King or Council, that then he let him
go at large: And by that Writ the Sheriff ought to ſet him at
Liberty; and if he will not, he ſhall have an *Alias* and a
Pluries, and Attachment againſt him.

If a Man depart from his Maſter without ſufficient Cauſe,
and another knowing the ſame, doth retain him, for which
the Maſter bringeth a Writ againſt him for the retaining of
his

his Servant, upon which a *Capias* is awarded, he may in the Chancery find Sureties to appear *in Banco* at the Return of the Writ, and have a *Superfedeas* thereupon to the Sheriff, not to arrest him; and if he have arrested him, to set him at Liberty.

[237] And the like Writ and *Superfedeas* shall be awarded out of the Chancery, if the Action be brought against the Servant for his Departure, and a *Capias* awarded, &c. he may find Sureties in the Chancery for to appear at the Day, and have a *Superfedeas* to the Sheriff, that he do surcease for to arrest him, &c.

And if a Man be sued in the Common Pleas in Debt, or in Trespas for Damages, and a *Capias* or *Exigent* is awarded, if the Debtor do find Sureties in the Chancery to appear before the Justices at the Day of the Return of the Writ, and to stand right according to Law, he shall have a *Superfedeas* to the Sheriff not to arrest him; and if he hath arrested him, to set him at large. But it seemeth, that upon a *Capias* or *Exigent. ad satisfaciendum*, the Sheriff ought not to let the Party at Liberty after he hath taken him, because he is in execution for the Party, &c. And so upon an *Exigent* awarded in a Writ of Account, he may sue forth such *Superfedeas*.

And so if a Man doth become Surety for another, to pay a Fine in the Common Pleas or King's Bench, and the Fine is not paid, &c. for which cause Process of Utlagary is awarded against the Surety, &c. at the *Exigent* awarded against the Surety, he may sue forth a *Superfedeas*, and find Sureties in the Chancery to appear at the Day, and to stand right to the Law; and thereupon he shall have a *Superfedeas* to the Sheriff, that he do not arrest his Surety, and if he hath arrested him, that he let him at Liberty.

And it seemeth reasonable that such Writ shall be granted, because the Fine is a Duty to the King, and the King may respire the same if he please; but if an *Exigent* be awarded upon a Judgment at the Suit of the Party, such *Superfedeas* is not allowable.

If a Man be indicted before Justices of the Peace, and put in *Exigent*, he may find Sureties in the Chancery to appear at the Day of the Return of the Process awarded by the Justices of Peace, and thereupon have a *Superfedeas* to the Sheriff not to arrest him, and if he have arrested him, to set him at Liberty; and that Surety shall be Body for Body, &c.

If a Man be put in the *Exigent* at the Suit of another in several personal Actions, he may find Sureties in Chancery,

every Body for Body, to appear to every Action at the Return of the Writs; and thereupon he shall have a *Superfedeas* to the Sheriff, reciting that he hath found Sureties in Chancery to appear at the Days, &c. commanding him not to arrest him, &c. And the Forms of the Writs of the *Superfedeas* are in divers Manners.

And if a Man be indicted before Justices of Peace, and a *Capias* or *Exigent* be awarded thereupon, and afterwards the Indictment is removed by *Certiorari*; the Party out of the Chancery may sue forth a *Superfedeas* to the Sheriff not to arrest him, &c. because the Indictment is removed by *Certiorari*, &c. or the Justices of Peace *ex Officio* ought for to award a *Superfedeas* to the Sheriff after the *Certiorari* is come to them, to remove the Indictment, as it seemeth: *Tamen quare*. And in such Case he may have a *Superfedeas* out of the Chancery directed to the Sheriff, commanding him, that if the Party will yield himself to the Sheriff, and find Sureties to appear at the Day of the Return of the Writ, that then the Sheriff do not arrest him, &c.

If a Man sueth a Knight of St. Johns of Jerusalem, and other by their proper Names, and not by the Name of Knight of St. Johns, &c. And he be sued to the *Exigent*, the *Superfedeas* shall be purchased in the Name of the Prior, and of the said Knight his *Confrater*, in the Chancery, and there they may find Sureties to appear at the Day; and thereupon they shall have a *Superfedeas* to the Sheriff, that he do not arrest him, &c.

If a Man be condemned in Debt or Trespas by false Verdict, and a *Capias* be awarded to arrest the Party, now if the Party sueth an Attaint, he may come into the Chancery, and there find Sureties that he shall appear at the Day, &c. and will answer the Party, and satisfy the King and the Party what belongeth to them, if the Attaint doth pass against him; and upon the same he may have a *Superfedeas* to the Sheriff, that he do not arrest him, and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Monstravit nobis A. quod cum B. nuper im-
laciasset in Cur. nostra coram Justic. nostris nuper itinerant.
Com. pradiet. prafat. A. & quosdam alios de quadam transgr.
idem B. per praf. A. &c. illata, ut dicebat de qua quidem
transgr. idem A. per Inquisition. (in quam se posuit coram pra-
tis Justiciariis) convictus fuit, per quod pradiet. A. carcerali
stet, extitit mancipatus, in eadem moraturus quousque nobis
eo quod ad nos pertinet in hac parte, & praf. B. de dampnis
i adjudicatis, fuerit satisfact. ac jam praf. A. arrainavit
per

per Breve nostrum retornabile cor. nobis, &c. ubicunque, &c. quendam Juratam xxiiij. Militum ad conveniend. Juratores, inquisitionis prædict. & nobis supplicaverit, ut, pendent. Jurata præd. sic coram nobis, ipsum A. a Prisona qua sic detinetur levare faciamus, ita quod eam prosequi possit secund. Legem, &c. Nos, volentes præf. A. in præmiss. &c. subvenire, & pro eo quod id. A. invenit coram nobis in Cancellar. nostra certos Manucaptores, viz. A. & B. de Com. tuo, qui manuceperunt, viz. quilibet eorum de satisfaciend. tam nobis de eo quod ad nos pertinet, quam præf. B. de dampnis, ut prædicitur, adjudicatis, si Jurata prædict. contra eum transferit, seu idem A. eum non fuerit prosecutus: Tibi præcipimus, quod ipsum A. a prisona præd. si ea occasione, & non alia, detinetur in eadem, sine dilatione deliberari fac. per Manucaptionem suprad. ita quod Juratam præd. prosequi possit, prout decet; & habeas coram præf. Justic. ad diem prædict. hoc Breve. Teste, &c.

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If a Man be condemned in Trespas, and the Plaintiff prayeth an *Elegit*, and a *Capias* is awarded against the Party for the King's Fine, the King may grant a *Superseas* directed to the Sheriff, that he do not arrest the Defendant upon the *Capias*, because that the Plaintiff hath made his Election to have his Execution by *Elegit*.

And if in Trespas the Defendant do agree with the Plaintiff pendant the Suit, he shall have a *Superseas* to the Sheriff, that he do not execute the Process sued forth against him; but then it seemeth the same Agreement ought for to appear upon Record in the Court, &c.

If a Man be condemned in Trespas, and the Defendant doth bring an Attaint, and the Plaintiff sue an Execution by *Elegit*, and a *Capias* is awarded against the Defendant for the King's Fine; the Defendant in Chancery may sue a *Superseas* of the *Capias*, reciting in the Writ how that the Defendant hath brought an Attaint, and that the Plaintiff hath sued forth an *Elegit*, commanding the Sheriff to whom the *Superseas* is directed, that if the Defendant do yield himself to Prison, and there find Sureties to the Sheriff to satisfy the King for what doth belong to him, &c. that then he do deliver him out of Prison upon that Security, if he conceive the same to be sufficient Security.

If a Man sueth a Writ *de uxore abducta cum bonis viri*, and a *Capias* or *Exigent* be awarded thereupon, the Defendant may find Sureties in the Chancery, Body for Body, to appear at the Day; and upon the same he shall have a *Superseas* to the Sheriff, to set him at Liberty, if he have

arrested him. And so upon an Appeal of Rape, if the Defendant in Chancery finds Sureties, Body for Body, to appear at the Return of the Writ, and to stand to the Law; he shall have a *Superseas* to the Sheriff to set him at Liberty, &c.

And so if a Writ be granted out of the Chancery to attach one to find Sureties of Peace for a Menace to another, he may put in Security in Chancery by Surety to keep the Peace, and thereupon have a *Superseas* to the Sheriff, reciting the Matter, commanding him to set him at Liberty, if he have arrested him.

If a Man sueth a *Supplicavit* out of the Chancery, to arrest a Man to find Sureties of Peace, the Defendant who is arrested, may have a *Superseas* in Chancery to the Sheriff, commanding him not to arrest him; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex, &c. salutem. Licet nuper ad supplic. M. nobis suggerenti I. eidem M. de vita sua ac mutilationi membrorum suorum graviter comminatum fuisse; tibi per breve nostrum precepimus; quod ipsum I. coram te personaliter venire faceres, & ipsum ad officium Manuceptores inveniend. qui ipsum I. sub certa pana; tibi per te rationabiliter imponenda, pro qua respondere volueris, manucap', quod ipse damnum vel malum aliquod eidem M. non inferret, seu inferri procuraret, compelleres, & quod si hoc coram te facere recusaret, tunc ipsum caperes, & in prisona nostra de N. salvo custodiri faceres, donec Securitatem invenerit in forma preda; quia tamen R. & S. &c. coram nobis in Cancell. nostra personaliter comparentes manuceper. pro pradict. I. quod ipse damnum vel malum aliquod eidem M. de corpore suo non inferret, nec inferri procurabit, videlicet; quilibet eorum sub pana xx l. quas amiserit. de rebus & catallis suis ad opus nostrum levand' si idem I. aliquid aliquod eidem M. de corpore suo intulerit, aut inferri procuraverit: Tibi precip', quod execution. Brevis nostri pradict. tibi hac parte directi Superf per Manuception. pradict', &c. Teste, &c.

And if the Justices of Peace do award a Precept of a Warrant against a Man to find Sureties for the Peace, he against whom the Warrant is, may find Sureties in the Chancery for to keep the Peace, &c. and upon the same have a *Superseas* to the Justices of the Peace, that they do surcease, &c. to arrest him, &c. and thereupon the Justices ought to surcease to make any Warrant against him afterwards; and if they have made any; that they ought to award a *Superseas* to the Sheriff, commanding him to surcease: And the Writ directed to the Justices of the Peace is such:

Q. q

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Writ of Superfedeas.

Rex dilecti. & fidel. suis, Justic. suis ad Pacem nostram in Com. Berk. conservand. assigni, salut', &c. Supplicavit nobis W. quod cum ipse metuat ipsum ad prosecutionem T. per vos capi & arrestari, ac graviter imprisonari, quousque securitatem invenerit, quod idem W. dampnum vel malum aliquod eid. T. de corpore suo non faciat, nec fieri procurabit, velimus Captioni & Arrestationi predicti. per sufficient. Manuceptores Superfederi jubere: Nos, pro eo quod R. S. P. & E. de Com. W. in Cancell. nostra personaliter constituti manucepti sunt pro ipso W. quod ipse dampnum vel malum aliquod eid. T. de corpore suo non faciet, nec fieri procurabit, viz. quilibet eor. sub pena centum librarum, quas concesserunt de terris & catallis suis ad opus nostrum levari, in casu quod dampnum vel malum aliquod eidem. T. de corpore suo per prafat. W. vel procuracion. suam eveniat, supplicationi predicti. annuentes: Vobis mandamus, quod Captioni & Arrestationi corporis prafat. W. ea occasione faciend. supersed. omnino per Manucept. supradicti, &c. Teste, &c.

[239] And if the Wife be in Fear or Doubt of her Husband, that he will beat her or kill her, &c. she may sue a Supplicavit in Chancery against her Husband, to find Sureties that he do not beat her, nor evil intreat her, and for to govern, rule, and chastise her reasonably; and the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Supplicavit nobis R. ux. I. B. quod cum ipsa de vita sua, &c. per praf. I. B. graviter & manifeste comminata existat, velimus pro securitate ipsius R. in hac parte provideri; nos, supplicationi predicti. annuentes, tibi precipimus, firmit. injungentes, quod ipsum I. B. coram te corporalit. venire fac', & ipsum ad suffic. Manucept. inveniend', &c. ut supra, quod ipse prafat. R. bene & honeste tractabit & gubernabit, & quod ipse dampnum vel malum aliquod eidem R. de corpore suo, alit. quam ad virum suum ex caus. regimin. & castigation. ux. sue licite & rationabilit. pertin', non faciet, nec fieri procurabit, quovis modo compellas. Et hoc coram te, &c.

And if a Man in a Court-Baron in a Writ of Right, or in other Court, as in London, in a Writ of Right vouch a Foreigner to Warranty, &c. the Tenant who voucheth may sue forth a Superfedeas directed to the Court, commanding them that they do not proceed in the Plea, until the Warranty be determined, &c. quod vide in the Register, fol. 5. 11, & 13. And upon the same he may have an Alias, and a Pluries, and an Attachment, against the Bailiffs or Mayor of London and Sheriff, if they will not surcease, &c.

And if a Man sueth a Prohibition to the Spiritual Court and to the Parson, and notwithstanding the Spiritual Judge doth proceed to excommunicate the Party, and upon

Certificat

Certificate thereof in the Chancery a Writ of *Excommunicato capiendo* is awarded; he who sued the Prohibition shall have a *Superfedeas* to the Sheriff, reciting the whole Matter, commanding him that he do not arrest the Party; and if he have arrested him, that he deliver him: *Quod vide* in the Register, fol. 67. And he may have a *Superfedeas* out of that Court out of which the Prohibition did issue, &c.

If the Collectors of the Subsidy or Tenths granted by the Clergy, are excommunicated by the Ordinary for their Contumacy, &c. and that be certified, and thereupon a Writ directed to the Sheriff for to arrest them, if it be testified in the Chancery afterwards by the Sovereign of the Collectors, that they have satisfied and submitted themselves; then upon that a *Superfedeas* shall be directed to surcease to arrest them; and if he hath arrested them, that he deliver them.

And if the Bishop do certify an Excommunication into the Chancery, against one for a Contempt in a Suit depending before him, and thereupon a Writ of *Excommunicato capiendo* be awarded; if the Official do by his Letters after certify in Chancery, that the Defendant hath appealed to Rome, or elsewhere: Now upon that Certificate, he shall have a *Superfedeas* to the Sheriff, that he do not arrest him pendant the Appeal; and if he have arrested him, that then he do deliver him, &c.

And so if he who is excommunicate sheweth in Chancery the Pope's Letters, testifying that he hath appealed, &c. he shall have a *Superfedeas* to the Sheriff, commanding him for to surcease, &c. and if he hath taken him by Force of the Writ of *Excommunicato capiendo*, that then he do deliver him; *quod vide* Regist. fol. 68.

If a Man take one as his Villain, and the other sueth a Writ *de homine replegiando*, and he claimeth him as his Villain; he who is taken may put in Sureties in Chancery, to yield himself and his Goods, if, &c. and thereupon he shall have a *Superfedeas* directed to him who took him, not to take him; and if he hath taken him, that then he do deliver him. *Regist. 79, 80.*

If a Man do hold Plea in the County of a Trespass which is *Vi & armis*, &c. the Defendant may sue out of the Chancery a *Superfedeas* unto the Sheriff or to the Bailiffs of the Hundred where the Plea is holden, reciting that a Plea of Trespass *Vi & armis* shall not be holden in a less Court than before the King, or other Justices by his Commandment. *Regist. fol. 111.*

And upon a Writ of Error brought of a Judgment given in *London* or other Court, the Party shall have a *Superseas* directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs, or other Officer, to surcease to award Execution. *Regist. fol. 129.*

If a Man be distrained by a Process which issues out of the Exchequer, as Executor to an Accomptant there, he may have a *Superseas* out of the Chancery directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, surmising that he is not Executor nor Surety for the Accomptant, &c. commanding them that they do surcease, until they have enquired the Truth thereof.

And the like Writ is given where the Barons do award Process of Distress against any one who hath not any of the Lands of him who was the Accomptant, &c. but of his Purchase before he was Accomptant. *quod vi. Regist. 144.*

And if the Sheriff doth hold Plea of 40 s. the Defendant may sue forth a *Superseas* that he do not proceed, &c. or after Judgment he may sue a *Superseas* directed to the Sheriff, commanding him not to award Execution upon such Judgment; and upon that an *Alias*, a *Pluries* and an Attachment. *Regist. 145.*

If a Man for Debt of 10 l. sue in the County by diverse Plaints there, every Plaint under the Sum of 40 s. where the Debt is one entire Debt, the Defendant may sue a *Superseas* to the Sheriff, commanding him not to hold Plea in those Plaints.

If a Man sue one in the County before the Sheriff for Breach of Covenants, to his Damage of 10 l. or above the Sum of 40 s. then the Defendant may sue a *Superseas* to the Sheriff that he do surcease; *quod vi. Regist. 146.*

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And if a Man do sue forth an *Audita querela*, to avoid a Statute-Staple or a Statute-Merchant, he shall have a *Superseas* to the Sheriff, not to do Execution hanging the Plea, &c. *Regist. 147.*

Note, That the Constable of *Dover*, who is Warden of the Cinque-Ports, cannot hold Plea of a Thing which doth belong to be determined in the County, if it be not of a Thing concerning the keeping of the Castle of *Dover*; and if he do, the Party shall have a Writ directed unto him, to surcease, and upon the same an *Alias*, and a *Pluries*, and an Attachment; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex dilecto & fideli suo B. Constabulario Castri sui Dover & Custodi Quinque Portuum suorum, vel ejus locum tinenti salutem. Cum inter ceteros Articulos quos Domin. Ed. quondam Rex Angl. avus noster, ad emend. populi regni sui concess. ordinavit

instum sit, quod Constabularius Castri Dover non implacitet ad Portum Castri predicti aliquod Placit. forinsecum de Com., quod non tangit Custodiam ejusdem Castri; ac vos quodd. Placitum inter W. de C. & P. de quodam debito quod idem W. a prasat. P. exigit, & quod quidem Placit. Custodiam Castri predicti non tangit, coram vobis ad Portum Castri illius teneatis, & ipsum P. ea occasione per varias distinctiones inquietatis minus julle, contra tenorem Articulorum predicti, sicut ex parte ipsius P. nobis datur intelligi: Nos, Articulos predicti inviolabiliter observari volentes, vobis mandamus, quod si ita est, tunc de Placito illo cor. vobis ulterius tenendo supersedeatis omnino, ipsumque P. contra tenorem eorundem Articulorum non molestetis in aliquo seu gravetis; & Distinctionem, si quam, fac.

And if the Constable doth hold Plea of any Thing of which he ought not for to hold Plea, the Party shall have his Action upon the Statute, although he doth not sue forth any Writ before directed to the Constable.

Writ de Procedendo ad Judicium.

NOTE, That by the Statute made An 2 E. 3. cap. 8. it is enacted, That Commandment be not either by the great Seal, nor the Petty Seal to delay common Right; but if such Commandments come, &c. that the Justices shall not surcease to do Right in any Point.

And by the Statute made An. 14 E. 3. cap. 14. the Justices shall not surcease for the great Seal or lesser Seal.

And by that it appeareth, That the King's Justices shall proceed according to Law, notwithstanding the King's Commandments directed and delivered to them; And if the Party thinketh in his Conscience, that such Commandments shall be made, then he may sue forth a Writ upon that Statute, commanding them to proceed, notwithstanding such Commandments, and the Writ shall be such:

Rex dilectis & fidelibus suis, W. &c. & sociis suis Justic. Assis in Com. Salop. assign', salutem. Cum in Parlamento nostro apud Northampton An. Regni nostri 2. convocato, per nos, Pralatos, Comites, Barones, & alios Magnates, ac totam communem regni nostri in eodem Parlamento existentes, concord. fuerit & statutum, quod non mandetur per Magnum Sigill. nostrum nec per parvum Sigillum nostrum, ad Communem Legem expediend. seu prorogand', & si talia mandata veniant, quod illis, ea de causa ad Justie. fac. nullatenus supers. prout in stat. prad. plenius continet': Vobis mandam', quod ad Justie. attributis in Ass. Novae diss. quam T. arrainavit coram vobis

per breve nostr. versus I. & A. uxor. ejus, & alios in brevi nostro origin. contentos, de Tenentis in E. faciend', virtute alienius mandati de magno Sigillo & parvo Sigillo nostro vobis directi seu dirigend', nullatenus Superf. contra tenorem Statuti supradicti Teste, &c.

But it seemeth to be in vain to sue forth such Writ, if the Justices do consider their Oath, and their Duty to God and the King: But because some Justices are fearful, and will not do a Thing which may turn to their Displeasure, that Writ was ordained, as it seemeth, and for no other Cause, for the Statute was sufficient in it self; and the Party may have in the End of the Writ these Words, viz.

Sed ad Captionem ejusdem Assise, prout in jure & secundum Legem & consuetudinem regni nostri Angl. fuerit faciend. proced. Teste &c.

And by the Statute of West. 2. upon Issues joined in the Common Pleas or King's Bench, they shall be tried by Nisi prius before the same Justices in the Country. And by the Statute of Fines, in the Time of Vacation those Issues shall be tried before one of those Justices, associating to him a Knight, &c.

And by the Statute of York, a Justice of Assise, associating to him an honest Man shall take Nisi prius, and try the Issues arising thereupon taken in the Common Pleas or King's Bench, if they need not great Examination, &c. But in those Cases it appeareth by the Register, the King by his Writ may restrain and command the Justices, that they do not award Nisi prius, and if they have awarded any Writ of Nisi prius that they send a Superseas, and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Justic. suis de Banco salutem. Licet de communi consuetudine regni nostri concord. existat & statutum, quod Inquisitiones & Jurat. in Placito terre capiend. qua magne non sunt examinationis, capientur in patria coram uno Just. placei ubi non existunt, sociato sibi aliquo probio homine patrie, milit. sive alio ita quod communis dies det. in Banco, & certi dies & loca dentur in patria in present. parti & etiam quod Inquisitiones & Jurat. in Placito terre magnam examinationem requirunt. coram duobus Justic. de Banco in form. pradiet. capiantur: quia tam Placitum quod est coram vobis in Banco predict. per Breve nostrum inter W. Petentem & T. Tenent. de Maner. de S. cum pertinenti. Com. W. specialit. nos tangit, praesertim cum idem. T. dicti Manerium teneat ad termin. vite sue ex concess. nostra, & per mortem ejusdem T. idem Manerium ad nos & hered. nostros recte reverti debet; volentes indemnitati nostra prospicere hac parte, Vobis mandamus, quod si ad Inquisit. inde capiend.

cedere vos conting', tunc hujusmodi Inquisit. coram nobis in Banco predicti. & non alibi capiatis, concordia & Statuto predicti. non obstantibus: & si Inquisit. inde per breve de nisi prius capi demandaveritis, tunc Inquisit. illi in patria capiend. supersederi demandatis. Teste, &c.

There is another Form of Writ for that Matter in the Register. And *M. 32 H. 6.* it appeareth, that it is in the Justices Discretion, whether they will grant *Nisi prius*, or not; and by the like Reason, the King at his Discretion, and by his Writ directed to the Justices, may restrain the same.

And *Nisi prius* shall not be granted where the King is Party; without the King's special Warrant, or the King's Attorney's Assent, notwithstanding the afore said Statutes.

Writ upon the Statute made for the King's Steward and Marshal, that they do not hold Plea, if not, &c.

SEE by the Statute of *Articuli Super Chartas, cap. 3.* That the Steward and Marshal shall not hold Plea of Freehold nor any Plea of Trespass, but only of Trespass done in the King's House, and other Trespasses done within the Verge, and of Contracts and Covenants which some of the King's Household ought to have against another of his Household, and no other; and no Plea of Trespass shall proceed, which is not brought before the King remove out of the Verge where the Trespass shall be done, so as that they be ended before the King go out of the Bounds of the Verge where the Trespass is done; and if they cannot be ended there, the Parties shall cease, and shall be tried at the Common Law. And the Steward shall not take Cognizance of Debts of other Men, but only of such as be of the King's House: He shall hold no other Plea by Obligation made at the Discretion of the Steward or Marshal: And if they do contrary to that Ordinance, it shall be void. And the Court of the Marshalsea nor the Jurisdiction thereof shall not exceed above twelve Miles by the Statute made *13 R. 2. c. 3.* And no Man may add in an Action brought against him in the Court of the Steward or Marshal, that he was not of the King's Household at the Time of the Trespass or Contract made, or that the Plaintiff was not one of the King's Household at that Time. And if a Man be sued in the Court of the Steward and Marshal contrary to the Statute, then he who is grieved shall have such Writ:

Rex Sen. & Mareſchallo Hoſpitii ſui, ſalutem. Cum inter ceteros articulos quos Dominus Edwardus quondam Rex Angl', avus noſter, ad emendationem ſtatus populi ſui conceſſit, ordinatum ſit quod Sen & Mareſchallus Hoſpitii noſtri non teneant Placita de Libero tenemento, de Debito, Conventione, Tranſgr', ſeu contractu b. minum populi, niſi tantummodo de Tranſgr. Hoſpitii noſtri & aliis Tranſgr. infra virgam, & de Contractibus & Conventionibus qu. aliqui de eodem Hoſpitio aliis de eodem Hoſpitio fecerint, & in eodem Hoſpitio, & non alibi; ac jam ex querela A & B. acceperimus, quod vos, ad proſecutionem I. de L. Placitum inter praef. A. & I. qui de eodem Hoſpitio non ſunt ut dicitur, de quod. Debito quod idem A. de praef. I. exigit, tenetis coram vobis, in ipſius A. damnum non modicum & gravam. Et contra ſervam Ordinationis' praedict': Nos igitur, volentes diſtina Ordinationem in omnibus & ſingulis ſuis articulis obſervari, vobis mandamus, quod ſi ita eſt, tunc de Placito illo coram vobis ulterius tenendo Superſedeatis omnino, ipſam A. contra tenorem Ordinationis praedict. non moleſtantes in aliquo ſeu gravant'; & Diſtinctionem, ſequam, &c. Teſte, &c.

And if the Plea be lawfully begun before the Steward and Maſhal of the King's Houſe within the Verge, and before the Plea be ended the King doth remove; now the Plea is thereby diſcontinued, and then it becometh the Party to commence his Action at the Common Law, and not within the Verge before the Steward and Maſhal; and if he do, the Party grieved ſhall have ſuch Writ;

[242] *Rex Senefch. & Mareſchal. Hoſpitii ſui, ſalutem. Cum inter ceteros articulos quos Dominus Edwardus quond. Rex Angliae avus noſter, ad emendationem ſtatus populi ſui conceſſit, ordinatum ſit, quod Senefch. & Mareſch. Hoſpitii noſtri non teneant Placita de Libero tenemento, de Debito, de Conventione, ſeu Contractu b. minum populi, niſi tantummodo de Tranſgr. Hoſpitii noſtri, & aliis Tranſgr. factis infra virgam, & de Contractibus & Conventionibus qu. aliquis de diſto Hoſpitio fecerit alteri de eodem Hoſpitio, & in eodem Hoſpitio, & non alibi, & nullum Placitum de Tranſgr. placent aliud, quod non ſit attachiatum per nos antequam nos eximus virgam ubi Tranſgr. facta fuit, & Placitum ill. celeriter de die in diem placent & terminent, ita quod placent. & terminentur antequam exeamus eandem virgam ubi tranſgreſ. facta fuit, & ſi forte infra bondus illius virgae terminari non poterint, ceſſent huiusmodi Placita coram Senefchall. & Mareſchall', & ſint Querentes ad Communem Legem; ac jam ex gravi querela A. & B. acceperimus, quod vos ad ſectam R. de B. ipſos, &c. ad reſp. coram vobis praedict. R. de quadam Tranſgr. eid. R. per praefat. A & B. infra virgam noſtram apud E. an', &c. 12 facta*

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facta, ut dicitur, quod quid. Placitum per vos assachiatum non fuit, antequam virgam ill. exivimus, distringitis, & ipsos ea occasione multipliciter inquietatis minus iuste, in ipsorum A. & B. distringitis non modicum & gravamen, & contra tenorem articulationum predict. Nos igitur, volentes dictam Ordination. in omnibus & singulis suis articulis inviolabiliter observari, Vobis mandamus, quod si ita sit, tunc ipsos A. & B. ad resp. coram vobis de huiusmodi Transfers. nullatenus distringatis, sed de Placito illo coram vobis ulterius tenend. omnino Superj. & Distinctionem, si quam, &c. Teste, &c.

A And if a Man be sued by Plaint before the Steward and Marshal, of the King's House, who is not of the King's Houthold, and the Debtor plead, and affirmeth the Jurisdiction of the Court; and the Cause be adjudged against him; yet he shall have an Action upon the Statute against the Party who sueth him there; *quod vide T. 3 H. 3. Title Esoppel.*

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B THE Writs of Certiorari for to remove Records out of one Court into another, are of several Forms; and the Form of the Writ to remove the Record of Re-disseisin is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Quia quibuscumque certis de causis certior. velimus super Recordis & Processu cujusdam Inquisition. facta coram te & custonibus Placitorum Coram. nostra in Comit. tuo apud N. per Breve nostrum super quadam Rediss. I. per R. facti. ut dicitur, de uno Mesuag. cum pert. in N. Tibi precipimus, quod si judicium inde redditum sit. tunc Recordum & Processum predict. cum omnibus ea tangentibus nobis sub sigillo tuo distincte & aperte mittas, & hoc Breve, ita quod, &c. ubicunque, &c. ut inspectis Rec. & Processu pred. ulterius inde fieri fac. quod de jure & secundum Legem & consuetudinem regni nostri Angl. fuer. faciend. Teste, &c.

And he may move it after a Disseisin, &c.

And if a Man be attainted in a Redisseisin or a Postdisseisin, and hath no Lands within the County to be put in Execution, he may remove that Record by a Certiorari into the King's Bench, and there have Execution. And he may remove a Recovery in an Assise of Novel Disseisin into the King's Bench by a Certiorari in like Manner. But the Writ of Certiorari

See a Recovery in ancient De- mesne. 39 H. 6. 3 & 4.

But see 44 E. 3. 28. 36 H. 8. Br. Certiorari 20. There is no such Writ of Certiorari to remove the Record in Communi Banco immediately, but first in the Chancery. Yet 43 Ass. 20. the contrary is admitted.

saith,

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saith, *si iudicium inde redditum sit, tunc Record, Process. &c.* as above. By which it appeareth that it ought, that Judgment be given in the Assise, &c. otherwise it seemeth he shall not have the Writ; for the *Certiorari* is said to remove the Record, to the Intent that he may sue forth Execution upon the same when it is removed in the King's Bench, for there they may award Execution into every County to execute the same.

21 Ed. 3. 5.
Br. Cert.
Action 5.

If a Man do recover Lands by Assise of Novel Disseisin, and the Defendant will sue a Certificate before other Justices, there he ought to sue forth a *Certiorari* to the Justices of Assize, to certify the Record unto the new Justices, who hold Plea upon the Certificate, and the Words (*sine dilacione*) shall not be put in any Writ which hath a certain Day of Return.

And if a Man recover by Assise, and the Defendant will sue an Attaint before other Justices, then he ought for to have a *Certiorari* to the Justices of Assise to certify the Record, *si iudicium redditum sit*.

And if a Man recover before Justices in Eyre in an Assise of Novel Disseisin, the other Party may sue forth an Attaint before other Justices, and have a *Certiorari* to the Justices in Eyre to send the Records before the other Justices.

37 H. 6. 16.

And the King may send his Writ of *Certiorari* to the Barons, Treasurer, and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, to certify the Record of Assise in the Treasury in their Custody into the King's Bench.

9 E. 4. 50.
Choc. 24 E.
3. 24.
15 E. 4. 5.
8 E. 4. 25,
26.

There is another Writ of *Certiorari* to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, to certify the Record of the Assize taken, but the Judgment was not given, because the Defendant died: but the Writ is of little Effect, for that by the Death of the Defendant before Judgment the Writ is abated.

And if a Man will sue an Attaint upon Recovery in an Assise, which Record of Assise is in the Treasury, then he who bringeth the Attaint ought to sue a *Certiorari* to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, to certify the Record of Assise before the Justices before the Attaint be sued forth.

If a Man do recover Damage in an Assise of Novel Disseisin, and before he hath Execution of the Damages, the Record is sent into the Treasury; then he may sue a *Certiorari* to the Treasurer and Chamberlains, to certify the Record of Recovery in the Assise before the King, that Execution may be awarded for the Damages.

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And if a Man recover Lands and Damages in an Assise of Fresh Force, and the Defendant hath not any Thing within the

the City or Borough for to satisfy the Damages; then the Party may sue a *Certiorari* to the Mayor or Bailiffs, to certify the Record into the King's Bench, that he may have Execution of the Damages recovered.

If the King maketh certain Persons Justices of Assize, &c. in one County, and afterwards at another Assizes he maketh other Justices of the same County; a general *Certiorari* shall be sued to the first Justices, to certify all the Records of Assize and Juries which were taken in that County before the new Justices.

And in Assize of Novel Disseisin if the Verdict pass for the Plaintiff, and before Judgment be given a new Commission is to other Justices of the same County, the Party for whom the Verdict passed, may sue forth a *Certiorari* to the first Justices, to remove the Record into the King's Bench, to have Judgment given there upon that Assize and Verdict past; or may have a *Certiorari* to the first Justices, to send the Record before the new Justices, that they may give Judgment thereupon: And it behoveth to have another Writ unto the new Justices, to receive the Record, and that they proceed to Judgment. And when the Record is removed after Verdict given before other Justices, and they delay to proceed to Judgment upon the Verdict, the Party for whom the Judgment should be given may sue forth a Writ directed to them *quod receptis & visis Record. & Process. prad.* they proceed to Judgment, &c. And thereupon the Party may have an *Alias*, and a *Pluries*, *Vel causam nobis significes*: And if they will not do any Thing, whether he shall have an Attachment is a Question; for there is a Statute made *A. 3. E. 3.* which willeth, that Commissioners in special Case limited by the Statute shall be punished for their Misdoings, but it seemeth it shall not be, if the Statute be not made, for that Cause only.

And *An. 27 E. 3.* in Assize, a Justice was indicted, for that he caused an Indictment, which was found to be but Trespass to be entred in Record as Felony, &c. And the same was adjudged a void Indictment, because it was to make void a Record. But yet it seemeth he might be indicted, for taking of Money, or for other Falsity, which doth not destroy and defeat the Record. *Quare.*

And a Man may have a Writ to the same Justices before whom the Verdict passed, &c. to proceed to Judgment, as well as he shall have a Writ to other Justices before whom the Record is removed.

If a Man in an Assize of Novel Disseisin, or other Action real, before Justices in Eyre vouch one to Warranty, who

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who presently entred into Warranty, and afterwards loseth; the Plaintiff shall recover, and the Tenant shall have Judgment to recover in Value against the Voucher: now if he who recovered in Value, will have Execution of the Lands recovered in Value, he ought to sue a *Certiorari* to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, to certify the Record in Assise into the Chancery; and when it is there certified, the King shall send the Record by *Mittimus* into the Common Pleas, and thereupon the Justices shall award a *Scire Facias* against the Party against whom the Recovery was, to come and shew why Execution should not be done of Lands in Value.

And a Man may sue a *Certiorari* directed to the Justices of H Assise, to remove the Records of Assise into the Chancery, and also a Deed which is before them, &c. and afterwards he may sue forth a Writ of *Mittimus* unto the new Justices of Assise of those Records, and of the Deeds which remained before the other Justices.

And if the Husband and Wife sue a Bond, which is made I to the Wife, in the Common Pleas, and the Deed is there denied, for that they remain in the keeping of the *Custos Brevium*, and the Husband dieth; the Wife may have a Writ out of the Chancery directed to the *Custos Brevium* in the Common Pleas, that he deliver the Deed to the Wife, because the Plea is determined by the Death of the Husband.

And when the Justices in Eyre come, and shall be in any K County by the King's Commission, then a Writ shall be sent to the Justices of the Common Pleas, to adjourn all the Pleas of that County which are in the Common Pleas before the Justices in Eyre, to be determined before them: And if the Justices in Eyre cannot determine the Pleas before they depart out of the County, then a Writ shall be sent to the Justices in Eyre, to send those Records and Pleas which are not determined nor adjudged into the Common Pleas again. And the Writ shall be such:

Rex dilecto & fideli suo S. salut. Cum Loquela qua fait cor. Justic. nostris de Banco per Breve nostrum int. S. Peten. & I. Tenent', de uno Messuag. cum pertin. in T. in Com. N. una cum Brevi prædict', cor. vobis & sociis vestris nuper Justic. nostris itinerant. in Com. prædict. missa fuisset placitanda, ac Placitum illud quibusd. cert. de caus. in itinere præd. remanserit indiscussum, absque hoc quod idem Placie. alicubi adjornat. fuisset placitand', per quod ex parte ipsius S. nobis est supplicat', ut sibi in præmiss. Justic. facere velimus; Nos ea de causa attendentes expediens fore, quod Just. nostri de Banco super Record. & Processu
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Loquela pradiſſi cor. vobis & praſat. ſociis vſtris in itinere pradiſſi. certiorem, vobis mandam, quod Record. & Proceſſ. pradiſſi. una cum Breve pradiſſi. & omnibus aliis ea tangentibus, praſ. Juſt. noſtris de Banco ſub ſigillo vſtro diſtincte & aperte ſine dilatione mittatis, & hoc Breve, ut his inſpectis. ulter. proced. in Loquela pradiſſi ſecund. Legem. & conſ. regni noſtri valeant. Teſte, &c.

Br. Brief.
4+4. Vid.
22 H. 6. 19.
23 Aff. 14.
B. Brief.
282.
40 E. 3. 32.
Br. Brief.
304.

And if an Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin be brought in the King's Bench, and the Defendant alledge and plead, that there is a Writ of a higher Nature depending in the Common Pleas for the ſame Land between the Plaintiff and Defendant; then if they be at Iſſue, whether there be ſuch a Writ depending or not, the Defendant ought to ſue a *Certiorari* out of the Chancery to the Juſtices of the Common Pleas, to remove and certify the Records into the Chancery; and upon the ſame certified, he ſhall have a Writ of *Mittimus* out of the Chancery to the Juſtices of the King's Bench; with which Writ the King ſhall ſend the Tenor of the Record which is there into the King's Bench. And the Writ of *Mittimus* ſhall be ſuch :

Rex dilecto & fideli ſuo R. de W. & ſciis ſuis Juſt. ad Placita coram nobis tenenda aſſign. ſalut. Cum R. P. nuper arraignavit quandam Aſſiſam nova diſſ. cor. nobis apud Weſt. per Breve noſtrum verſus B. de ten'tis in A. & duo meſſuag⁹, tres curcates terre, viginti acras prati, cum pertinen. in eadem Villa in viſu poſuiſſ. idemq; H. placitand. in Aſſiſa illa allegaſſet, quod Breve de aliori natura tunc & diu ante pendeat inter partes pradiſſi. coram dilectis & fidelibus noſtris W. & ſociis ſuis Juſticiariis noſtris de Banco, & Record. & Proceſſ. inde coram praſat. Juſt. noſtris de Banco habita ad Warrantum vocaſſet, ut accepiſimus Nos attendent. expediens eſſe & neceſſe. quod vos ſuper tenor. Record. & Proceſſ. pradiſſi. coram praſat. Juſt. de Banco habit. certioremmini, tenorem illum quem coram nobis in Cancell. noſtra venire fecimus vobis mittimus ſub pede ſigilli, mandant^r, quod inſpectis Record. & Proceſſu pradiſſi. ulterius fieri fac. quod de jure & ſecund. Legem & conſ. regni noſtri fuerit faciend. Teſte, &c.

And if a Man do recover in an Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin before Juſtices of Aſſiſe in the County, and before Execution ſued of the Damages the Record is removed into the Chancery by *Certiorari*; he who recovered in the Aſſiſe may ſue forth a Writ of *Mittimus* to ſend the Record into the King's Bench, commanding them for to proceed, and to award Execution. And the Writ is ſuch :

Rex

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Rez dilectis & fidel. E. & sociis suis Justic. nostris ad Placita coram nobis tenend. assign. salutem. Cum I. per Recogn. Ass. de nova diss. quam W. arrain. coram B. & sociis suis nuper Just. Domini Edwardi quondam Regis Angl. avi nostri, ad Ass. &c. assign. versus R. & alios, &c. de Tenementis in T recuperasset seisinam suam de uno messuag. cum pertin. in D. per consider. cur. pradiſt. & dampna sua, qua ad x. li. taxabantur, sicut per Record. & Process. Ass. pradiſt. qua coram nobis certis de causis venire fecimus plenius apparet; de Executio Judicii quoad dampna recuperanda adhuc restat faciend., sicut ex parte ipsius I. nobis dat. intelligi: Nos igitur, volent. dictum Judic. execut. debite demandari, Record. & Process. pradiſt. vobis mittim. sub pede sigill. nostri, mandantes, quod vis. Record. & Process. pradiſt. ulter. quoad exec. Judic. pradiſt. fieri faciatis quod de jure & secundum Legem & cons. regni nostri fuerit faciend. Tesle, &c.

And if a Man recover Lands by Assise of Novel Disseisin before Justices of Assise, and the Defendant hath a Writ of *Warrantia Charta* depending in the Common Pleas, the Party may sue a *Certiorari* to remove the Record of the Assise in Chancery, and thereupon have a *Mittimus* of the Record of Assise to the Justices of the Common Pleas, and in the End of the Writ shall be said, *ut hiis inspectis, securius procedere valeant in Placito Warrantie pradiſt. secund. Legem, &c.*

And in Assise of Novel Disseisin, if the Defendant plead two or three Recoveries in Assise before other Justices, which Record is in the Treasury, &c. now if the Record be denied, for which he sueth a *Certiorari* to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, to certify the Records at a certain Day into the Chancery; if they at the Day certify any Records, but do not certify that there are other Rolls of the same Justices remaining in the Treasury in the Tower of London, so as that they have not made a full search of the Records; then the King shall send to the Justices of Assise his Writ, reciting the Matter, commanding them for to continue that Assise until another Day, so as the Defendant be not damaged by failing of the Record, and the same seemeth to be reasonable.

And if a Man be bound in a Statute-Staple to pay a certain Sum of Money at a Day certain, after the Day the Party who hath the Statute, may come to the Mayor of the Staple and shew him the same, and pray him to certify the same into the Chancery; and if the Mayor will not so do, then the Party who hath the Obligation may come into the Chancery, and shew the same there, and pray a *Certiorari* to

the Mayor to certify the Inrolment of the Statute: And if the Mayor do return, that he hath twice, or oftner, certified the same before that Time, as appeareth by the Inrolment made by the Mayor, if there appear no such Certificate upon Record in the Chancery, then he who hath the Bond of the Statute may sue forth a new *Certiorari* to the Mayor, reciting in the Writ, that there is not any Certificate recorded in the Chancery, commanding him to certify the Inrolment of the Statute which is before him; and upon the same he may have an *Alias* and a *Pluries* against the Mayor, if he will not certify the same, and also an Attachment against the Mayor, directed to the Sheriff, &c.

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The Writ of *Certiorari* is an original Writ, and issueth Vid. 10 El. sometimes out of the Chancery, and sometimes out of the Dyer 274. King's Bench, and lieth where the King would be certified of any Record which is in the Treasury, or in the Common Pleas, or in any other Court of Record, or before the Sheriff and Coroners, or of a Record before Commissioners, or before the Escheator; then the King may send that Writ to any of the said Courts or Offices, to certify such Record before him *in Banco*, or in the Chancery, or before other Justices, where the King pleaseth to have the same certified: and he or they to whom or who the *Certiorari* is directed, ought to send the same Record according to the Tenor of the Writ, and as the Writ doth command him; and if he or they fail so to do, then an *Alias* shall be awarded, and afterwards a *Pluries*, *Vel causam nobis significes*, and after an Attachment, if a good Cause be not returned upon the *Pluries*, wherefore they do not send the Record.

But see
Bambere
411. The
Use of this
Day is, to
award a
Subpoena
to the Com-
miss.
37 H. 6. 30.
Mark.

Also the King might by such Writ of *Certiorari* send for the Tenor of the Record, or for the Tenor of the Tenor of the Record, at his Election; and those Writs ought for to be obeyed, and the Records sent, as the Writ commandeth them to do; and the Form of some of those Writs here followeth:

Rez dilecto & fideli suo R. salut. Quia quibusdam certis de causis Certiorari volumus super Record. & Processu Vilag. in I. Com. promulgat. & coram vobis & sociis vestris Just. nostris ad divers. Felonias in Com. pred. audiend. & termin. assign. retornat: Vobis mand., quod tenor. Record. & Process. pred. or thus, tenor. Record. & Process. Vilag. pred. cum omnibus ea tangenti nobis in hac nostra sub sigillo vestro distinge & aperte sine dilacione mittatis & h. Breve. Teste, &c.

And

Writ of Certiorari to remove Records.

And to certify an Indictment taken before the Justices in Eyre, the Form is such :

Rex, &c. Quia super Presentationem factam coram vobis & sociis vestris Justic. nostris itinerant. in Com. Lincoln. de morte A. unde B. captus & detentus in prisina nostra de N. rectius est, & etiam super inquisitione inde coram vobis ibidem fact. quibusdam certis de causis volumus certiorari; Vobis mandamus, quod irrotationem Presentat. & Inquisitionis predict. nobis sub sigillo vestro distincte & aperte sine dilatione mittatis, & hoc Breve. Teste, &c..

And there is another Form of Writ directed to the Coroners :

34 Aff. 40.
Br. Certiorari. 9.
the Writ was awarded to the Executors of the Coroner.
Vid. 36 H. 6. 24. for Certiorari to the Coroners. Vid. 2 Eliz. Dyer 223. Procter's Case.

Rex Coronator. suis in Com. Lincoln. salut. Quia quibusdam certis de causis certiorari volumus super Recordo & Processu cujusdam Appell. quam W. nuper Probatori defunct. fecit versus S. de quadam Roberia quam id. W. & B. in Com', &c. ad invicem fecisse dicebantur: Vobis precipimus, quod Record. & Process. ejusd. Appell. cum omnibus ea tangentibus, nobis sub sigillis vestris, &c. And that Writ lieth where a Man before Justices becometh an Approver, and the Coroner appointeth him to make his Approvement, and afterwards the Approver dieth; the King may write unto the Coroner to send him the Record of the Approvement.

And another Form of Certiorari to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London.

Rex Major. & Vic. London. salutem. Quia quedam negotia per Appell. Indictamenta & Attachiament. coram vobis in Civitate pred. Lond. nuper intrata nondum terminant', & quedam Inquisitiones in eadem Civitate facta fuerint retornat', quorum quidam negotiorum Inquisitiones, Record. & Process. penes vos resident, ut dicitur, & que omnia per dilectos & fideles nostros B. C. & D. Justic. nostros ad diversos transg't. in Civitate pred. fact. audiend. & terminand. assign', expediri volumus, & finalit. terminari: Vobis mandamus, quod pred. Record. & Process. cum omnibus ea tangent. pref. Justic. sub sigillis, &c.

And if the King by Virtue of any Writ of Certiorari, remove any Record before any of the Justices, he may afterwards send for that Record, and remove the same before himself, or other Justices, at his Election; and then the Writ is such :

Rex, &c. Quia quibusdam certis de causis Certiorari volumus super Record. & Process. cujusdam Inquisitionis capte. coram dilectis & fidelibus nostris W. & P. Justic. nostris ad Gavellam nostram de N. assign. deliberand', pro morte Et unde C. pro morte predict. rectatus fuit, ut dic. qua quidem Record. & Process.

Coram vobis certis de causis venire fecimus, que penes vos resident, ut die. Vobis mandamus, quod Record. & Process. præd. cum omnibus ea tangent. nobis sub sigillis vestris distincte, &c.

And when the King would be certified of an Outlawry in the County, then the Certiorari shall be as well to the Sheriff as to the Coroners of the County to certify the same. But if a Man be condemned in the King's Bench, and afterwards outlawed for the King's Fine upon his Condemnation; if he will sue forth a Pardon of the Outlawry, he ought to have a Certiorari out of the Chancery, to certify the Record of the Condemnation, which shall be such:

Rex dilecto & fidei suo I. &c. Capitali Justic. suo, salut. Cum E. de quadam transgr. F. vi & armis facta coram nobis convictus, & pro eo quod non venit coram nobis ad satisfaciend. nobis de redemptione sua que ad nos pertinet in hac parte, & præfat. F. de dampnis sibi in hac parte adjudicat. in Exigend. posset. fuisset ad utlagand. et ea occasione postmodum utlagat. que quidem utlag. coram nobis jam est retornata, ut accepimus, ac idem E. nobis supplicaverit, ut cum ipse præf. F. de dampnis suis præd. jam satisfecerit, velimus ei Utlag. præd. gratiose pardonar. Nos ea de causa certior. volentes super Record. et Process. Utlag. præd. et si idem E. præf. F. de dampnis præd. satisfecerit (ut dictum est) necne, Vobis mandamus, quod nos super præmiss. sub sigillo vestro distincte et aperte, &c. reddatis certiores.

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And if a Man be indicted before Justices of Gaol-delivery of Felony, and afterwards is acquitted; then if he who is acquitted doubteth he shall be troubled by reason of the same Indictment, he may sue forth a Certiorari to remove that Record and Process of the Inquisition, &c. into the Chancery, &c.

And if a Man do recover Debt or Damages before Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and hath not Execution, he may remove the Record and the Process into the King's Bench, and there sue Execution, and have a Scire facias upon the Record, &c.

14 H. 7. 15.
15 H. 7. 5.
36 H. 6. 23.
39 H. 6. 34.

And if a Man do recover Damages in an Action of Trespass before Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and hath the Party in Execution by reason of the Judgment; if the Party in Execution dieth in Prison, he who recovered may sue a Certiorari to the Justices to remove the Record into the King's Bench, that the Justices there may award Execution as the Law requireth in such Case. And, I think, in that Case, that the Party shall have Execution by Elegit, or by Scire facias; for it seemeth not to be reasonable, that the

34 H. 6. 47.
contra.
4 E. 4. 39.
33 H. 6. 48.
Danby.
47 E. 3
Execut 41.

R r

Death

Death of him who dieth in Prison should be a Satisfaction to the Party. *Tamen quare*, for the same is a Doubt.

If a Man be arraigned of Murder, and found guilty *se defendendo*, for which he is bailed, or committed to Prison, he may have a *Certiorari* to remove the Record into the Chancery, that he may sue forth a Pardon thereupon according to the Course of the Law, &c.

If a Man recover Damages in Trespass in the King's Bench, and hath the Defendant's Lands in Execution by *Elegit*, and then he who recovereth is disseised by the other, for which he bringeth an Assise before the Justices of Assise; he who bringeth the Assise ought to have a *Certiorari* to the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to certify the Record and the Proceedings to Judgment given in the King's Bench, and of the Execution there; and the Plaintiff may have the Record in Chancery exemplified under the Great Seal, if Need be, to the Justices of Assise.

And if a Man recover by Assise of Novel Disseisin, and the Party will sue an Attaint in the Common Pleas, or in the King's Bench, he ought to sue a *Certiorari* to the Justices of Assise, to remove the Record in the King's Bench, or into the Chancery, &c. that he might send the same before the Justices before whom the Attaint is sued, &c.

And it appeareth by the Register in the Title [*Certiorari*] that if false Judgment be given before the Steward and Marshal of the King's House, upon a Plaint there sued, that the Party may sue an Attaint by Writ before the Steward and Marshal to attaint that Jury, &c. and that the King may send a *Certiorari* to certify the Record into the Chancery, which shall be directed to the Steward and Marshal of the King's House; but the Record shall be certified under the Seal of the Steward only, as appeareth by the Words of the Writ, &c.

There is another Writ of *Certiorari* directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, to certify the King of the Debt which *I.* oweth unto him, and of the Debt which the Ancestor of the said *I.* owed the King, and which are clear Debts, and to certify the same without Delay under the Exchequer-Seal, and not into the Chancery, nor into the King's Bench.

There is another *Certiorari* directed to the Justices of Gaol-delivery, to certify the Record and Proceedings upon an Indictment of Murder, and Acquittal thereupon into the Chancery, &c.

There is another *Certiorari* to the Justices of Peace, to cer-

certify into the Chancery the Tenor of the Records and Process of Outlawry of several Persons returned before them.

There is another Writ of *Certiorari* directed to the Steward and Marshal of the King's House, to certify under the Seal of the Steward into the King's Bench an Indictment taken before the Steward and Marshal, which the King would have to be determined only before him in the King's Bench.

There is another Writ of *Certiorari* to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *York*, to certify the Tenor of the Record and Proceedings in an Assise of *Fresh Force* sued before them in the same City without Writ, and to certify the Tenor of the Record and Proceedings in the Chancery.

There is another Writ of *Certiorari* to the Bishop of *Oxford*, to certify into the Chancery how many Persons were admitted, instituted and inducted into such a Church, since the Statute of King *Edward IV.* until this Time, and at whose Presentation, and by what Title, and in what Manner.

There is another Writ of *Certiorari* to the *Custos breviarum*, to certify the King in the Chancery the Tenor of the original and judicial Writs, and the Warrants of Attorney which are in his Custody concerning such an Action or Suit.

And another Writ directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, to certify the King in the Chancery the Record and Proceedings of a Writ of *Quo Warranto* sued by the King's Ancestor, King *Edward I.* against the Abbot of *Westminster*, for certain Liberties claimed by the said Abbot, &c. [247]

And another Writ of *Certiorari* to the Commissioners of Sewers, to certify the King in the Chancery at a certain Day all the Presentments before them made against such a Person, &c.

And a Writ of *Certiorari* directed to the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, to certify the Tenor of a Record and Proceedings of *Utlagary* against such a one in *London*, remaining in *Middlesex* before the Justices of the Common Pleas, and to certify the same into the Chancery.

And if a Baron who is a Peer of the Realm, be sued in the Common Pleas, and Process be awarded against him by *Capias* or *Exigent*, then he may sue a *Certiorari* in the Chancery, directed to the Justices of the Common Pleas or King's Bench, testifying that he is a Peer of the Realm, commanding them to award such Process against him as

they ought to do against a Peer of the Realm; and the Writ is such:

Rex Justiciar. suis de Banco salutem. Mandamus vobis, si G. T. mil. coram vobis ad sectam alicujus per Actionem personalem implacitatus existat, talem Processum, et non alium, vers. ipsum in Action. predict. fieri faciat. qual. versus Dominos, Magnates, Comites, seu Barones Regni nostri Angliæ, qui ad Parliamenta nostra de summonitione venire debent, aut eorum aliquem, secundum Legem et cons. Regni nostri Angl. fuer. faciend. quia pred. G. T. unum Baron. regni nostri pred. ad Parliamenta nostra de summ. Regia venient. record. et hoc vobis mandamus, et aliis quor. interest innotescimus. Teste, &c.

And if a Man recover Damages and Costs in an Assise of Novel Disseisin, he may sue a Certiorari to remove the Record into the Chancery, directed to the Justices of the Assise, to the Intent that the King may send the same to any of his Courts, that he who recovereth may sue Execution of the Damages recovered; and upon that Record sent into the King's Bench, he shall send that Record into the Common Pleas by Writ of Mittimus directed to the Justices there, that they do as they ought for to do according to the Law, to make the Damages to be levied.

There is another Form of Certiorari by these Words:

Rex Vic. &c. Volentes certis de causis certior. super tenorem Record. et Process. Utlag. in W. de B. de Com. N. Husbandman, in eodem Com. or thus, in Hustingo nostro London. promulgat. et coram Justiciar. ipsius Regis de Banco cert. quod quidem Record. et Processum idem Rex coram eo cert. de causis venire fecit, ut dic. ac si idem W. se redd. prisonæ Marchalciæ ipsius Regis coram eo occasione predict. necne: Ideo tenor. Record et Process. Utlagar. predict. non Certificatio redditionis illius eidem Regi in Cancell. suam, sub sigillis I. E. Capital. Justic. sui ad Placita coram ipso Rege tenend. distinte et aperte sine dilatione militatur cum hac Billa. Teste ipso Rege apud Westm. xii die Maii, anno Regni sui 30.

And by that it appeareth, although the Record be remaining in Banco, yet the King may send to remove it into the Chancery.

And if a Man be arraigned of Murder, and it is found that he killed the Party *se Defendendo*, he ought for to sue a Certiorari to remove the Record into the Chancery, and upon the Removal thereof to have his Pardon; and the Form of the Pardon doth appear in the Register, fol. 287, and 288.

G And if a Man be attainted in Assise of Novel Disseisin before the Justices of Assise, of a Disseisin with Force, and be afterwards outlawed for the King's Fine; if he will have a Pardon of the Utlagary, he ought for to have a *Certiorari* directed to the Justices of Assise, to certify the King in his Chancery the Tenor of the Record of the Assise, and also another Writ to the Justices, to certify the King in his Chancery whether the Defendant in the Assise hath yielded himself to Prison, and hath satisfied the Party his Damages. And if the same be so certified in the Chancery, then upon that Certificate he shall have his Pardon of the Outlawry, and the Form of the Charter of Pardon appeareth in the Register, 288.

And if a Man be condemned in the Common Pleas in Debt, and Outlawry upon the same; then, before he shall have his Pardon, he ought for to yield himself to the Prison of the Fleet, and satisfy the Party, and the Record of his Condemnation and of the Satisfaction ought to be certified by *Certiorari* unto the King in his Chancery; and thereupon he shall have his Pardon, and that is by the Statute of 5 E. 3. cap. 12.

And if a Man be outlawed severally at the Suit of three several Persons in several Actions in which he was condemned, he ought to sue a *Certiorari* to remove the Tenor of those Records and Process into the Chancery; and also to have a *Certiorari* to the Justices of the Common Pleas, if the Suit be there, to certify the King in Chancery whether he hath yielded himself to the Prison of the Fleet, and hath satisfied the Parties; and when the Chief Justice hath certified the same into the Chancery, then he shall have his Pardon for the Outlawries, and not before; and the Form of the Pardon appears in the Register, 288.

H There is another *Certiorari* to the Escheator, to certify the Manner and Cause of taking of Lands into the King's Hands after the Death of one; and the Writ is such:

Rex Escheatori, &c. salutem. Cum quibusdam cert. de causis certior. volumus super mod. & caption. terr. & tenementor. que fuer. I. defuncti in B. in Ball. tua per te in manum nostram, ut dicit. seist. Tibi precipimus, quod nos in Cancellar. nostra super mod. & causa supradict. sub sigillo tuo distinct. & apert. sine dilatione redd. certior. hoc breve nobis remittentes. Tiste, &c.

But note, that it is enacted by Statute, That if the Escheator find any Office of any Lands or Tenements for the King, [248]

Writ of Forcible Entry upon the Statute.

or into the Exchequer, within a Month after the finding thereof, upon pain of 20 *l.* payable to the King, and to him that will sue for the same; and that Statute was made Anno 8 H. 6. cap. 26.

There is another *Certiorari* directed to the Escheator, to certify the King in Chancery, at his Peril, the Value of the Knights Fees and of the Advowsons which I. had, who is dead, who held of the King the Day of his Death in Capite; and the Writ is such:

Rex Escheatori, &c. Volent. certis de causis certior. super vero valore Feod. Milit. & Advoc. Ecclesiar. que fuer. l. defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite. in Ball. tua die quo obiit, & que occasion. mortis ejusd. l. capt. sunt in manum nostram; Tibi precipimus, quod Feod. illa & Advocat. pred. per sacrament. &c. diligent. extendi facias. quantum, viz. valeant per ann. in omnibus exit. juxta valor. eorundem, & Extentam illam distinte & aperte fact. nobis sub sigillo tuo & sigillis eorum per quos fact. fuer. sine dilatione mitt. & hoc Breve. Teste, &c.

And if a Lunatick or a Madman doth kill a Man, or if a Man doth kill a Man by Misfortune, or if an Infant of 8 Years old doth kill a Man; if they will sue a Pardon for the same, the Use is, to sue a *Certiorari* to remove the Tenor of the Record and Process into the Chancery, and thereupon to have a Pardon; and in the Register do appear several Forms of such *Certioraries* to remove such Records, which a Man may see there more fully, and therefore they are not here mentioned.

Writ of Forcible Entry upon the Statute of 8 H. 6.

THE Writ upon the Statute of 8 H. 6. of Forcible Entry lies, where a Man is disseised or put out of his Lands or Tenements with Force, whereof he is seised as of an Estate of Freehold in Fee-tail, or in Fee, or for Life; he may sue forth that Writ of Forcible Entry upon that Statute: Or if he be disseised or put out of his Lands and Tenements peaceably, and afterwards the Disseisor, or he who ousteth him, doth keep and detain the Lands and Tenements with Force, then he who is put out may sue that Writ if he will, and in that Writ he shall recover his Damages and his Costs treble for what he is found damnified by the Jury, and what he hath expended in that Suit.

If a Man enter into any Lands and Tenements, and disseiseth another with Force, and keepeth the Lands and Tenements

nelements and detaineth them with Force; then he who is ousted and disseised may have that Writ, although the Words of the Statute are in the Disjunctive, *scil.* Where a Man is disseised with Force, or where a Man doth disseise one peaceably, and afterwards doth keep the Lands with Force; because the Intent of the Makers of the Statute was to punish such Force, whether it were upon the Entry and Disseisin, or upon the keeping and detaining of the Lands, &c.

And note, That none can have or maintain that Action but he who hath a Freehold in the Lands or Tenements at the least; for Tenant for Years cannot maintain the Action, because the Words of the Writ are, *expulsi & disseisivi*; and Tenant for Years cannot be disseised, &c. And the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex Vic. &c. salutem. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc pene B. &c. ad respondend. tam nobis quam prefat. A. quare cum in Statuto in Parlamento apud Westmon. anno regni Regis H. nuper Regis Angliæ 6. progenitor. nostri 8. tento edit. inter cetera continetur, Quod si aliqua persona de aliquibus terris seu tenementis manu forti expulsa sit & disseis. vel pacifice expellat. & postea manu forti extrateneat. vel aliquod Fossament. vel Discontinuatione inde post talem ingress. pro jure possessor. defraudando & tollend. aliquo modo fiat, habeat pars in hac parte gravata versus talem Diss. Assisam novæ diss. vel Breve de Transgr. & si pars gravata per Assisam vel per Action. Transgress. recuperet, & per Veredict. vel alio modo per debit. Legis formam inveniat, quod pars Def. in terr. & tenement. vi ingress. fuerit, vel ea post ingressum suum. per vim tenuerit, recuper. Querens dampna sua ad triplum versus Def. & ulter. Finem & redemption. vobis faciat: præd. B. præf. A. de Liber. tenemento suo in B. manu forti expulsi & disseisivi, & eum sit expuls. & disseis. extrateneat de eod. in nostri contemptum, & ipsius A. dampn. non modicum & gravam. ac contra formam Statuti præd. Et. & contra pacem nostram. Et habeas ibi nomina Plegior. & hinc Breve. Teste, &c.

And the Process in that Writ is Attachment and Distress, and Process of Utlagary, &c.

If a Man entereth with Force into Lands and Tenements to which he hath Title and Right of Entry, and put the Tenant of the Freehold out of those Lands or Tenements; now he who is so put out with Force shall not maintain an Action of Forcible Entry against him who had Title or Right of Entry, because that that Entry is not any Disseisin of him; but he may indict him for this entering by Force, and

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by this Indictment he shall be restored to his Possession again; and that is by the Statute of 8 H. 6. c. 9. And in this Action of Forcible Entry the Plaintiff shall recover treble Damages, as well for the occupying of the Lands, as for the first Entry therein. And a Man may have a Forcible Entry of a Rent, as well as of Lands.

23 H. 8. f. 5. And if a Man entereth and disseiseth another with Force, and afterward the Disseisee re-entereth again; yet the Disseisee may bring his Action of Forcible Entry, and recover his treble Damages, although he be seised of the Land at the Time of the Action brought; but if a Man continueth three Years in peaceable Possession, without Interruption, then he may hold the Lands with Force, and shall not be punished for that Force; and by the same Statute.

And in the Writ of Forcible Entry, the Defendant may plead Not guilty, and it shall be a good Plea; but if the Defendant doth plead Matter in Bar, yet he ought in the End of his Plea in Bar to traverse the Entry with Force, which is alledged, as to say, *Absque hoc* that he did enter with Force, &c. but yet the Demandant or Plaintiff ought to answer the special Matter alledged in the Bar, without answering to the Traverse with Force, &c.

17 H. 7. 17,

And if the special Matter alledged in the Bar be found for the Defendant, he shall be excused, and the Force shall not be enquired of; and if it be found with the Plaintiff, and against the Defendant, the Defendant shall be attainted of the Force, and shall pay treble Damages and Costs, without Enquiry of the Force; and the same is the Usage at this Day. And one Joint-tenant, or Tenant in Common, may maintain this Action against his Companion, if he be put out with Force, &c.

And if a Man do enter with Force, and doth detain with Force any Lands or Tenements; the Party may have his Action upon the Statute of Northampton, made An. 2 E. 3. c. 3. and the Writ shall be such:

Rex Vic, c. Quia datum est nobis intelligi, quod quamplurimi malefactores & pacis nostrae perturbatores in Conventiculis congregati, armati, & modo guerrino arraiati, apud C. acceder. & clausum & domos quorund. ligeorum nostrorum ibid. per vim & potentiam armat. intrar. & res, redditus & proventus, ac alia bona sua quaecunque de quibuscunque possessionibus suis ibidem provenient. capere consent. & asportare intendunt, & ad hoc parant, in nostri contempt. ac quorundam de populo nostro ibidem terrorem & commotionem manifestum, ac contra formam Statuti apud Northampton. de armis
contra

contra pacem Domini Ed. nuper Regis Angliæ tertii, progenit. nostri, non portand. editi, & contra pacem nostram: Nos, Statutum prædict. inviolabilit. observar. & idem infringentes juxta vim et effectum ejusdem Stat. castigari facere volentes et puniri, tibi præcipimus, quod apud Villam de C. et alibi in Com. tuo ubi necesse fuerit, publice preclam. et ex parte nostra firmit. inhiberi fa. ne quis, cujuscunque Stat. siue conditionis fuerit, ibidem armatus contra pacem nostram ac formam Stat. præd. accedat, nec armatam potent. nec quicquid aliud ibidem seu alibi fac. per quod Pax nostra seu Stat. præd. ladi, vel popul. noster terri, turbari, aut indebite gravari poterit quovis modo, sub pena amissionis armorum suorum, et incarcerationem corporum suorum ad voluntatem nostram, prout in Statut. prædict. plenius continetur. Et omnes illos quos post et contra Proclamation. et Inhibitionem præd. inveneris contraria facientes, vel per Inquisitionem per te modo et form. debitis capiend. inveneris fecisse, una cum armis et armaturis suis secum invent. arrestar. et capi, et corpora ipsorum arrestator. in prisona nostra, quousque aliud a nobis pro deliberatione sua habueritis in mandat. salvo custodir. ac armis, et armaturis præd. appreciari, et nobis inde respond. fac. Nos vero in Cancell. nostra sub sigillo tuo de nominibus arrestator. præd. ac de armis et armaturis suis et quæ et cujuscumodi fuerint, et de pretio vel de vero valore eorum. ac de toto facto tuo in hac parte, redd. distinct. et aperce sine dilation. certiores, hoc breve nobis remitt. Tiste, &c.

Writ of Mainprise.

THE Writ of Mainprise lieth properly where a Man is taken for Suspicion of Felony, or indicted of Felony, for the which Thing by the Law he is bailable, and he offereth sufficient Sureties unto the Sheriff or others who have Authority to bail him, and he or they do refuse for to let him to Bail; then he who is so kept in Prison may sue forth such Writ:

Rex Vic', &c. Ex parte R. capti & detenti in Gaola nostra Glouc. pro quodam Latrocinio cujusdam equi apud S. ut dicitur, facti, unde coram te per quand. Inquisitionem ex officio tuo captam indictatus est, ut dicit. nobis est ostensum, quod licet esse tibi frequent. obtulerit suffic. Manucapi', qui cum manu-aperent, juxta formam Statut. apud Westmon. dudum editi, in quo continetur, quid de hujusmodi Latrocinis coram Vic. et Ballivis per Inquisitiones ex officiis suis captas indictati re-fragabiles sunt, dum taxen bone fame sint; tu tamen Manu-
captorez

captorez illos a prefat. R. recipere, & ipsum per Manuceptionem huiusmodi a Gaola predict. hucusque deliberare distulisti, & adhuc differis, in ipsius R. dispendium non modicum & gravamen & vite sue periculum manifestum, & contra formam Stat. pred. & quia nolumus quod idem R. in prisona pred. contra formam Statuti pred. diutius detineatur, Tibi precipimus, quod si idem R. bona fama sit, & per Inquisitionem coram te ex officio tuo captam de Latrocinio pred. indictatus fuerit, ut pred. est, & pro eodem Latrocinio, & non alia occasione, in prisona predict. detineatur, & invenerit tibi suffic. Manuceptores, qui eum manucapere voluerint habere coram Justic. nostris ad Gaolam nostram predict. deliberand. assignatus vel assignandis, in proxim. adventu eorund. pro Gaola illa deliberand. ad stand. recto de Latrocinio predict. secundum Legem & consuetud. regni nostri Angliæ, tunc ipsum R. a prison. predict. interim deliberari fac. per Manuception. supradict. juxta formam Statut. predicti; & habeas ibi nomina Manuceptor. illorum, & hoc Breve. Testi, &c.

But note, That it is ousted by the Statute made An. 28 E. 3. c. 4. that the Sheriffs shall not take the Indictments by Writs or Commission directed unto them. And see the Statute of Westm. cap. 15. for those who shall be bailed.

And if a Man be indicted of Felony before the Bailiffs of the Hundred, and put into the Gaol for the same, if he offer sufficient Sureties to the Bailiffs, and they will not bail him, then he who is imprisoned may have such a Writ unto the Sheriff thus:

Rex Vic', &c. Ex parte I. nobis est ostens. ut cum ipse per quosd. amulos suos de Latrocinio cujusdam bovis Ric. &c. apud R. facti, ut dic. coram Ball. F. de B. de Hundr. suo de P. per Inquisitionem ex officio eorund. Ball. captam, indictatus, & ea occasione captus, & in prisona nostra de D. detentus existat; & licet idem I. frequent. sibi obtulerit sufficien. Manuceptores, qui eum manucaperent, juxta formam Statuti apud Westmon. dudum editi, in quo continetur, &c. ut supra. Tibi precipimus, quod si idem I. bona fame sit, & per Inquisitionem coram eisdem Ballivis ex officio suo captam de Latrocinio pred. indictatus fuerit, ut predictum est, & pro eodem Latrocinio, &c. ut supra, &c.

And there is another Writ for a Man who is taken for Suspicion of Felony, and kept in Prison; and another Writ for him who is arrested and kept in Prison for Petty Larceny, &c. But this Clause shall then be put into the Writ, viz. Si de aliis Latrocinis prius reſſati non fuerint: But this Clause, dum tamen bona fame sint, shall not be put in that Writ, where it is sued for him who is taken for Petty Larceny.

And

And if a Man who is of good Fame be appelled by an Approver, for which Cause he is arrested and kept in Prison; then he may sue a Writ to the Sheriff, to let him be bailed upon good Sureties.

And so if a Man be appelled by an Approver, and be taken and kept in Prison, and afterwards the Approver dieth; he may sue a Writ to the Sheriff to set him at Liberty upon sufficient Bail, if he be not a notorious Felon, although he be not a Man of good Fame.

And if a Man be indicted as Accessary to a Murder, as by his Assent and Procurement, or Receipt, &c. or of aiding or counselling, &c. and be taken for the same, he may sue a Writ to the Sheriff to take Bail of him, until the Principals be convicted or attainted, if they be of good Fame; but the Statute of *Westm. cap. 15.* doth not speak so largely as the Writs in the Register do, for the Statute doth not speak of Commandment, Abetment, or Consent, &c.

And if a Man be taken by the King's Commission, and kept in Prison for Felony, or evil Doing, he may by his Friends put in Sureties in the Chancery, that he will appear before the Justices, &c. and be of good Behaviour, &c. and that Body for Body; and thereupon he shall have a Writ out of the Chancery unto the Sheriff, or unto the Constable of the Castle, where he is imprisoned, to set him at Liberty, if he be imprisoned for that Cause, and for no other.

And if a Man be indicted before Justices of Peace of Trespass, and imprisoned for the same by Process, he may sue a Writ out of the Chancery, directed to the Sheriff, to take Bail of him to appear before the Justices at the Sessions, and to set him at Liberty; but the Justices of Peace may take Bail of him, and set him at Liberty, if they so please.

If a Man be indicted of Trespass before the Justices of the Peace, and put in Prison therefore, he may sue a *Certiorari* to remove the Judgment into the King's Bench, directed to the Justices of Peace, and a *Habeas Corpus* to the Gaoler, that he bring the Party at his Costs before the King in his Bench such a Day, &c.

And if a Man be indicted of Forestalling, and put in Prison for the same, he may sue a Writ out of the Chancery to the Sheriff, to take Bail of him to appear before the Justices, &c. to answer the Trespass, and then to set him at Liberty.

And if a Man sueth a Writ of Error upon false Judgment given against him in any City or Borough, where he is condemned

And

demned, and kept in Prison; he may sue a Writ out of the Chancery, directed to the Mayor or Bayliffs of the City or Borough, to take Surety of him to answer what shall be due to the King and to the Party, if the Judgment be affirmed, commanding them for to set him at Liberty.

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And so if a Man sueth an Appeal of Maihem against another, and afterwards he is arrested at the Suit of the Defendant, or of another in any City or Borough, to the Intent that he may not sue his Appeal; he may have a Writ out of the Chancery to the Bayliffs or Mayor, that he take Sureties of him to answer to the Party there, and that they set him at Liberty; and all those Writs appear in the Register.

And if a Man be appelled of Robbery, he may sue a Writ out of the Chancery to the Sheriff, that he take Sureties of him to appear before the Justices, &c. and that he set him at Liberty; and if he have not arrested him, that he do not arrest him, if the Party offers to find such Sureties to the Sheriff, &c.

And if a Man be sued in Debt or Trespass, and be arrested by *Capias* or *Exigent*, and kept in Prison, he may sue a Writ to the Sheriff out of the Chancery, to take Bail of him to appear at a Day, &c. and that he set him at Liberty, &c. But now by the Statute made *Anno 23 H. 6.* every Sheriff is bounden to let to Bail every one in his Custody, who is arrested by Writ, Bill or Warrant, in any Action Personal, or upon Indictment of Trespass, if they offer reasonable Sureties to appear at the Day, &c. in such Places where the Writ, Bill, &c. is returnable, &c. but Persons condemned, or outlawed, or excommunicated, or taken for Surety of the Peace, or Persons who are committed to Prison by the Commandment of any Justice, and Persons wandering who refuse to serve, who remain in the Custody of the Sheriff, all those Persons are excepted, for the Sheriff ought not to let such Persons to Bail.

If a Man be condemned in Trespass before Justices of the Peace, and be arrested and put into Prison in the Custody of the Sheriff, he may sue a Writ out of the Chancery to the Sheriff, that he take Bail of him, and set him at Liberty, and also he may have a Writ directed to the Justices of the Peace, commanding them to take Bail of him, and set him at Liberty: Or if the Party do find Sureties in the Chancery to appear and stand right in Law, then he shall have a Writ directed to the Justices of Peace, or unto the Sheriff, to set him at Liberty.

If a Man be bounden in a Statute Merchant payable at a Day certain, and at the Day he pay part of the Money, and hath a Release from the Conussee, of the Residue, if the Conussee sue Execution, and arrest the Party who hath the Release, then the Recognisor may sue in Chancery, &c. by his Friends, and find Sureties, Body for Body, that he shall appear such a Day in the King's Bench, and pay the Money there, if he cannot otherwise be discharged; and thereupon he shall have a Writ to the Sheriff, reciting the whole Matter, and how he hath found Sureties in the Chancery, as is aforesaid, commanding him for to set him at Liberty; and thereupon the Sheriff ought for to set him at Liberty; and if he will not so do, he shall have an *Alias*, and a *Pluries*, and an Attachment against the Sheriff, &c.

And if a Man be condemned in any Court, and he is taken in Execution, and afterwards he is removed by a *Habeas Corpus*, or a *Certiorari* in Chancery; he shall not be bailed, but shall be remanded to Prison, there to remain according to the Law, until he hath satisfied the Party Plaintiff, &c.
An. 2 H. 5. cap. 2.

And two Justices of the Peace, whereof one is of the *Quorum*, may let Men suspected of Felony, or other Persons who areailable, to Bail, until the next General Sessions of Gaol-delivery: But the Justices of Peace are bound there to certify at the next General Sessions, or Gaol-delivery that Recognizance unto the Justices, &c. upon Pain of Forfeiture of 10 *l.* and that is by the Statute of 3 H. 7.
cap. 3.

And he who is acquitted of Murder within the Year at the King's Suit, shall not be released out of Prison until he find Sureties to appear at any Time the Justices will require him until the End of the Year, &c. because the Party may sue his Appeal after against him within the Year, &c.

And what Persons areailable, and what not, appeareth by the Statute of *Westm. 1. c. 15.*

And the Justices of Gaol-delivery may punish those who let Men to Bail, who are notailable, by the Statute *de Finibus*, *cap. 3.*

And *An. 4 E. 3. cap. 2.* The Marshal of the King's House cannot let those to Bail who are indicted or appelled of Felony, who are committed to them, &c. but the Justices of the King's Bench may punish them, &c. And *An. 5 E. 3. cap. 8.* they cannot let to Bail those who render themselves
ac.

Writ of Diem clausit extremum.

at the Exigent in Felony, and are committed to the Marshal, nor by Bailly nor Baston; and if they do, they shall be imprisoned for half a Year, and fined at the King's Pleasure.

Writ of Diem clausit extremum.

THE Writ of *Diem clausit extremum* properly lieth, where the King's Tenant, who holdeth of him in *Capite*, as of his Crown, by Knight's Service, or in *Socage*, dieth seised, his Heir within Age, or of full Age; then that Writ ought to issue forth, and the same ought to be at the Suit of the Heir, &c. for upon that, when the Heir cometh of full Age, he ought for to sue Livery of his Lands out of the King's Hands; and the Writ is such:

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Rex dilect. sibi W. de K. Escheatori suo in Com. Devon. salut. Quia W. de S. qui de nobis tenuit in capite, Diem clausit extremum, ut accepimus; Tibi precipimus, quod omnia terras & tenementa de quibus idem W. fuit seiscitus in dominico suo ut de feodo in Balliva tua die quo obiit sine dilatione cap in manum nostram, & ea salvo custodiri fac. donec aliud inde praceperimus, & per sacramentum proborum & legal. hominum de Balliva tua, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, diligenter inquiras, quantum terra & tenementorum idem W. tenuit de nobis in capite, tam in dominico, quam serviitiis, in Balliva tua die quo obiit, & quantum de aliis, & per quod servit. & quant. terra & tenementa illa valent per annum in omnibus exitibus, & quo die idem W. obiit, & quis propinquior haeres ejus sit, & cujus etatis: & inquisit. inde distincte & aperte fact. nobis in Cancellar. nostra sub sigillo tuo, & sigillis eor. per quos fact. fuerit, sine dilatione mittas, & hoc Breve. Teste, &c.

4. Eliz.
Dyer 213.
They shall
be only of
the Lands
in Socage in
Capite,
and not of
the Lands
holden of
other Lords.

Straundf. 13.
Plo. Com.
204.

And if the King had a Ward, and afterwards one who holdeth of the said Ward his Lands by Knight's Service dieth, his Heir within Age, or of full Age; then a *Dem clausit extremum* after his Death shall issue in this Form:

Rex dilect. &c. Quia I. de S. qui de hered. W. de O. defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, infra etatem et in custod. nostra existen. tenuit per servit. militare, Diem clausit extremum ut accepimus; Tibi precipimus, quod omnia terras et tenementa &c. et per sacramentum, &c. quantum terrarum et tenementorum idem I. ten. de hered. præd. et quis propinquior haeres ejus sit, &c. ut supra.

And if the Heir dieth being in the Custody of the King then shall issue another Writ of *Diem clausit extremum* in this Form:

Rex, &c. Quia R. de H. filius et heres I de H. defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in Capite, nuper dum infra etatem et in custod. nostra fuit Diem clausit extremum, ut accepimus; Tibi precipimus, quod per sacramentum, &c. inquiras, quæ terr. et quæ tenementa per mortem præd. I. et ratione minoris etatis heredis prædicti. I. ad manus nostras devenier, et sic in manu nostra existunt, et quantum inde de nobis tenent in capite, et quantum de aliis, et per quod servitium, et quantum, &c.

And if the King's Tenant dieth who holdeth by Knight's Service, and his Wife be endowed, and the King hath the Wardship of the Lands for the Nonage of the Heir, and afterwards the Tenant in Dower dieth, the Lands being in Ward in the King's Hands; then a *Diem clausit extremum* shall be sued in this manner:

Rex dilecto sibi N. de B. Majori Civitat. sue London. & Escheatori suo in eadem Civitate, salutem. Quia E. quæ fuit uxor I. de B. dudum defuncti, quæ quasdam terras et quedam tenementa de nobis tenuit in dotem de hereditat. præd. Et I. quondam viri sui, Diem clausit extremum, ut accepimus; Tibi precipimus, quod omnia terras et tenementa quæ eadem E. sic tenuit in dotem de hereditat. præd. I. in Balliva tua, &c. per sacrament. &c. diligenter inquiras, quas terras et tenementa eadem E. sic tenuit in dotem de hered. in Balliva tua die quo obiit, & quantum inde de nobis tenet in capite, et quantum de aliis, et per quod servit. &c.

Otherwise after the Death of Tenant for Life of Lands, of which the King hath the Reversion in Ward:

Quia A. qui quasdam terras et quedam tenementa de hered. E. consanguin. et hered. H. de P. defuncti, qui de Rege tenuit in capite, infra etat. et in custodia Regis existent. tenuit ad terminum vite sue, Diem clausit extremum, &c. Tibi precipimus, &c. Or thus; Quia A. qui quasdam terras et quedam tenementa de nobis tenuit per Legem Angl. de hered. M. uxoris sue dudum defunctæ, Diem clausit extremum; Tibi precipimus, &c.

And if Tenant for Life, the Remainder to the King and his Heirs, dieth, the King shall have a *Diem clausit extremum* in this manner:

Quia A. quæ fuit uxor, &c. qui quasdam terras & quedam tenementa tenuit ad vitam suam, et quæ post mortem ipsius A. nobis et heredibus nostris remanere debent, Diem clausit extremum, &c. Tibi precipimus, &c. quæ eadem sic tenuit, &c. et quæ post mortem, &c. remanere debent, &c. Or thus; post mortem præd. B. ad manus nostras ratione minoris etatis. præfat. hered. &c.

And

And there are divers other Forms of Writs in the Register after the Death of Tenant for Life, or Tenant in Dower.

And if the King hath the Temporalties of the Bishop in his Hands, and afterwards one who holdeth by Knight's Service of those Temporalties dieth, his Heir in Ward to the King, then the *Diem clausit extremum* shall be in such Form :

Rex, &c. *Quia B. qui de Archiepiscopatu Cantuar. vacant. & in manu nostra existent. tenuit per servic. militare, Diem clausit extremum, &c. Tibi precipimus. &c. de quibus idem A. fuit scisus in dominico suo ut de feodo, &c. & tenuit de Archiepiscopatu præd. sine dilatione, &c.*

And if the King hath an Idiot in his Custody, and afterwards the Idiot dieth, the Writ of *Diem clausit, &c.* shall be thus :

Rex, &c. *Quia B. de C. nuper Fatuus & Idiotæ, cujus terra & tenementa ratione Fatuitatis ejusdem in manu nostra existunt, Diem, &c. ut accepimus ; Tibi precipimus, quod per sacramentum, &c. diligent. inquiras que terræ & que tenementa ratione Fatuitatis præd. B. in manum nostr. capta fuerunt, & adhuc in manu nostra existunt, & de quo vel de quibus tenetur, & per quod servitium, & quantum terræ illæ valent, &c. & quis propinquior, &c. & Inquisit. &c.*

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And if a Writ of *Diem clausit extremum* be sent to the Escheator, and the Escheator be removed from his Office, or dieth before he make the Enquiry, &c. then shall issue forth another Writ of *Diem clausit extremum*, which shall be such :

Rex, &c. *Cum nuper dat. nobis intelligi, quod I. de B. qui de nobis tenuit in capite, Diem clausit, &c. præceperimus dilecto nobis W. de O. nuper Escheatori nostro in Com. præd. quod omnia terras & tenementa, &c. [ut supra, mutatis mutandis] ac idem W. ab Offic. præd. jam sit amotus, per quod Executio brevis nostri præd. fieri non potest : Nos super præmiss. volentes certior. tibi precipimus, quod per sacramentum, &c. diligent. super præmiss. fac. Inquisit. & eam distincte, &c. T. ste, &c.*

And another Form of Writ in this manner :

Rex dilecto &c. *Cum nuper dat. nobis intelligi, quod I. de B. qui de nobis tenuit in capite, Diem clausit, &c. præceperimus dilecto & fideli nostro H. de B. nuper Escheatori nostro in eodem Com. quod omnes terras, &c. sine dilatione caperet in manum nostram, &c. donec aliud inde præcepissem. & per sacramentum, &c. inquireret quantum terræ, [ut in primo Brevis] ac idem H. antequam præd. Breve fuerat execut. ab Officio præd. fuerat amotus : Nos volentes super præmiss. plenius certiorari, tibi precipimus, quod super articulis prædict. & eorum singulis diligenter facias Inquisit. & eam distincte & aperte factam, &c. ut supra.*

But if the first Escheator do make Inquiry by Force of the Writ, and afterwards dieth before the Inquisition be returned into the Chancery, &c. then a *Certiorari* shall be awarded against his Executors, to certify the same Inquisition; because it is a good Matter of Record when it is found, and the Jurors have put their Seal unto the same.

If the King's Tenant, who holdeth of him by Knights-Service, dieth, his Heir within Age, and no Writ is awarded within one Year after his Death, then, after the Year is past, a Writ called a *Mandamus* shall issue forth; and that Writ doth not vary in Words from the Writ of *Diem clausit extremum*; and the Writ is such:

Rex dilecto sibi W. de E. Escheatori suo in Com. B. salut'. Præcipimus tibi, quod per sacramentum proborum & legal. hominum de Balliva tua, per quos, &c. diligenter inquiras quas terras & qua tenementa I. de B. tenuit de nobis in capite, tam in dominico quam in servitio, in Balliva tua die quo obiit, & quantum de aliis, & per quod servitium, & quant. terra & tenementa illa valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus, & quo tempore idem I. obiit, & quis propinquior, &c. & cujus ætatis, & quis vel qui terras & tenementa illa a tempore mortis præd. I. occupavit vel occupaverunt, & exitus & proficua inde percepit vel perceperunt, & quo titulo, & qualiter, & quomodo, &c. & Inquisitionem, &c.

C And Note, That if a Man sue a Writ of *Diem clausit extremum*, it ought to be sued within the Year, and after the Year he shall have that Writ of *Mandamus*, and not a *Diem clausit extremum*. And if a Man sue forth a Writ of *Diem clausit extremum*, and he loseth the Writ, or the same is taken from him with Force against his Will, he shall not have a new *Diem clausit*, &c. But if he hath a *Diem clausit*, &c. and the Heir be found within Age, and that the King hath Title to him, because that his Ancestor held of the King at the Time of his Death by Knights-Service, and afterwards the Heir dieth being in Ward to the King, and no Writ of *Diem clausit extremum* within the Year after his Death; yet there a *Mandamus* shall not be awarded after the Year of the Death of the Ward, but a new Writ of *Diem clausit extremum*, because the Heir died in Ward to the King; and that is by the Rule of the Register.

D Or if the King's Tenant who holdeth of the King by Knights-service in chief dieth, the Heir may have a special Commission directed to certain Persons, to enquire what Lands, &c. his Father held the Day of his Death, &c. and that special Commission shall be as good for the Heir as a Writ of *Diem clausit extremum* after the Death of his Ancestor. And upon such

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Commission and Inquisition taken thereupon, and found and returned in the Chancery, the Heir at full Age shall have his Livery as well as upon a Writ of *Diem clausit extremum* sued forth, &c. But upon a general Commission to enquire of all Wards, &c. the Law is otherwise; for the Heir upon such a Commission and Inquisition returned shall not have Livery.

When the Heir who is in Ward to the King by reason of Lands holden in *Capite* cometh to his full Age, then he shall have a Writ directed to the Escheator, to prove his Age, before he shall have Livery of his Lands, and the Writ is such:

Rex dilecto sibi I. de B. Escheatori suo in Com. B. salut'. Quia E
A. de B. qui M. sororem & unam her. R. defuncti, qui de Domino Ed. nuper Rege Angliæ, Avo nostro tenuit in *Capite*, duxit in uxorem, dicit præf. M. plenæ ætatis esse, & petit a nobis terras & tenementa quæ sunt de hereditate ipsius M. & quorum una pars in manu nostra, & alia pars in custod. I. de H. ex commissione dicti avi nostri, usque ad legitimam ætatem hered. ejusdem existunt, sibi reddend', per quod volumus quod eadem M. quæ apud G. in Com. N. nata est, & in Ecclesia ejusdem villæ baptizata fuit, ut dicitur, ætatem suam probet coram te: Tibi præcipimus, quod ad certos diem & locum, quos ad hoc provideris, probationem illam per sacramentum tam militum quam proberum & legalium hominum de Balliva tua, per quos probatio illa capi & veritas ætatis præd. M. melius sciri poterit & inquiri, capias, & scire fac. præf. I. quod tunc sit ibi, ad ostendend. si quid pro se habeat vel dicere sciat, quare præd. A. & præd. M. ut illi quæ plena ætatis est, si plenæ ætatis sit, terras & tenementa præd. reddere non debeamus; & Probationem illam sic captam nobis sub sigillo tuo, & sigillis eorum per quos capta fuerit, sine dilatione mittas, & hoc B. eve. Teste, &c.

And by that Writ it appeareth, that the Writ of *Ætate probanda* shall be directed unto the Escheator of the County where the Heir was born, and not where the Lands of the Heir lie; but yet it seemeth reasonable that he may sue it where the Lands lie; for it may be that he was born where the King's Writ doth not run, or in *Ireland*, or beyond the Sea, as in *Calais*, &c.

There is another Form of Writ thus:

Rex, &c. Quia M. de P. filius & heres F. defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in *capite*, dic. se plenæ ætatis esse, & petit a nobis terras & tenementa quæ sunt de hereditate sua, & in custodia nostra usque ad legitimam ætatem hered. præd. sibi reddi, per quod volumus, &c. [usque ibi, melius sciri poterit & inquiri, capias, & tunc sic] Et probationem illam, &c. ut supra.

There is another Form when the King committeth the Ward

Ward during his Nonage, then when he will sue an *Etate probanda*, he ought to make mention of the same Commitment.

A And if a Man be in Ward unto the King by reason of the Temporalities of a Bishoprick in the King's Hands, when the Heir cometh of full Age he ought for to sue forth an *Etate probanda*; and the Writ shall mention the whole Matter; and yet he doth not hold of the King *in Capite*.

And when the Heir hath proved his Age, and the Writ is returned, then he ought to do his Homage to the King, or agree with the King for the respiting of the Homage, and he shall have such Writ:

B *Rex eidem Escheatori, &c. Scias quod cepimus Homagium I. de H. filii & heredis B. de H. defuncti, de omnibus terris & tenementis que idem B. pater suus tenuit de nobis in capite die quo obiit, & ei terras & tenementa illa reddidimus: Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod accepta Securitate a prefato I. de rationabili Relevio suo nobis solvendo ad Scaccarium nostrum, eidem I. de omnibus terris & tenementis predictis, & de quibus prefatus B. pater suus fuit seifit' in dominico suo ut de feodo in Balliva tua die quo obiit, & que occasione mort. ejusdem B. capta sunt in manum nostram, plenam Seifin. habere fac'*; salvo jure cujuslibet. & salva Matildæ, que fuit uxor B. rationabili Dote sua, ipsum de terris & tenementis præd secundum legem & cons. regni nostri Angliæ contingent', & per nos assignand'. Teste, &c.

C And the Writ aforesaid lieth, where the Heir was of full Age at the Time of the Death of his Ancestor, and sueth his Livery; but if the Heir were in Ward, and hath proved his Age, then he shall have a Writ thus:

Rex, &c. Quia N. de E. filius & her. B. de C. defuncti, qui de Domino Edward. nuper Rege Angl', Avo nostro, tenuit in capite, atatem suam coram te sufficient. probavit, sicut per Probationem de mandato nostro captam & in Cancell. nostram retorn. est compertum; ceperimus Homagium ipsius N. de omnibus terris & tenementis que idem R. pater suus tenuit de dicto Avo nostro in capite die quo obiit, & ei terras & tenementa illa reddidimus: Et ideo tibi precipim', quod eidem N. de omnibus terris & tenementis præd', & de quibus præd. R. pater suus fuit seifitus in dominico suo ut de feodo in Balliva tua die quo obiit, & que per mortem ejusdem R. in manum dicti Avi nostri capta fuer'. & in manu nostra sic capta existunt, plenam Seifin. habere fac. salvo jure cujuslibet. Teste, &c.

D And if the Husband seised in Fee in Right of his Wife be outlawed of Felony, for which the Lands came into the King's Hands, and afterwards the Husband who is outlawed dieth; a Writ of *Diem clausit extremum* shall be awarded, which shall be such:

Quia A. cujus terr. et tenementa, quæ ipse tenuit de jure et hereditate N. nuper uxoris suæ adhuc superstit', ad manus Domini Edward. nuper regis Angliæ quarti post Conquest', occasione cujusd. U lagar. in ipsum A. pro quadam Felonia unde indictatus fuit, ut dicitur, promulgat', devener', et in manu Domini Henrici, &c. patris nostri, extiterunt, et sic in manu nostra existunt, Diem clausit extremum, &c. Tibi præcipimus, quod per sacramentum, &c. inquiras qua terra et qua tenementa ration. Felon. præd. ad manus ipsius nuper Regis devener', et adhuc in manu nostra sic existunt, et de quo vel de quibus tenentur, et per quod servitium, et qualiter, et quomodo, et quantum terr. et tenementa illa valent per ann. in omnibus exitibus, juxta verum valer. eorund', et quis vel qui terras et tenementa illa a tempore perpe- trationis Felon. præd. occupavit vel occupaver', et exitus et proficua inde percepit vel percep', quo titulo, qualiter et quomodo: Et Inquisit', &c.

Quæ plura.

[255] **T**HE Form of the Writ of Quæ plura is such:

Rex Escheatori suo, &c. salut'. Quia dat. est nobis intelligi quod A. defunct', qui de nobis tenuit in capite, tenuit die quo obiit plura terr. et tenementa in Com. prædict. qua in Inquisitione ind. post mortem prædict. A. de mandato nostro capta, et in Cancellar. nostra retornat', specificantur: Tibi præcipim', quod per sacramentum proborum, &c. inquiras quæ plur. terras et tenementa idem A. tenuit in Com. prædict. die quo obiit, et de quo vel de quibus illa plura terr. et tenementa teneantur, et per quod servit', et quantum valeant per ann. in omnibus exitibus; et Inquisitionem, &c.

The Writ of *Melius inquirendo* lieth, where the first Office is found by virtue of a Writ of *Diem clausit extremum*, the which Office wanteth Certainty in divers Points, as in the Tenure of divers Lands, or in the Value of any of them, &c. then shall issue forth such Writ of *Melius inquirendo*: But if the first Office be found by the Escheator *virtute officii sui*, and not by virtue of any Writ or Commission, and the Office wanteth Certainty in divers Things, as before; then a *Melius inquirendo* shall not issue forth, but the Office and Inquisition returned shall be as void, because it is not found by virtue of any Commission or Writ, but only *ex officio* of the Escheator, without any Command to him to do the same; and therefore the same shall be taken as void, if it want Certainty in any Point.

Melius

Melius inquirendo.

THE Form of the Writ of *Melius inquirendo* is such:

Rex Escheat', &c. salut. Cum per quandam Inquisit. coram A. Escheatore nostro in Com. præd. de mandat. nostro capt. & in cancell. nostra retornat', sit compert', quod N. defunctus tenuit divers. terras & tenement', cum pertin. in Com. præd. & quis propinquior heres ejusdem N. sit ex parte patris sui Juratores Inquisitionis prædict. ignorant, tamen ex parte R. matris prædict. N. fil. W. B. est ejus heres propinquior, & ætatis viginti unius annorum & amplius; & quia in Inquisitione prædict. quis propinquior heres ipsius N. existat minime specificat'; Tibi præcipimus, quod per sacrament', &c. inquiras quis propinquior her. præd. N. existit, qualiter & quomodo: Et Inquisitionem, &c.

There is another Form of Writ of *Melius inquirendo*, because he doth not specify in the Inquisition what Estate the Tenant had in the Lands; or because he doth not shew in the Office of whom, or of who the Lands were holden; or because he doth not mention in the Writ the true Value, and the King is informed that the Lands are of greater Value than is certified by the Office. And Note, That a *Melius inquirendo* shall be awarded upon a Surmise made in Court, that the Lands are of a greater yearly Value than is declared by the Office; and upon like reason upon a Surmise made, that they are holden by other Services, or that the Tenant was seised of other Lands or other Estate than is mentioned in the Office, a *Melius inquirendo* shall be awarded.

Writ of Livery.

THere is another Form of Writ of Livery, where the King's Tenant in Capite dieth, his Heir within Age, and the King seiseth the Ward, and afterwards that Heir dieth within Age, and in Ward to the King, for which the Lands come unto his Heir who is within Age, and in Ward to the King; now when that Heir cometh of full Age, he shall have a Writ of Livery in this Form:

Rex dilecto, &c. Escheatori suo in Com. I. salut. Quia I. frater & her. S. filii & her. I. S. defuncti, qui de nobis ut de Honore H. in manu nostra existent. tenuit per servic', reddend ad Wardam Castri Dover. decem solid. per annum, ætatem suam cor. Roger. de W. nuper Escheat nostr. in Com. præd', suffic. probavit. sicut per Probat. illam de mandato nostro capt', & in Cancell. nostram retorn', est compertum; cepimus Homagium & Fidelita-

tem ipsius I. fratris S. de omnibus terris et tenem. quæ præd. I. S. pat. tenuit de nobis ut de Honore pd. die quo obiit, et quæ post mortem præd. I. S. patris, et ratione minoris ætatis ipsius S. qui quidem S. dum infra ætatem et in custodia nostra fuit diem clausit extremum, ad manus nostras devener', debet', et eidem I. fratri S. omnia terr. et tenem. illa cum pertin. reddidimus. Et ideo tibi præcipimus, quod eidem I. fratri S. de omnibus terris et tenem. præd. cum pertin. et de quibus præd. I. S. pater fuit seiscit. in dominico suo ut de feodo in Ball. tua die quo obiit, et quæ per mortem ipsius S. patris, et ratione minoris ætatis ipsius S. ad manus nostras devener', et sic in manu nostra ratione minoris ætat. ejusdem I. fratris S. adhuc existunt plenam Seisinam haber. fac', salvo jure cujuscumque. Teste, &c.

And when an Heir shall have Livery at his full Age, and holdeth one Manor in Capite of the King by Knights-Service, and holdeth other Lands in several Counties of others, then a Writ shall issue to the Escheator of the County where

[256] he holdeth in Capite; and the Form shall be such: *Scias quod cepimus Homagium, &c.* And the Writs to other Escheators being thus: *Cum ceperimus Homagium, &c.*

21 E. 3. 41. And it appeareth by the Writ before, that to hold Land acc. Of the to render a certain Rent for the guarding of the Castle of Honour of Dover shall be a Tenure in Capite, and by Knights-Service; Berkhamstead. So and it may be that in ancient Time he should guard the 29 H. 8. 24. Castle, and that now the King hath taken the Rent for the same, and yet the taking of the Rent doth not alter the Nature of the Tenure. *Quare.*

If two Men by Licence purchase Lands holden of the King in Capite, and afterwards one of them dieth, the other shall have the Lands cum exitibus out of the King's Hands upon the Matter found by Inquest; but by the Register he ought to shew the Licence in the Chancery.

4 Eliz. Dyer And if the King's Tenant who holdeth in Socage dieth, 213. Rule his Heir of the Age of fourteen Years and more, and the acc. Plow. King seisceth the Lands, he ought for to sue Livery of them. Com. 109. But it seemeth the King ought not for to seise the other 204. 20 Eliz. Lands which he holdeth of other Lords by other Services, &c. Dyer 362. and if he do, the other Lords shall have a Writ of *Amovetur manum*, which is called an *Ouster le main. una cum exitibus, &c.* so as they shall have the Issues and Profits thereof which were taken by the King, and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex dilecto sibi A. Escheatori suo, &c. Quia accepimus per Inquisic. quam per te fieri fecimus, quod I. de T. defunctus tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo, die quo obiit, unum mesuagium & unam bovata. terre cum pertin. in K. de nobis in capite, ut de

Honore

Honore Abbacie Mariæ in manu nostra existent', per fidelitatem et per servitium trium solidorum et novem denar. nobis annuatim reddend', et quod non tenuit aliqua alia terras et tenementa de nobis in capite ut de Corona in Balliva tua die quo obiit, per quod custod. terr. et tenement. quæ fuer. præd. I. die præd. ad nos ad præf. debent pertin. et quod tenuit die prædict. divers. alias terras et tenementa de diversis dominis pro divers. servic'; quodque N. filius pd. I. est hæ. ejus propinquior, et ætatis sexdecim annorum et amplius; cepimus fidelitatem ipsius N. de mes. et terris prædict. et ea reddidimus. Ideo tibi præ. quod accepta Securitate a præf. N. de rationabili Relevio suo nobis solvend. ad Scaccarium nostrum, eidem N. de mesuag. et terr. prædict', qua occasione mortis ipsius I. cepisti in manum nostram, plenam Seisinam habere facias, salvo jure cujuslibet: De alijs vero terris et tenementis, quæ præfatus I. tenuit de alijs dominis in Balliva tua die quo obiit, quæ similiter ex occasione mortis prædict. I. cepisti in manum nostram, te ulterius non intromittas, salvo jure nostro et ulterius cujuscunque, et exitus, si quos de terris et tenement. quæ de alijs dominis sic tenent perceperis, illis ad quos pertinent liberes.

And by this Writ it appeareth, that the Heir in Socage being of full Age at the Time of the Death of his Ancestor shall have *Livery cum exitibus*; but if he were within the Age of fourteen Years at the Time of his Ancestor's Death, his *prochien amies* must sue an *Ouster le main cum exitibus*: But the other Lords shall have an *Ouster le main* for the Lands holden of them by Knights-Service *cum exitibus*.

D And if the King hath the Custody of an Idiot, and of his Lands, which are holden of the King in Capite, and the Idiot dieth, and his Heir be of full Age; the Heir shall have a Writ of Livery in this Form:

Rex Escheatori, &c. Quia accepimus per Inquisic. quam per te fieri fecim', quod diversa terr. & tenementa cum pertin. in O. in manum domini Ed. quondam Regis Angl' avi nostri, ration. Escheatis & Idiot. W. de P. jam defuncti capta fuer. & in manu nostra sic existunt, & quod eadem terr. & tenement. tenentur de nobis in capite, ut de Honore Abbacie Mariæ in manu nostra existent. per servitium octavae partis unius feodi milit', & fac' Sest. ad Wapentag. nostrum de Holdernef. de tribus septiman. in tres. ac reddendo ad Wardam Castri nostri de Skipton ad medium Quadragesim. decem & septem denarios; quodque Galfridus, filius Will. de Redmain consanguineus præd. Will. est hæres ejusdem Will. propinquior, & plena ætatis; cepimus Fidelitatem ejusdem Galfrid. de omnibus terr. & ten. præd. & illa ei reddidimus, ac Homag. ejusd. Galfrid. usque ad Festum

45 E. 3. 19.
35 H. 6. 52.
Staundf.
Prærog. 13.

Pasche proximo futur. de gratia nostra speciali respectuamus: Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod accepta Securitate a prefat. G. de rationabil. Relevio suo nobis reddend. ad Scaccar. nostrum, eidem G. de omnibus terris & tenement. prad. in manu nostra exist. plenam Seisin. habere fac', salvo jure cujuslibet. Teste, &c.

And when the Heir in Ward unto the King is of full Age, he shall have a Writ out of the Chancery unto the Keeper of the Privy Seal, testifying that he is of full Age: and thereupon he shall have a Privy Seal unto the King's Chamberlain to receive his Homage: And when he hath taken his Homage, he shall have a Writ from the Chamberlain to the Chancellor, testifying that he hath taken his Homage; and thereupon he shall have a Writ of Livery. And all this Matter appeareth at large in the Abridgments, in the title Livery, which see there.

And if three Coparceners be in Ward to the King, the first Coparcener who first cometh of Age shall sue Livery, and shall have Partition made thereupon.

And if an Heir female be in Ward to the King, and holdeth of other Lords in Socage; now when she cometh of the Age of fourteen Years she shall not sue Livery of the Lands holden in Socage, but she shall carry until her Age of sixteen Years, if she be not married before that Age, for she shall sue Livery but once for all her Lands, &c.

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And if the Heir of full Age sueth his Livery, and omitteth any Parcel of his Inheritance, as an Advowson, or a Reversion, or one Acre of Lands which is not found by the Writ of *Diem clausit extremum*, and thereupon sueth his Livery; if it be found afterwards by another Office, that his Ancestor died seised of that Advowson, Reversion, or Acre of Land, which was not found by the first Office upon which he sued his Livery before, then the King may re seize all the Lands, &c. and the Heir shall answer the King for all the Rents, Issues and Profits received in the mean Time by the Heir, &c.

If the King's Tenant holdeth by Knights-Service and in *Capite*, and also holdeth other Lands of the Archbishop of Canterbury by Knights-Service, and dieth seised, his Heir within Age; the King shall have the Lands holden of him in Ward, and the Archbishop shall have the other Lands holden of him in Ward: And that is by the Statute of *Prærogativa Regis*, c. 1. And if the King seiseth all the Lands, the Archbishop shall have an *Ouster le main cum exitibus*.

And if the King's Tenant who holdeth in *Capite* and by Knights-Service, dieth seised, and a Stranger doth abate, for which

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which the Heir at full Age recovereth by Assise of *Mort d'Auncestor*; yet he ought for to sue his Livery, and to do his Homage, and the Abator shall answer the King the mean Profits and Issues received. And the Writ de *Ætate probanda* may be directed to certain Commissioners to enquire of the Age of the Infant, as well as unto the Escheator, and the Form of the Commission is such :

Commission pro Ætate probanda.

REX dilectis, &c. Sciatis quod assignavimus vos ad inquirend. per sacrament. tam militum quam aliorum proborum & legal. hominum de visn. de N. in Com. Linc', si I. filius & heres B. apud N. natus, & in Ecclesia ejusdem Ville baptizatus, & qui ratione minoris etatis sue in custodia nostra existit, plen. etatis sit, ut dicit, necne. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod ad certos diem & locum, quos ad hoc provideritis, Inquisitionem illam faciatis, & illam distincte & aperte facit. nobis in Canc. sine dilatione mittatis, & hoc Breve. Mandavimus enim Vic' nostro Linc', quod ad diem & locum quos ei scir. fac. venire fac', &c. In cujus rei testimonium, &c. And thereupon a Writ shall be sent to the Sheriff to return an Impanel before the Commissioners at a certain Day by them appointed. And the Writ shall be such :

Rex Vic', &c. Pracipimus tibi, quod sum. per bonos Sum. xii. tam milites quam alios probos & legales homines de visn. de N. quod sint coram dilectis & fidelibus nostris A. B. & C. & hiis quos sibi associavimus, ad certos diem & locum quos iidem A. B. & C. tibi scire faciant, parati sacramento recognoscer', si F. filius & heres D. apud N. natus, & in Ecc'es. ejusdem Vill baptizatus, qui ratione minoris etat. sue in custodia nostra existit, plene etatis sit, ut dicit, necne ; & interim ad pred. Eccles. & Villam accedant, & veritatem etatis pred. F. diligent. inquirent : Et nomina eorum imbrevari fac'. Et scire fac. E. & S. custodibus terre pred. heredis, quod tunc sint ibi ad audiend. illam Recogn', & ad ostendend', si quid ob stare debeat quar. pred. I. terras & tenementa sua habere non debeat ; & habeas ibi nomina illorum duodecim, & hoc Breve. Tesse, &c.

And thereby it appeareth, that if the King hath committed the Wardship of the Land unto another, that the Committee shall be warned to be there ; but if the King hath the Lands in his own Hands, then that Clause, *Et scire facias E. & S. Custodibus*, &c. shall be omitted out of the Writ.

And by the Rule of the Register, a Woman shall do Homage and Fealty, and shall pay a Relief when she sueth her Livery, if she be of full Age at the Time of the Death of her

her Ancestors; and if she hath a Husband, if they have Issue when they sue Livery, then the Husband shall do the Homage and Fealty; but if they have no Issue, then the Husband shall do only Fealty.

And if two Jointenants be, who hold of the King by Licence of Purchase, and one of them dieth, the other shall have an *Ouster le main cum exitibus*: But if the Purchase be made without Licence, then not, because that the King shall seise the Lands for the Alienation without Licence.

And if the King's Tenant hath Lands in several Counties, some holden of the King, and some of other Lords, the Writ of Livery shall be directed unto the Escheator of that County where the Land which he holdeth of the King in *Capite* lieth, and the Writ shall begin, *Scias quod cepimus Homagium*, &c. and he shall have Writs unto the Escheators of the other Counties, and the Writ shall begin thus, *Cum ceperimus*, &c.

Writ of Livery post mortem Patris & Matris.

WRIT of Livery after the Death of the Father and Mother, &c. lieth where the Father and Mother hold severally Lands in Fee of the King in *Capite*, and they die, their Heir of full Age, he may sue any Writ of Livery to have Livery of the Lands of them both, and is not bounden to sue several Writs, as severally Heir to them. And the Form of the Writ is:

[258] *Rex dilect. sibi N. de W. Escheat. suo in Comit. S. salut. Sciatis quod cepimus Homagium, et Fidel. R. de B. filii & hered. R. de B. che'r. & I. uxoris ejus defunct. nobis debita pro omnibus terris & ten'tis qua' praf. R. & I. tenuerunt de nobis in capite diebus quibus obierunt, & ei terras & ten'ta illa cum pertin. reddidimus: Et ideo tibi precipimus, quod accepta Securitate de praf. R. de ration. Relevio suo nobis solvend. ad Scacc. nostrum, eidem R. de omnibus terris & ten'tis praf. cum pertin. in Ball. tua, & de quibus praf. R. & I. fuer. seifiti in dominico suo ut de feod. in Ball. tua dieb. quibus obierunt, & qua' post mortem praf. R. & I. capta sunt in manum nostram, plen. Seifin. habere fac. salvo jure cujuslibet. Teste, &c.*

Writ of Livery after the Death of Tenant by the Courtesy.

THere is another Form of Writ, after the Death of Tenant by the Courtesy thus:

Rex dilect. sibi Escheat. suo in Com. Linc. &c. Sciatis quod
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cepimus Homag. G. de N. filii I. de N. defuncti, de omnibus terris et tenentis que idem I. tenuit per Legem Angl. die quo obiit, ut de jure N. nuper uxor. ejus jam defunctæ, que de nobis tenuit in capite, matris præd. G. cujus hæc. ipse est, nobis debet, et terras et tenementa illa ei reddidimus: Et ideo tibi præcipimus. quod accepta Securitate ab eodem G. de Relevio suo nobis solvend. ad Scaccarium nostrum, eidem G. de omnibus terris et tenementis præd. cum pertin. que per mortem prædict. I. capta sunt in manum nostram, plenam Seisinam habere fac. salvo jure cujuslibet. Teste, &c.

And thereby it appeareth, That the Tenant by the Courtesy shall have the Lands after the Death of his Wife, without suing an Ouster le main for those Lands holden of the King, but that the Heir after his Death shall sue his Livery for them, &c. because that the Tenant by the Courtesy doth remain Tenant to the King.

And if a Man have Lands which are held of the King in Capite by the Courtesy, and he hath other Lands in Fee, and dieth; his Heir shall sue Livery as well for the Lands whereof the Tenant was seised in Fee, as for the Lands which he held by the Courtesy, altho' the Lands of which the Tenant by the Courtesy was seised in Fee were not holden of the King in Capite, &c. because that as well those Lands are seised into the King's Hands, as the Lands which he held by the Courtesy; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex dilecto sibi, &c. Escheat. in Com. Eborac. salutem. Scias quod cepimus Homag. et Fidel. G. filii et hæredis W. de S. et I. que fuit uxor ejusdem W. de S. defunctor, de omnibus terris et tenementis que præd. W. de S. pater suus tenuit tam per Legem Angl. de hereditate prædict. I. quond. uxoris sue post mortem ipsius I. quam in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit, et ei terras et tenementa illa reddidimus: Et ideo tibi præcipimus quod accepta Securitate a præd. G. filio W. de rationabili Relevio suo nobis solvend. ad Scaccarium nostr. eidem G. filio W. de S. de omnibus terris et tenementis prædict. cum pertin. et que prædict. W. de S. pater suus tenuit tam per Legem Angl. post mortem prædict. I. quond. uxoris sue, quam in dominico suo ut de feodo in Ball. tua die quo obiit, et que post mortem ipsius W. de S. capta sunt in manum nostram, Seisinam habere fac. salvo jure cujuslibet. Teste, &c.

And if the King's Tenant dieth, and after his Death his Wife be endowed, then after the Death of the Tenant in Dower, the Lands which she held in Dower shall be seised into the King's Hands, and the Heir shall sue Livery of them. And the Writ shall be such:

Writ

Writ of Livery after the Death of the Tenant in Dower.

REX dilecto sibi T. de S. Escheatori suo in Com. Ebor', salu. B tem. Scias quod cepimus Homagium & Fidelitatem dilecti & fidelis nostri R. Baron. de F. nobis pro omnibus terris & tenementis quæ A. quæ fuit uxor R. de N. quondam uxor R. nuper Baronis de F. post mortem prædict. R. nuper Baronis de F. primi viri ipsius A. avi ipsius R. nunc Baronis de F. de nobis tenuit in capite die quo obiit, debet, & ei terras & tenementa illa cum pertin. reddidimus: Et ideo tibi præcipimus, quod accepta Securitate a præf. R. nunc Barone de F. de rationabili Relevio nobis solvend. ad Scaccarium nostrum, eidem R. nunc Baroni de F. de omnibus terris & tenementis præd. cum pertin. quæ præfat. A. ten. in dote post mortem præd. R. viri sui, avi præd. nunc Baron', de hæreditate prædict. in Ball. tua die quo obiit, & quæ post mortem prædict. A. accept. sunt in manum nostram plenam Seisinam habere fac'; salvo jure cujuslibet. Teste, &c.

And by that it appeareth, That Tenant in Dower who is endowed in the Chancery, &c. of Lands holden of the King in Capite, or of other Lands which are in the King's Hands by the Death of his Tenant, that she shall hold them of the King, and the Heir shall have Livery of those Lands after her Death; yet it seemeth that the Reversion of those Lands which she holdeth in Dower remaineth not in the King, but in the Heir; and if she commit Waste, the Heir shall punish the Waste.

There is another Form of Writ of Livery, after the Death of the King's Tenant, who holdeth parcel in Fee, or parcel in Tail, or for Life, thus:

Writ of Livery after the Death of Tenant in Tail and Tenant for Life.

REX dilect', &c. Escheatori suo in Com. Salop. & March. Walliæ eidem Com. adjacent', salutem. Quia cepimus Homag. & Fidelitat. dilecti & fidelis nostri I. de B. filii & hered. I. de B. senioris, de omnibus terris & tenementis cum pertin. quæ idem I. tenuit de nobis in capite, tam in feodo quam ad termin. vita, die quo obiit, & quæ post. mort. dicti I. patris dicti I. filio pertin. descendere, vel eid. I. filio & S. ux. ejus & hered. de corpor. suis exeuntibus debeat aliquant. reman', & ei terras & tenementa illa reddidimus: Ideo tibi præcipimus, quod accepta Securitate a præf. I. de rationabili Relevio suo nobis solvend. ad Scaccar. nostrum, eidem I. filio de omnibus terris & tenemen-

tenement. præd. cum pertin', & de quibus præd. I. pater suus fuit seifis. in dominico suo ut de feodo talliato, quorum Reverso ad diē. I. filium pertinet, in Ballivā tuā die quo obiit, & quæ per mort. ejusd. patris sui capta sunt in manum nostram, plenam Seifinam habere facias, salvo jure cujuslibet. Teste, &c.

And if Tenant in Tail holdeth of the King in Capite, and dieth, the Heir then of full Age, he shall have such Writ of Livery.

Writ of Livery for the Heir in Tail.

REX, &c. Scias quod cepimus Homag. & Fidelitat. dilect. nobis W. &c. filii & hæredis W. de B. defuncti, de omnibus terris & tenementis quæ præd. W. pater suus sibi & her. suis de corp. suo exeunt, ex dono & concessione W. de S. per Finem inde in Cur. nostra de licent. nostra levat, de nobis in capite die obitus sui tenuit, & terras & tenementa illa ei reddidimus: Et ideo tibi præcipimus, quod accepta Securitate a præfat. W. &c.

And if the King's Tenant holdeth by Petit Serjeanty, and dieth, and his Heir be within Age of eighteen Years, then he shall have a Writ to have Seifin of the Lands, thus:

Writ of Livery for Lands by Petit Serjeanty.

REX dilecto, &c. Escheat. suo in Com. Suff. salutem. Quia accepim. per Inquisition. quam per te fieri facimus, quod T. P. defunctus tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit decem mesuag', centum acr. terræ, quadraginta acr. prati, & decem acr. pasturæ, triginta acr. moræ, ac viginti solid. reddit. cum pertin', in W. in Com. præd. de nobis in capite, per servitium viginti solid. nob. ad Manerium de L. annuatim solvend. pro omni servitio, & quod non tenuit aliqua alia terr. seu tenementa in dominico suo ut de feodo de nobis, nec de aliis, in Com. præd. die quo obiit, & quod W. filius præd. T. est hæres ejusd. T. propinquior, & ætatis decem & octo annor. & amplius; Tibi præcipimus, quod capta Fidelitate ipsius W. juxta form. cujusd. schedule præsentibus interclusa. & accepta Securitate ab eod. W. de rationabili Relevio suo nobis solvend. ad Scaccar. nostrum, eid. W. de mesuag', terra, pratis, moræ & redditu præd. cum pertin', quæ per mort. præd. T. capta sunt in manum nostram, plenam Seifinam habere fac, salvo jure cujuslibet. Teste, &c.

And thereby it appeareth that the Heir in Socage shall not have Livery cum exitibus, &c. if he pass the Age of fourteen Years; but within the Age of fourteen Years he shall have Livery cum exitibus, &c. and the same is holden for a Difference at this Day.

The

The King's Tenant hath issue a Son *D. de B.* and two Daughters, and dieth; and the said *D. de B.* hath Livery, and afterwards hath issue a Son *H. de B.* and dieth, the said *H.* being in Ward to the King for his Nonage, and afterwards one Sister hath issue a Son and dieth, and afterwards *H.* dieth being in Ward to the King, and his Aunt and the Son of the other Sister, being of full Age, sue to have Livery: Now they ought to have a Writ directed to the Escheator, by which it shall be commanded to the Escheator to make Livery to them, and to make Partition between them of those Lands which are in the King's Hands, so as each Coparcener shall have part of the Lands which are holden of the King in Capite; and the Writ shall be such:

Writ of Livery for the Aunt and Niece to make Partition.

REX dilecto sibi *A. de H.* Escheat. suo in Com', &c. salutem. Scias quod cepimus Homagium et Fidelitatem tam de *D. de B.* filio *A. de B.* unius soror. *D. de B.* quam de *T. de B.* alter soror, præd. *D. de B.* consanguin. et hered. *H. de B.* filii et hæ. prædict. *D. de B.* defunct. qu. de nobis tenuit in capite, nobis, pro omnibus terris et tenem. quæ præd. *D. de B.* tenuit in capite, quæ per mort. præd. *D. de B.* et ratione minoris ætatis *H. filii et hæ. ejusd. D. de B.* qui quidem *H.* dum infra ætat. et in custod. nostra fuit Diem clausit extremum, ad manus nostras devener', debita, et eisd. *D. de B.* et *T.* terr. et tenement. præd. reddidimus; et ideo tibi præcipimus, quod accepta Securitate a præf. *D. de B.* et *T.* de rationalibus Releviis suis nobis solvend. ad Scaccar. nostrum, factaque legali partitione omnium terrarum et tenement. cum pertinet in Baliva tua, quæ per mort. prædict. *D. de B.* et ratione minoris ætatis prædict. *H.* ad manus nostras devener', et in manu nostra adhuc existunt, juxta Extent. inde factam, vel aliam si necesse fuerit iterato faciend', in duas partes equal. in præsent. prædict. *D. de B.* et *T.* vel Attorn. suorum in hac parte pramuniendor', si inter se voluerint, eisd. *D. de B.* et *T.* de partibus suis, ipsis inde juxta partition. ill. secundum Legem et consuetud. regni nostri Angl. contingent. plenam Seisinam habere fac. salvo jure cujuslib'. Provisum semper, quod uterq; præd. *D. de B.* et *T.* partem terr. et tenem. quæ de nobis tenent in capite, et partem suam habeat, et tenens ipsa existat cum pertinet. ill', &c. Teste, &c.

And if a Man and his Wife hold a Manor of the King in Capite in Tail, and die, and have issue two Sons, and the younger Son is found Heir by virtue of a Writ of Disseisin

clausit extremum, and of full Age, and the King maketh Livery unto him of the Manor, and afterwards by another Office found by Commission, &c. it is found that the elder Brother is Son and Heir, &c. then upon the last Office found, the King shall send a *Scire Facias* directed to the Sheriff, to warn him to shew why the Manor shall not be re-seised into the King's Hands, and he to answer the Profits received in the mean Time. And if the Sheriff do return the Writ served, and that the Party is warned and doth not appear; then the King shall re-seise the Lands, and shall make Livery of that Manor unto the elder Brother; and the Writ by which the Service shall be made shall be such:

Writ of Livery, and to make void a Livery made before.

REX dilecto sibi, &c. Escheatori suo in Com', &c. Cum nos nuper, comperto per Inquisitionem. H. de S. Escheatoris nostri in Com. præd. ad mandatum nostrum captam, & in Cancell. nostram retornatam, quod I. filius H. B. defuncti, & T. uxor. ejus que præf. I. quondam virum suum supervixit. similiter defunct. tenuerunt diebus quibus obierunt in feodo talliat. sibi & her. suis de corporibus suis exeuntibus Manerium de I. cum pertin. in Com. præd. de nobis in capite per servitium milit. & quod T. filius præd. I. & T. tunc fuit propinquior her. eorund. I. & T. & plena ætatis, cepimus Homagium et Fidelitat. ipsius T. nobis pro Man. præd. debita, et et Man. illud cum pertin. reddidimus, illudque sibi mandaverimus liberari, sicut per inspectionem Rotulorum Cancellariæ nostræ plene liquet; ac postmodum supplicant. nobis H. B. filio et hered. eorund. I. et T. ut cum per quandam aliam posteriorem Inquisitionem, per nos. Escheat. de mandat. nostro captam, et in Cancell. nostram retornatam, sit compertum, quod præd. I. et T. tenuerunt diebus esse fuerint quibus obierunt in feodo talliato sibi et hered. suis de corporibus suis exeuntibus præd. Manerium cum pertin. de nobis in capite per servitium militare in forma prædict. et prædict. H. filius prædict. I. et T. ætatis quadraginta et sex annorum, est frater senior ejusdem T. et heres eorundem I. et T. propinquior, absque hoc quod prædict. T. est heres eorundem I. et T. propinquior, prout per dictam primam Inquisitionem supponit, velimus Man. prædict. cum pertin. in manus nostras resumit, et eidem H. ut fratri seniori prædict. T. et propinquiori her. eorundem I. et T. liberari prædict. & ac nos volentes in hac parte fieri quod est justum receperimus per Breu. nostr. Vicecom. nostr. Com. prædict. et scire faceres præfat. T. quod esset cor. nobis in Cancellar. nostra

nostra in Officiis S. Hilarii proxim. præteritis, ubicunque tunc foret, ad ostendend. si quid pro se haberet aut dicere scires, quam Man. præd. cum pertinen', una cum exitibus inde per ipsum perceptis, in manum nostram resummi, & idem Man. præf. H. ut fratri seniori ejusdem T. filio & propinquiore her. eorund. I. & T. liberari, & nobis de exitibus præd. per præf. T. sic percept. respond. non deberet, & ad faciend. ulterius & recipiend. quod Cuius nostra consideraverit in hac parte; ac prædict. Vicecom. nobis retornaverit, quod scire fecit præfat. T. quod esset coram nobis in Canc. nostra ad diem prædict., ubicunque tunc foret, ad ostendend. quod Breve nostr. prædict. requirebat, ad quem diem præd. T. in Canc. prædict. solemniter vocat. non comparuit, per quod consideratum fuit, quod Manerium prædict. cum pertin. una cum exitibus inde per prædict. T. percept., in manum nostram resumant, & nobis de exitibus eisd. respondeatur, dictumque Maner. præf. H. liberet. cepimus Homagium & Fidelit. ejusd. H. nobis pro Manerio prædict. cum pertin. debita, & ei Maner. illud cum pertin. reddidimus. Tibi præcipimus, quod resumpto in manum nostram Manerio præd. cum pertin. in Balliva tua, una cum exitibus præd. & accepta Scacc. currit. a præfat. H. de rationabili Relevio suo nobis solvend. Scacc. nostr., eid. H. de Manerio præd. cum pertin. plenam Seisinam sine dilatione habere facias, juxta consider. præd.; salvo jure quod jussibet, & salvis nobis exitibus de Maner. præd. a tempore mortis præd. T. sic percept. Teste, &c.

Writ of Livery and Partition which shall issue out of the Chancery unto the Escheator upon Partition there made

THE Writ which shall be directed to the Escheator deliver Seisin of Lands unto one Coparcener, or others, where any of them are within Age, and in Ward, made in several Manners. One manner of Writ is, when one Coparcener is of full Age, and the other Coparceners within Age, and in the Custody of P. to whom the King hath committed the Wardship; then by the Assent of the King's Committee the Partition may be made in the Chancery during the Nonage of the Heir in Ward; and then the Writ directed to the Escheator shall be such:

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Rex dilecto sibi I. de W. Escheat. suo in Com. Som. & De salutem. Sciatis quod ex assensu P. &c. Custod. T. de M. filii A. unius sororum T. de B. defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in pite, infra ætatem & in custodia nostra existent, consanguineus & unius her., cui una propars, & C. sororis, & alterius prædict. T. de B. plena ætatis existent, cui altera propars &

seras

marum & tenementor. que Margeria, que fuit uxor T. de B.
maior. similis. defuncti, tenuit in docem, seu alias ad terminam vite
sue hereditat. prad. T. de M. & C. die quo obiit pertinent;
congruimus prad. C. maneria, terr. & tenementa subscripta, viz.
& T. manerium, &c. habend. in partem ipsius C. ipsam de omnibus ma-
neriis, terris & tenementis pradicti. secundum Legem & cons. regni
nostri contingent, & eidem C. cujus Homagium & Fidelitatem cepi-
mus, & partem suam pradicti. reddidimus: Et ideo tibi praci-
pimus, quod accepta Securitate de prad. C. de rationabili Relevio
nobis solvend. ad Scaccarium nostrum, eidem C. pradicti. maner'
T. &c. cum pertin. suis in Balliva tua liberes habend. in partem. sua
prad'; salvo jure cujuscumque, &c.

If the King's Tenant hath Issue R. N. his Son, and Alice
his Daughter, and dieth, and afterwards R. N. hath Issue a
Son F. and two Daughters E. and C. afterwards R. N. dieth
seised, F. being within Age, and afterwards F. dieth seised in
Ward to the King within Age; and after his Death it is
found by Vertue of an Office by Writ, that E. and C. are his
Sisters and next Heirs, and of full Age; and afterwards by
another Office it is found by Commission, &c. that M. Son of
the said Alice, one of the Sisters of the said R. N. and J. ano-
ther Sister of the said R. N. Father of the said F. was Cousin
and next Heir to the said F. and of full Age; upon which the
Sisters of the said F. came into the Chancery, and had a *Scire*
facias against the said M. Son of the said Alice, and the said J.
&c. to shew wherefore they should not have Livery of the
Lands as Heirs, &c. And that Writ of *Scire facias* was made
returnable the Monday, which was the second Week of Lent;
by which it appeareth, That the Writs which shall be sued in
Chancery, may be returned there in the Vacation Time, out
of Term; and upon the Return of that *Scire facias*, the said
M. came and granted that he was not Heir, &c. whereupon
the two Daughters E. and C. had Writ of Livery directed to
the Escheator, reciting all the Matter, and reciting in the
Writ, that the King had respited their Homage until a cer-
tain Day, commanding the Escheator that he make Partition
betwixt them, and that he assign to each of them a Part of
the Land which is holden of the King *in Capite*; which Writ
shall be returned and enrolled in the Chancery; the which
Writ is in the Register, fol. 316.

Partition and Livery after the Death of Tenant by the Courtesy.

IF it be found by Office by Virtue of a Writ, that *B.* held the Manor of *B.* by the Courtesy of *England*, in the Right of *E.* who was his Wife, which Manor is holden of *P.* by Knight's Service; and it be farther found by the same Office, that *B.* is dead, and *M.* and *A.* are his next Cousins and Heirs, and one of them is within Age, and the other of full Age: Then he who is of full Age, shall have a Writ of Livery to the Escheator, that he take Security for the Payment of his Relief, and that he make Partition betwixt the two Heirs, *viz.* *M.* and *A.* in the Presence of him who is of full Age, and in the Presence of the *Prochein amies* of him who is within Age, and that he deliver Seisin of his Part to him who is of full Age, and that he retain in the King's Hand the Part of the other Sister. Which Writ shall be returned and enrolled in the Chancery, and that Writ appeareth in the Register, fol. 317.

And the like Writ is in the Register, where the King's Tenant dieth, one of his Daughters within Age, and the other of full Age, in the same Folio 317.

Partition and Livery for Lands in Socage.

IF a Man holdeth Lands of *G.* in Socage, as of his Manor of *B.* which *G.* and the Manor is in the Ward of the King for the Nonage of *G.* and also he holdeth other Lands of other Lords by other Services, and dieth, and hath Issue two Daughters, whereof one is within Age, and the other of full Age; they shall have Livery out of the King's Hand, *sc.* the *Prochein amies* of the Heir within Age shall have Livery *cum exitibus*, and the other Daughter shall have Livery *fine exitibus*, and a special Writ shall be directed unto the Escheator in that Case, reciting the whole Matter, and how that the King hath taken Fealty of her who is of full Age, and delivered to her her Part, commanding the Escheator by the Writ that he take Security of her of full Age for her Relief, and that he make Partition betwixt the Daughters of the Socage Land; and that he deliver the Part of the younger unto the *Prochein amies*, with the Issues and Profits of that Part from the Death of the Ancestor; and that he intermeddle not with the Lands holden of the other Lords; which see in the Register, fol. 318.

If the King's Tenant hath Issue three Daughters, and he giveth Part of his Lands unto one of his Daughters in Frank-marriage, and one of the other two Daughters hath Issue within Age and dieth, and afterwards the Tenant in Frank-marriage dieth, his Heir of full Age, and then the King's Tenant dieth, and then by Office *virtute Brevis* it is found, that the Daughter of the King's Tenant, and the Issue of the two Daughters are Heirs to the King's Tenant, and that the Issue of one of the Daughters is within Age; and afterwards by another Office it is found, that the King's Tenant gave Part of his Lands to one of his Daughters in Frank-marriage, for which upon that Office found, the other Daughter, and the Issue of the second Daughter, who is within Age, have a *Scire facias* against the Issue of the Daughter who was advanced in Frank-marriage, to shew at a certain Day in the Chancery, wherefore the Lands, of which the King's Tenant died seised, &c. should not be delivered to them as Heirs only unto the King's Tenant; and if the Issue of her who was advanced in Frank-marriage, being warned by the *Scire facias*, and so returned warned by the Sheriff, maketh Default, or cannot shew Matter sufficient to maintain her Title; then thereupon a Writ of Livery shall be awarded to the Escheator, rehearsing how that the King hath taken Homage and Fealty of the eldest Daughter, and that he hath rendred to her her Part, commanding the Escheator, that he take Security of the eldest Sister to pay her Relief into the Exchequer, and that he make Partition in two equal Parts in the Presence of the Parties, if they will come, and that he deliver Seisin to the Sister of full Age of her Part, and that he retain the other Part in the King's Hands for the Nonage of the Daughter of the other Sister. See the Writ thereof in the Register, fol. 320.

If *A.* holdeth a Parcel of Lands in Socage of *B.* which *B.* is in Ward to the King, and also the said *A.* holdeth another Parcel of Lands of *C.* in Socage, who is also in Ward to the King for Nonage, and also the said *B.* holdeth other Lands of several other Lords by other Services, and afterwards the said *A.* hath Issue seven Daughters, and afterwards one of the Daughters hath Issue within Age and dieth, and then *A.* dieth, and all that Matter be found by Office, then upon that Office returned, they shall have a Writ to the Escheator, commanding him that he take Fealty of the six Daughters for their Parts, and for their Reliefs to be paid in the Exchequer, and that he make Partition of all the Lands into seven Parts in the Presence of the Parties, if they will be there, and

that he deliver full Seisin to the six Sisters of their Parts, and that he keep in the King's Hands the Part of her who is within Age, until the King otherwise command him; and that he deliver the Lands and Tenements which are holden of the other Lords, which are assigned for the Part of her within Age, unto the *Prochein amie* of the Infant to whom the Inheritance cannot descend, and that he deliver the Issues and Profits of the Lands holden of other Lords, than of those Lords who are in the Custody of the King, to those who of Right ought to have them. And after that this Writ is awarded to the Escheator, if the Escheator be removed after that he hath made the Partition according to the Writ, and before the Return of the Writ, then the Sisters may sue forth a new Writ to the new Escheator, reciting the whole Matter, and how the Escheator was removed before he had executed the Command unto him, commanding the new Escheator, that if the Partition be not made, that he do all such Things as the other Escheator ought to have done, and retain in the King's Hands, &c.

And then if the new Escheator upon that new Writ, return unto the King in Chancery, that by Vertue of the said Writ he hath made Partition of seven Parts of those Lands, and that he hath retained in the King's Hands, the Part of her who is within Age, and that he hath delivered unto three of the Sisters their Parts, and that the other three Sisters did not come to take their Parts, so that they remain in the King's Hands; upon such Return the said three Sisters may come into the Chancery, and pray to have a Writ unto the Escheator, with the Transcript of the Partition to be enclosed therein, commanding him to take Security of them for their Reliefs, &c. and that he deliver to them their Parts appertaining unto them, according to the Partition made, retaining in the King's Hands the Part of her who is within Age, until he command to the contrary, and that he return the Writ and what he hath done upon the same, under his Seal, full and openly without Delay. See the Writ thereof in the Register, 319.

And it appeareth by the Register, That if the King's Tenant hath Issue two Daughters, and one be within Age, and the other of full Age, and dieth, that she who is of full Age may sue unto the King to have the Custody of her Sister's Part during her Nonage, and to sue Livery of the other Moiety: And thereupon she shall have a special Writ unto the Escheator rehearsing how the King hath taken her Homage, and had assigned unto her the Moiety of the Lands, &c. which appeareth

tained unto her for her Part, and that he hath committed the Custody of the other Part unto her, during the Nonage of the Heir the other Coparcener, commanding the Escheator by the Writ, that he take Security of her to pay her Relief into the Exchequer, and that he deliver Seisin of the Moiety unto the Heir of full Age, until the full Age of the other Coparcener within Age, with the Issues and Profits of the other Moiety from the Death of the Ancestor. And thereby it appeareth, that when the other Coparcener within Age cometh of full Age, they both shall sue forth a new Livery jointly. See the Register, *fil.* 320.

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And it appeareth by the Register, That if a Man hath Lands in London in Fee, and hath Issue two Daughters, and leaseth the Lands for Life, and dieth, and afterwards the Tenant for Life dieth, the Daughters of full Age, and all the same be found by Office; the two Daughters shall sue forth a Writ of Livery for those Lands, because they are holden of the King in Burgage, and the Writ shall be directed to the Escheator, commanding him to make Partition of those Lands betwixt the Daughters. And if one Daughter be indebted to the King, then by the same Writ he shall command the Escheator, that he retain the Part of her who is indebted in the King's Hands, until he hath other Command, and that he deliver the other Part unto the other Daughter: Reciting the same Writ, that he hath taken Homage and Fealty of the other Daughter: And moreover, by the same Writ the Escheator shall be demanded, that he take Security of the other Daughter for the Relief of that Coparcener, if any be due, &c. and that he return the whole Matter into the Chancery under his Seal, &c.

And if the King's Tenant who holdeth of him *in Capite* in Fee dieth, and hath Issue three Daughters, his Heir of full Age, and another Woman who holdeth in Dower other Lands for Term of her Life of the Assignment of her Husband, which Lands are also holden of the King *in Capite*, dieth, and the Reversion of those Lands are the Inheritance of the said Daughters; they shall have one Writ of Livery unto the Escheator for all those Lands, reciting the whole Matter, and how that he hath taken their Homage and Fealty, or that he hath respected the same till a certain Day, &c. and that he render to them their Parts, commanding the Escheator, that he take Security of them for to pay their Reliefs, &c. and that he make equal Partition between them in their Presence, if they will appear, and that he give full Seisin to each of them of their Parts; with such a Provision, that each

of them shall have Part of that Rent which is so holden of the King in *Capite* for her Part, so that each of them be Tenant to the King, &c. And it appeareth by that Writ, that a Rent may be holden of the King by Knight's Service in *Capite* as well as Lands. See the Register, fol. 318.

Writ de Dote assignanda.

THE Writ de Dote assignanda lieth where it is found by Office, that the King's Tenant was seised of Tenement in Fee or in Fee-tail the Day he died, &c. and held of the King in *Capite*; then the Wife may and ought to come into the Chancery, and there make Oath that she will not marry without the King's Licence: And thereupon the King may assign her Dower in the Chancery of those Manors and Lands, and thereupon she shall have a Writ unto the Escheator where the Lands are, which shall be such:

Rex Escheatori suo in Com. B. salutem. Sciatis quod de terris & tenementis quæ fuer. N. defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, & quæ occasione mortis ejusdem N. capti sunt in manum nostram assignavimus I. quæ fuit uxor præd. N. tertiam partem Maner. de T. & C. in Com. T. cum pertinent', necnon iii. partem purpart. quæ fuit ipsius N. Cur. libertatis Honoris Winton. & vis. franci pleg in dicto Com. T. habend. in Dotem suam de Maneriis & purpart. prædicti. secundum Legem & cons. regni nostri Angliæ contingent' necnon de assensu Edwardi Principis Walliæ, filii nostri charissimæ custod. Maner. de R. in Com. Buck', quæ ad l. li. & Manerii de N. cum pertinent. in dicto Com. B. quæ ad x. li. extendunt per annum, sicut per Extentas inde de mandato nostro facti. & in Carta nostram return', est compert. assignavimus præf. I. dicti. Maner. de N. cum pertinent. pro dote sua dictorum Maner. de R. & N. habend. in forma præd. Et ideo tibi præcipimus, quod eidem I. dicti. Maner. de N. cum pertinent. liberes habend. in dotem suam sicut præd. est. Teste, &c.

And when the Wife hath made her Oath in the Chancery she may have a Writ of Dote assignanda to the Escheator, to assign her Dower; and the Writ shall recite, that she hath made her Oath in the Chancery, &c. But the Use is to make the Assignment of the Dower in the Chancery, and to award a Writ unto the Escheator, to deliver the Lands assigned unto her; and although the King doth commit the Custody of the Land unto another, yet the King may assign Dower unto the Wife in Chancery, and she shall have a Writ unto the Escheator to deliver unto her that Dower, as appeared by the Register. And the Writ shall be such:

Rex Escheatori, &c. salutem. Cum inter ceter. terras & tenement. I. quæ fuit uxor N. defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, per nos de terris & tenement. quæ fuer. præd. N. in dotem assignat', assignaverimus eidem I. partem Maner. de Grouby cum pertinent. in Com. præd', necnon tertiam partem parparis quæ fuit ipsius N. Cur. libertatis Honoris W. & visum franci plegii in eodem Com', habend' in dotem in forma prædicta: Tibi præcipimus, quod eidem I. cujus sacrament. quod se non maritabit sine licentia nostra recepimus, dictas tertias partes in Balliva tua, in præsentia custod. eorundem Maner', & tertia partis, per vos inde præmuniend', si interesse voluerit, vel attorney sui in hac parte, assignar. & liberari fac', habend' in dotem sicut prædict. est; & cum assignationem illam, &c. Teste, &c. And if the Wife after the Death of the Husband doth come into the Chancery, and prayeth her Dower there; the King may grant a Writ unto the Escheator, commanding him to take Security of the Wife, that she do not marry her self, and that the Escheator do assign Dower unto her. And the Writ shall be such:

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Rex Escheatori, &c. Præcipimus tibi quod, capto sacramento M. quæ fuit uxor W. defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, quod se non maritabit sine licentia nostra, eidem rationabil. dotem suam, ipsam de omnibus terris & tenem. quæ præd. W. quondam vir suus tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo in Balliva tua die quo obiit, & quæ per mortem præd. W. capta fuer. in manum nostram, & in manu nostra sic existunt, secundum Legem & cons. regni nostri Angliæ contingunt. per Extent. inde fact. vel aliam si necesse fuer. iterato faciend. in præsentia B. per te inde præmuniend. si interesse voluerit, assign. fac', & cum Assignation. ill. sic feceris, eam sub sigillo tuo distincte & aperte mittas, ut eam in rotulis Canc. nostre, prout moris est, irrotul. faciamus. Teste, &c.

And if a Man dieth seised of Lands which are holden by Knight's Servicé, of any Manor, or otherwise, as in any Abbey, Bishoprick or Priory, or such as are in the King's Hands by Reason of the Vacancy of the Abbey or Bishoprick, &c. then if the Wife will have Dower, she ought to sue in the Chancery, to have such Writ directed unto the Escheator, to assign her Dower; but there the Wife shall not make Oath, that she shall not marry without the King's Licence, as appeareth by the Writ; which is such:

Rex, &c. Præcipimus tibi quod A. quæ fuit uxor B. defuncti qui de Abbate de Burgo S. Petri nuper vacantis, & in manu nostra existens, tenuit per servitium militare rationabil. dotem suam de omnibus terris & tenement', &c. quæ præd. B. vir suus tenuit de Abbacia præd. in Balliva tua die quo obiit, & quæ post mortem ipsius B. in manu nostra existunt, &c. ut supra.

Writ de Dote assignanda.

And the like Writ may be sued by the Wife for Lands, which her Husband held by Knight's Service of the Manor of him, who is in the Ward to the King; by Reason of his Non-age; but there she shall not make Oath, that she will not marry her self, no more than in the Case before.

And the King may assign Lands in Dower in the Chancery, rendring Rent yearly to the King, &c. because the Lands do exceed the very Value of the third Part of all the Tenements whereof she ought to have Dower. And then upon that Assignment made in Chancery she shall have and sue such Writ to the Escheator.

Rex Escheat', &c. Sciatis quod de terris & tenementis quæ fuerunt E. de B. defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, & quæ occasione mortis ejusdem E. capta sunt in manum nostram, assignavimus M. quæ fuit uxor prædicti. E. Maneria subscripta, videlicet, Maneria de B. & C. &c. cum pertin. in Comitatu tuo quæ ad centum libras extenduntur per Annam, habend. in Dotem, ipsam de terris & tenement. præd. secundum Legem & cons. regni nostri Angl' continenti, reddend. inde nobis per annum ad Scaccar. nostrum tantum quod excedit dotem prædicti. Et ideo tibi præcipimus, quod eidem M. dicta Maneria cum pertinens. liberes, ei habend. in dotem suam in forma prædicti. Teste, &c.

And if the Wife be impotent, so as she cannot come into the Chancery to make Oath, and to demand her Dower, then she may sue a special Writ directed to certain Persons to take her Oath, and to receive Attorney for the Wife to sue for her Dower in the Chancery, &c. and the Writ appeareth in the Register, fol. 298.

And if the King make Livery unto the Heir at his full Age saving unto the Wife her Dower to be assigned by the King, then if the Wife will demand Dower, she ought for to sue for the same in the Chancery; and if she do demand her Dower there, then shall issue a special Writ unto the Escheator, that he warn the Heir for to be in Chancery at a certain Day, &c. and there the Wife shall have the same Day to receive her Dower, &c. And the Writ which shall issue against the Heir shall be such:

Rex Escheat', &c. Cum Dominus Edwardus nuper Rex Angl' pater noster, xx. die Januar. proxime præterito cepit Hereditatem T. de B. filii & hæred. T. de B. defuncti, de omnibus terris & tenementis quæ idem T. pater suus tenuit de dicto patre nostro die quo obiit, &c. & terras & tenementa illa reddiderit eaque sibi mandaver. liberari, salvo jure cuiuslibet & salva M. quæ fuit uxor prædicti. T. rationabili Dote sua ipsam de terr. & tenement. prædicti. secundum Legem & cons. regni

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Writ de Dote assignanda.

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regni nostri Angliæ contingent', & ei prout moris est assignanda, sicut per inspectionem Rotul. Cancell. dicti patris nostri nobis constat; ac prefat. M. nobis supplicaverit, ut ei Dotem suam, ipsam de terr. & tenement. predict. contingent. secundum Legem & cons. regni nostri Angl', assignari faciamus, per quam diem dedimus prefat. M. quod sit in Canc. nostra in crastin. Animarum, &c. ubicunque, &c. ad recipiend. Dotem suam predict. Tibi precipimus, quod scire fac. pref. T. quod ad diem predict. intersit Assignat. Dotis predict', si sibi viderit expedire; & habeas ibi nomina, &c. & hoc Breve. Teste, &c.

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But if the King maketh Livery unto the Heir by his Writ directed to the Escheator, by which Writ he commandeth his Escheator to deliver unto him Seisin of all his Lands, &c. *salvo jure cuiuslibet*; and he putteth not in the Writ these Words, *salva M. qua fuit uxor. &c. rationabili dote sua, ipsam de terr. & tenemen', &c. contingent', & per nos assignanda'*: Then in that Case the Wife ought to sue her Writ of Dowry against the Heir, if she will demand Dower of those Lands, because the King made Livery generally of those Lands by his Writ, without any Reservation of Dower to be assigned by him, &c.

And if the King make a Reservation of Dower to be assigned by him by his Writ of Livery which is directed to the Escheator, if the Wife never demand Dower, or if she hath Dower assigned unto her by the King in Chancery, yet after the Assignment made by the King, the Reversion thereof is in the Heir, and he shall not sue Livery of that Reversion after the Death of the Tenant in Dower, because the Writ of Livery doth not reserve any Thing to the King but Assignment of Dower to the Wife, but the Writ doth command the Escheator to deliver Seisin of all the Land, and that the Escheator doth, and by that the Livery of all the Land passeth from the King; and therefore it followeth, that when the Wife is assigned her Dower by the King in Chancery, that yet the Reversion doth remain in the Heir, &c. for which he shall not sue a new Livery of that Reversion after the Death of the Tenant in Dower, &c. *Tamen quare* of that Case,

If the Land assigned to the Wife be evicted, she shall have a Scire facias to rescise the Land, and shall be new endowed, 43 Aff. 32. Br. Dower 654. &c.

And if the Wife be assigned Dower in the Chancery, and afterward it is surmised by the Heir, or by another for the King, that the Land assigned to the Wife is not extended to the very Value, but that the Land assigned to her is much more in Value than it is extended at, and that the Lands which remain in the King's Hands are extended to the very Value, &c. then the King shall send a Writ to the Escheator to make a new Extent: And upon that Writ returned, if it be found that the Land assigned to the Wife is of greater Value,

Sec. then upon Return thereof a *Seire facias* shall be awarded against the Wife, to shew Cause wherefore she shall not be anew endowed, &c. and if she be warned, and maketh Default, it seemeth she shall be new endowed for her Default; or if she appear, and cannot say any Thing contrary to that new Extent, she shall be endowed anew, so as Part of the Land assigned to her, shall be taken from her at the King's Pleasure; or the King may make a new Assignment of all that she had in Dower, if he pleaseth, and a new Writ shall be to the Sheriff to deliver her Seisin thereof, so newly assigned to her: *Quere* the Use of this Point.

And if the Wife make Oath, That she will not marry herself without the King's Licence, and is endowed upon the same, &c. and afterwards she marrieth without Licence, &c. then the King shall send a Writ to the Escheator, that he re-seise all the Lands which she holdeth in Dower, as appeareth by the Register, and not all the other Lands which she or her Husband had in their own Right; and the Writ is such:

Rex Escheatori, &c. Cum A. quæ fuit uxor I. de B. defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, quæ nuper sacramentum præstiiit corporale, quod se non maritaret sine licentia nostra, jam se W. de P. maritaverit, licentia nostra super hoc non obtenta ut accepimus; Nos contemptum hujasm. nolentes transire impunitum, necnon indemnitate nostræ volentes prospicere in hac parte, tibi præcipimus, quod si ita est, tunc omnia terras & tenementa quæ prædicti W. & A. tenent, in dotem ipsius A. de heredit. prædicti. I. in Balliva tua sine dilatione cap. in manum nostram, ita quod de exitibus inde provenientibus nobis respondeas ad Staccar. nostrum, quousque nobis de forisfactura ad nos inde pertinet. satisfacti fuer', vel aliud inde duxerim. demandandum Teste, &c.

Writ de Levari facias.

THE Writ of *Levari facias* is a Writ which shall issue out of the Record, and shall issue sometimes out of the Chancery, and sometimes out of other Courts where the Record is. As if a Man be bounden in a Recognizance in the Chancery in 20 l. to be paid at the Feast of St. Michael next following, then if he do not pay the Money at the Day, a *Levari facias* shall be directed to the Sheriff, that he levy the Sum on his Goods and Chattels: And the Form of the Writ is such;

Rex Vicecom', &c. Quia I. filius B. solvisse debuit M. de B. xx l. in Festo S. Michaelis, anno regni nostri, &c. sicut constat nobis per inspectionem Rotulor. Cancell. nostræ & eas et nondum solvit, ut die

Tibi precipimus, quod præd. pecuniam de terris & catallis ipsius I. in Balliva tua sine dilatione levare facias, ita quod eam habere in Cancell. nostra in Craft. Nativ. S. Johan. Bapt. prox. futur'. ubicunque tunc fuer', præf. M. ibid. liber. & hoc nullatenus omittas : & habeas ibi hoc Breve, &c.

And he may have an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, *Vel causam nobis significes*, directed to the Sheriff; and if he will not return the Writ, he shall have an Attachment against the Sheriff. And this Writ is given by the Common Law before the Statute of *West. 2.* which gave the Writ of *Elegit*. But this Writ ought to be sued within the Year after the Day of Payment to be made by the Recognisance; for after the Year and Day of Payment to be made, if he do not sue forth this Writ, then he ought to have a Writ of Debt before the Statute of *West. 2.* which gave the *Scire facias* against him who was so bounden by Recognisance; but now by that Statute he shall have the Writ of *Scire facias*, to make him come at a certain Day into the Chancery, to shew what he can say why he ought not to pay the Sum, &c. And if the Sheriff upon the *Levari facias* return that he hath levied 10 l. of the Sum, &c. which he hath delivered to the Party, &c. then upon that Return, he who ought for to have the Money, may sue forth a *Sicut alias levare facias* directed to the Sheriff, for to levy the Residue of the Sum : Which Writ shall be such :

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Rex Vic', &c. Quia T. Abbas de B. solviffe debuit R. centum libras, &c. in Festo, &c. anno, &c. sicut constat, &c. & eas, &c. per quod tibi præceperimus, quod præd. pecuniam de terris & catallis ipsius Abbatis in Balliva tua sine dilatione levare fac', ita quod eam haberes in Canc', &c. ubicunque, &c. præf. R. ibid. liberand'; ac tu nobis retornasti, quod cepisti in manum nostram per diversas vias de bonis & catallis ipsius Abbatis ad valenc', &c. qu. inde levasti, & præf. R. habere fecisti, Tibi precipimus, quod resid. debiti præd. de terris & catallis ipsius Abbatis in Balliva tua sine dilatione levare facias, ita quod illud habeas coram nobis a die, &c. ubicunque, &c. præf. R. ibid. liberand'; & hoc nullatenus omittas, &c. Teste, &c.

And if a Parson be bounden in a Recognisance in Chancery ^{12 H. 4. 17.} in 100 l. to pay at a certain Day, &c. and he doth not pay ^{13 H. 4. 17.} the same at the Day, then the Recognisee shall have a *Levari facias* directed to the Bishop, or a *Levari facias* directed to divers Bishops, to levy the Money of his Spiritual Goods; and the Writ shall be such :

Rex venerabili in Christo Patri, &c. salut. Quia I. Persona Ecclesia de S. Com. H. vestra Dioc', & T. de L. Persona Ecclesia

Writ de Levare facias.

Ecclesia de M. Com. de B. Dioc. Linc', soluisse debuer. magistro F. ducent. libras in Festo omnium Sanctorum, &c. anno, &c. sicut constat, &c. ut dicit; Vobis mandamus, quod centum & viginti marcas de sum. præd. de bonis & catallis ipsius I. in dicta Dioc. vestra sine dilatione levare fac', ita quod easdem centum & viginti marcas habeamus in Cane. nostra ubicunque, &c. præf. F. ibid. liberand': & hoc nullatenus omittat': & habeatis ibi hoc breve. Mandavimus etiam W. Linc. Episcopo, quod ipse centum & viginti marcas, &c. residuas de bonis Ecclesiasticis ipsius T. in dicta Dioc. levare faceret in forma præd'. Teste, &c.

But if the Parson hath Lands of his own Purchase, he may have a Writ to the Sheriff to levy the same, &c. But now by the Statute of *West. 2. cap. 18.* he may sue forth an *Elegit* upon the Recognisance made in the Chancery, directed to the Sheriff, to have Execution of the Moiety of his Lands, and of all his Goods and Chattels, except his Beasts of the Plough, and to deliver them to the Heir for his Maintenance; and the Form of the Writ is such :

Rex Vicecom', &c. Quia R. undecimo die Feb. ult. præterito, in Cancell. nostra recognovit se debere N. viginti libras, quas ei soluisse debuit in Festo, &c. tunc prox. sequenti, sicut constat, &c. Cancell. nostra, & eas ei nondum solvit, ut dic'; ac idem N. juxta Stat. inde editum, eligit sibi liberari pro præd. viginti libris omnia catalla & medietatem terre ipsius R. tenend. juxta formam præd. viginti librarum, per rationabilem appretiation. eorundem, exceptis bobus & asinis caruca, in præsentia prædicti R. per te inde præmuniend', si interesse voluerit, faciend', præf. N. vel suo certo Attornato fac' liberar': & si catalla illa ad valenc. præd. viginti librarum non sufficient, tunc catalla illa sit minus valenc. per rationabilem appretiation', ac etiam medietatem terre ipsius R. in Baliva tua per Extent. similiter in præsentia tua in forma præd. faciend', præf. N. vel dicto suo Attornato fac. liberar' tenend. ut liberum tenementum suum, quousque dictum debitum inde fuerit levatum. Et de eo quod inde fec. nobis in dicta Cancell. nostra tali die, ubicunque tunc fuerit, sub sigillo tuo distincte & aperte constare facias: & habeas ibi hoc Breve. Teste, &c.

And after the Year and the Day of Payment passed of the Recognisance, the Recognisee ought for to sue a *Scire facias* against the Recognisor, to shew what he can say why the Recognisee should not have Execution; and if he be returned upon that Writ warned by the Sheriff, if he do not appear, or if he do appear, and cannot say any Thing wherefore he should not have Execution, then the Recognisee

Writ de Levavi facias.

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niſee may ſue forth the Writ of *Elegit* to have Execution of all his Goods, and of the Moiety of his Lands: And if the Sheriff return the *Elegit*, that the Recogniſor hath made a Feoffment in Fee of Part of the Lands to divers Tenants, &c. and that he hath enfeoffed the King of the Reſidue; then upon that Return the Lands whereof the King is ſeiſed by that Feoffment are diſcharged. But he may ſue a *Scire facias* to warn the other Tenants to appear at a certain Day, to ſhew Cauſe wherefore the ſaid Lands ſhall not be delivered in Execution; and if they be warned, and do not appear, or if they come, and cannot ſay any Thing, &c. to bar the Execution, then the Recogniſee ſhall have Execution againſt them of thoſe Lands by Writ of *Elegit*, &c. but he ſhall have the *Elegit* before that he ſueth the *Scire facias* againſt thoſe Tenants.

And if a Man be bounden by Recogniſance in the Chancery, and the Recogniſor hath certain Indentures of Deſeaſance; then, if the Recogniſee will ſue Execution upon the Recogniſance, the Recogniſor may come into the Chancery, and ſhew the Indentures of the Deſeaſance, and that he is ready to perform them, and thereupon he ſhall have a *Scire facias* againſt the Recogniſee returnable at a certain Day in the Chancery; and in the ſame Writ he ſhall have a *Superſedeas* directed to the Sheriff, that in the mean Time he do not Execution by Vertue of the Writ ſued forth by the Recogniſee. And if the Sheriff upon any ſuch Writ return, that he hath ſent to the Bailiff of the Liberty to do Execution, which Bailiff hath returned him no Answer; then upon that Return he ſhall have a new Writ directed to the Sheriff, with a *Non omittas* therein, that he enter the Franchiſe and do Execution, &c.

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And a Man may ſue Execution by *Scire facias* upon a Recogniſance made in the Time of another King in the Chancery, or in the Common Pleas, or in any Court of Record. And the King may by his Commiſſion give Authority to one to receive a Recogniſance of another Man, and to return the ſame into the Chancery; and by Vertue of that Commiſſion, if a Man doth before the Commiſſioners acknowledge a Debt to be paid to another at a certain Day, &c. and certify the ſame into the Chancery with the Commiſſion, &c. then upon the Certificate thereof, if he do not pay the Debt at the Day, he ſhall have an *Elegit* upon the Conuſance ſo taken, as well as if it were taken in the Chancery; and the Form of the Commiſſion is ſuch:

Rex dilecto & fideli ſuo R. de M. ſalut. Sciatis quod d. dimittimus vobis

vobis potest. recipiend. Recognit. quam I. de H. vobis facere voluerit G. de T. de quacunque pecunia summa; & ideo vobis mandamus, quod cum Recogn. illam receperitis, nos inde, ac de die sive diebus solutionis, necnon de die caption. ejusdem, in Canc. nostra, sub sigillo vestro, distincte & aperte reddat. certior. hoc Brev. nobis remittentes. Teste, &c.

And there is another Form thus: Rex, &c. Sciatis quod dedimus vobis potest. recipiend. hac vice, nomine nostro, Recognition. quam I. de T. de quocunque debito facere voluerit coram vobis; & ideo vobis mandamus, quod cum Recogn. illam receperitis, nos ind. sub sigillo vestro distincte, &c.

And by that Commission he hath general Authority to take Recognisance of any Man who will acknowledge any Debt before him to any Person whatsoever, &c.

See before
130. H.

So note, That Capias ad Satisfaciend. lieth not upon a Recognisance. 34 H. 6. 45. 48 E. 3. 14.

Vi. 38 E. 3.
12 Br. Execution 42.

If a Man be bounden in Recognisance in 100 l. to pay at five several Days 20 l. then immediately after the first Day of Payment is past, he may sue an *Elegit* for 20 l. and at the second Day he may sue another *Elegit*, or *Levari facias* of other 20 l. and so of all the 20 l. every Day of Payment, and he shall have such Writ of *Elegit* for the Payment that shall be

made at that Day, and shall not stay his Suit till all the Days of Payment are past.

And if two be bound in Recognisance in Chancery, viz. quilibet eorum in solid. recogn. se debere, &c. he may sue several *Scire facias* against them to have the Money levied of their Goods and Lands, &c.

If a Man be bound in a Recognisance in Chancery or other Court of Record, and afterwards the Recognisee dieth, his Executors may sue forth an *Elegit* to have Execution of the Lands of the Recognisor. And if the Sheriff return that the Recognisor is dead, then the Executors shall sue a special *Scire facias* against the Heir of the Recognisor, and against those who are Tenants of the Lands which he had at the Day of the Recognisance made; and that Writ of *Scire facias* shall recite and shew that the Executors who sue the Writ have elected to have the Moiety of the Lands which the Recognisee had at the making of the Recognisance; and the Form of the Writ is:

Rex Vic, &c. Cum I. de W. tali die & an. &c. in Cancell. nostra recognovit se debere N. nuper Duci Lanc. cent. libras, quod di soluisse debuit in Festo, &c. tunc prox. futur, sicut constat, &c. & eas ei nondum solvit, ut dicit, ac W. B. & C. Exec. prae nuper Ducis defuncti, juxta Stat. inde edit, eleger. sibi liberari pro prae. cent. libris omnia catalla & medietat. terra ipsius I. W.

tenend. juxta form. Statuti prad'; per quod tibi Præceperimus, quod scire faceres præfat. I. de W. quod esset in Cantell. nostra tali die proxim. futur', ubicunque, &c. ad ostend. si quid pro se habere vel dicere sciret, quare omnia catall. sua & medietas terr. sua præfat. Execut. pro prædict. cent. libris liberari non deberent, juxta form. Statuti prædict' ac tu nobis retornaveris, quod prædict. I. de W. mortuus est; Tibi præcipimus, quod scire fac. Hæred. ipsius I. de W. necnon Tenentibus terr. qua fuit ejusdem I. de W. die Recogn. prad. quod sint in Cantell. nostra, &c. proxim. futur', ubicunque, &c. ad ostendend. si quid pro se habeant vel dicere sciant, quare mediet. terre quam ipsi tenent de terra prædict. præfat. Execut. pro prad. centum libris liberari non debeant, juxta form. Stat. prad. Et habeas ibi nomina illor. per quos, &c. Teste, &c.

And thereby appeareth, That if a Man be bounden in a Recognisance, &c. although that the Recognisee dieth, yet his Executors cannot sue forth an *Elegit* to have Execution of the Recognisance within the Year after the Day of Payment, without suing forth a *Scire facias* against the Recognisor, &c. But against the Heir of the Recognisor, or the Ter-tenants; the Recognisee or his Executors ought to sue forth a *Scire facias*, &c. otherwise if they be ousted, &c. by such Execution of their Lands, they shall have an Assise of Novel Disseisin, &c.

Writ de Idemptitate nominis

THE Writ *de Idemptitate nominis* lieth, where a Man is sued in a Personal Action, and upon the *Capias* or *Exigent* awarded, another Man, who beareth the same Name,, is arrested by Force of the Writ, then he who is so arrested shall sue forth this Writ of *Idemptitate nominis*: and this Writ shall be directed sometimes to the Escheator, if he or his Goods be arrested by him, or unto the Sheriff, if he be vexed or molested by him, and the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex dilecto sibi I. de S. Escheatori suo in Com. Linc', salut', cum nuper, ut accepimus I. de R. de London. Taverner jam defunctus ut dic', pro eo quod non venit coram Justic. nostris de Banco ad respondend. R. de tempore quo fuit Receptor denarior. ipsius R. in exigend. positus fuisset in Hustingo nostro London. ad utlagand. &c. occasione die Lunæ proximo post Festum S. Petri in Cathedra nostro regni nostri decimo, utlagatus; ac jam ex parte I. de R. de London. Baker intellexerimus, quod licet ipse non sit idem I. de R. qui ad sectam ipsius R. utlagatus fuit, nec aliqua bona seu catalla qua fuerunt ejusdem utlagati ad manus suas deveniunt; tamen, propter Idemptitatem hujusmodi nominis & cognominis I. de R. pretendens ipsum I. de R. de London. Baker esse

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esse eundem I. de R. de Lond. Tavern^o; qui sic utlagatus fuit, bona & catalla ejusdem I. de R. de Lond. Baker, colore ejusdem Brevis nostri, de bonis & catallis que predicti I. de R. de Lond. Tavern. habuit in Balliva tua die promulgationis Utlagar. predicti in manum nostram capiend^o, in manum nostram sefire intendis, & ipsum ea occasione multipliciter inquietas minus juste in ipsius I. de R. de Lond. Baker, dampnum non modicum & gravamen; super quo nobis supplicavit sibi per nos de remed. provid^o: Et quia ipsam I. de R. de Lond. Baker indebite pregraviari nolumus, tibi prac^o, quod si per inquisitionem vel alio modo legitime tibi constare poterit, predicti I. de R. de Lond. Baker, non esse eundem I. de R. de L. Tavern. qui sic utlagat. fuit, nec aliqua bona seu catalla que fuerunt ejusdem utlagati die promulgationis Utlagaria predicti ad manus suas devenisse, ut est dictum, tunc captioni bonorum & catallorum ejusdem I. de R. de L. Baker, occasione Utlagar. predicti in manum nostram supers. omnino. Proviso semper, quod de omnibus bonis & Catall. que predicti I. de R. de L. Tavern. habuit in Balliva tua die promulgat. Utlagat. predicti, si qua fuer^o, nobis resp^o, ut est justum. Teste, &c.

And so if a Man be distrained by Process out of the Exchequer for to accompt, &c. for another Person who hath the same Name which he hath, then he shall sue that Writ to the Barons of the Exchequer and to the Treasurer, and the Writ shall be such :

Rex Thesaurar. & Baronibus suis de Scaccar. salutem. Monstravit nobis J. Clerke de N. quod cum quidam J. Clerke nobis in quoddam Compoto de exitibus passagii Viridis castr. reddend. die quo obiit tenebat. qui quidem J. Clerke mortuus est, & vocabat. dum vixit, J. Clerke de A. ut dicit^o, ac pro eo quod predicti J. Clerke de N. habet idem nomen & cognomen sicut prefat. J. Clerke de A. ad reddend. nobis Compot. de exitibus predicti. multipliciter inquietari facitis minus juste, ut accepimus, super quo idem J. Clerke de N. nobis supplicaverit, ut sibi de remedio in hac parte subvenir. velimus: Nos tam pro nobis quam pro prefat. J. Clerke quod justum fuer. fieri volentes in hac parte, vobis mandam^o. quod si per aliqua memorand. dicti Scaccarii, vel per inquisitionem inde, si necesse fuerit, capiend^o, inveneritis ipsum J. Cl. de A. Commission. nostram de Officio illo habuisse, & exitus inde prætenu hujusmodi Commission. nostra aut alio modo recepisse, & ipsam J. Clerke de N. hujusmodi Commission. nostram non habuisse, nec se inde in aliquo intromisisse, & ipsum J. Clerke de N. propter Idemptitat. nominis & cognominis, & non alia de causa, coram vobis impetit. fuisse; tunc ipsum J. Clerke de N. ad reddend. nobis compotum de exitibus predictis ad

idem Scaecar', prout iustum fuerit, exonerari & quietum esse fac', Processum debis. vers. praf. J. Cl. de A. si superstes sit, vel her', executores, seu terrarum & tenementorum ipsius J. Cl. de A. si mortuus fuerit, tenentes, juxta juris exigent. facientes. Teste, &c.

And if a Man be taken by a *Capias utlagatum*, he may sue forth a Writ *de Idemptitate nominis* in the Chancery directed to the Justices of the Common Pleas, if the Process be sued there, or unto the Justices of the King's Bench, if the Process be there, commanding them to make Enquiry, &c. as afore is said, &c. so as this Writ seemeth but as a Commission to make Enquiry, and to know the Truth; and upon that Writ directed to the Justices, they shall award a Writ unto the Sheriff to make the Enquiry, &c. but if a Man be outlawed in the Common Pleas, and taken by *Capias*, he may come into the Common Pleas, and pray a Writ of Enquiry whether he be the same Person, without suing the Writ *de Idemptitate nominis*.

And if an *Exigent* be to be awarded against one, if one who hath the same Name come and saith that he is ready to answer, then the Plaintiff may say that he is not the same Person, and then the Plaintiff shall put a Diversity of the Names, and the same shall be entred, and then the *Exigent* shall be awarded according to that Difference which the Plaintiff hath made.

At the *Exigent* returned the Defendant appeareth by *Superseas*, and the Plaintiff saith, that he that appeareth is not the same Person: And the Opinion of *Hanke* was, that he shall be put to his *Idemptitate nominis*, and shall not that way avoid the Outlawry.

C And if an *Exigent* be to be awarded upon an Indictment, if one cometh and saith, that he hath the same Name as he against whom the Process upon the Indictment is awarded, and prayeth that the King's Attorney may put a Difference of their Names; the same shall not be done, for that should change the Indictment, because the Process ought to be made according to the Indictment; and if he be grieved by the Process, he must sue forth the Writ *de Idemptitate nominis*, and shall not have other Remedy, &c. And he may have that Writ to the Justices of the Peace if they award Process of Utlagary upon Indictments taken before them, and also to the Justices of Gaol-delivery, as appeareth by the Register, fol. 195, 196.

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Writ de Homagio respectuando.

THE Writ of Respite of Homage lieth, when the Heir comes of full Age who holdeth of the King in Capite, and ought to sue his Livery, then the Order is, that he first do Homage to the King, and thereupon to have his Writ of Livery to the Escheator; but the King of Grace and Favour may respite his Homage as he pleaseth: And thereupon he shall have a Writ unto the Escheator testifying the same, and commanding him to deliver him Seisin of the Lands; and the Writ shall be such:

Rex dilecto, &c. Escheat' suo, &c. salutem. Scias quod respectuamus Homagium I. soror. & her. I. filii T. de B defuncti, nobis de omnibus terris & tenem. quæ præd. I. frater suus tenuit de nobis in Capite die quo obiit debitum, usque ad Festum S. Michael. prox. futur', & terras & tenem. illa ei reddidim'. Et ideo vobis mandam', quod accepta secur', &c.

Writ de Hæretico comburendo.

Note, it appeareth by Britton in his Book, that those Persons shall be burnt who feloniously burn others Corn or others Houses, and also those who are Sorcerers or Sorceresses; and Sodomites and Hereticks shall be burnt; and it appeareth by that Book, lib. 1. cap. 17. that such was the Common Law. But note, That the Person who shall be burnt for Heresy ought to be first convicted thereof by the Bishop who is his Diocesan where he dwelleth, and abjured thereof, and afterwards, if he relapse into that Heresy or any other, and thereof be condemned in the said Diocese, then he shall be sent from the Clergy to the Secular Power, to do with him as it shall please the King, &c. And then it seemeth the King, if he will, may pardon him the same. And the Form of the Writ is such:

Rex, &c. Majori & Vic London. salutem. Cum venerabilis pater Thom. Archiepiscopus Cantuar', totius Angliæ Primas, & Apostolica Sedis Legatus, de consensu & assensu ac consilio Episcoporum & Confratrum Suffragan. suorum, necnon totius Cleri Provincia sue in Concilio suo Provinciali congregat', juris ordinibus in hac parte requisit. in omnibus observat', W. Sawyer', aliquando Capellanum, in Hæres. dampnat', & per ipsum Willielmum præantea in forma juris abjurat', & ipsum Will. in Hæresim præd. relaps', per suam sententiam definitivam Hæreticum manifestum pronunc. & declarav', ac degradandum fore decreverit, & ab om-

ni prerogativa & privilegio Clericali ea de causa realit. degradaverit, ipsumque Will. Foro Seculari relinquendum esse decreverit, & realiter reliquit, juxta Leges & Canonicas Sanctiones editas in hac parte, ac Sancta Mat. Ecclesia non habet ulterius quid fac. in præmissis: Nos igitur, zelator Justitia & Fidei catholica cultor, volentes Ecclesiam Sanctam ac jura & libertates ejusdem manuteneri & defendere, & hujusmodi Hæreses & Errores de Regno nostro Angliæ (quant. in nobis est) radicitus extirpari, ac Hæreticos sic convictos animadversione condigna punire; attendentesque hujusmodi Hæreticos in forma præd. convictos, & damnatos juxta Legem divinam & humanam canonica institutione, & in hac parte consuetudinar, ignis incendio comburi debere; vobis distinctius quo possimus præcipimus, firmiter injungentes, quod præf. Will, in custodia vestra existent, in aliquo loco publico & aperto infra Libertat Civitatis præd. causa præmissa cor. populo public. igni committatur, ac ipsum in eod. igne realit. comburi fac, in hujus criminis detestationem, aliorumque Christianorum exemplum manifestum: Et hoc sub periculo incumbente nullatenus omittatis. Teste, &c.

D And by that Writ it appeareth, That a Man ought to be convicted of the Heresy by the Archbishop and all the Clergy of that Province, and abjured for the same, and afterwards anew convicted and condemned by the Clergy of the same Province, and that in their General Council of Convocation. But now by the Statute of Hen. 4. cap. 15. it is enacted, That every Bishop in his Diocese may convict a Man of Heresy, and abjure him, &c. and afterwards convict him anew thereof, and condemn him, and warn the Sheriff or other Officer to apprehend him, and burn him, &c. And that the Sheriff or other Officer ought to do the same by the Precept of the Bishop, and without any Writ from the King to do the same. And that is the Cause (as it seemeth) that that Writ is not put in the new Registers, because that Writ ought not at this Day to be sued forth, but is as it were void by reason of the said Act.

But now by the Statute made Anno 25 H. 8. cap. 14. that Statute which was made Anno 2 H. 4. is repealed and made void. And now it is enacted by this late Statute, That he who is abjured for Heresy, and afterwards falleth into Relapse, and is convicted thereof before the Ordinary, that yet the Ordinary ought not for to commit him to the Lay Power to be burnt, without the King's Writ first obtained for to burn him, as appeareth by the said Statute of 25 H. 8. cap. 140. more at large. [270]

*Writ upon the Statute of Marlebridge for a Fine for
Non-fair pleading.*

THE Writ upon the Statute of Marlebridge for not fair Pleading lieth, where the Sheriff or other Bailiff in his Court will take a Fine of the Party, Plaintiff or Defendant, because he did not plead fairly, &c. And the Writ shall be directed to the Sheriff himself, or Bailiff, or him who will demand such Fine; and it is a Prohibition to him, commanding him that he do not demand such Fine; and it may be sued by the whole Hundred, or by all the County together, where he will require such manner of Fine of them. And the Writ is such:

Rex Vic', &c. Cum de communi consilio, &c. provis. sit. quod nec in itineribus Justic', nec in Com', Hundred', vel in Curia Baronis de cetero ab aliquibus capiantur Fines pro pulchre placitand', neque per sic quod non occasionent': Tibi precipim', quod ab W. hujusmodi Finem de cetero non exigas, vel exigi facias, contra form. provisionis prad'; et districtionem, si quam, &c.

And for the Hundred the Writ shall be such: *Tibi precipimus, quod a communitate Hundredi de I. hujusmodi Finem de cetero non exigas, vel exigi facias, contra form', &c.*

And by the Rule in the Register it may be against every other Man who will distrain for such Fine, and he may have an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, and an Attachment upon the same: And if after the first Writ of Prohibition delivered he distrain for such Fine, then the Party who is distrained may sue forth an Attachment against the Sheriff or Bailiff, or him who distraineth him; and the Form of the Attachment is such:

Rex Coronatoribus suis in Com. Linc salutem. Si A. fecerit, &c. tunc ponite, &c. B. Vic. nostrum, vel Vic. nostrum Com. predict', quod sit cor. Justic. nostris, &c. ostens quare cum de communi consilio, &c. [usque ibi, ab aliquibus non capiantur Fines pro pulchro placitand', neque per sic quod non occasionent',] idem Vic', vel idem B. distrinxit pref. A. pro hujusmodi Fine prastand. in Com. prad', contra form. provision. prad', ac contra prohibit. nostram. Et habeas ibi, &c. & Averia ipsius A. ea occasione capta interim deliberari fac'. Teste, &c.

But Note, That he may sue forth that Writ of Attachment against the Sheriff or other, although that he never sueth forth any Writ of Prohibition before directed to the Sheriff or Bailiff; but then he ought for to be distrained

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Grants made by the King, &c.

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for that Fine; for the Statute in it self is a Prohibition to the Sheriff, and to all others, that they do not distrain for such Fine for fair Pleading; but if the Sheriff, or other, demand such Fine, and doth not distrain for the same, then he cannot have a Writ of Attachment for such Demand made, because he is not damnified by the Demand, &c.

Attachment upon a Prohibition. Br. 13. Vid. 9 H. 6. 61. and 19 H. 6. 54. Ascue.

Grants made by the King expressed and contained in the Register, to be remembered.

REX Ballivis & probis hominibus Villa de P. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali concessimus vobis in auxil. Ville præd. parviand', quod a die consecutionis presentium, usque ad finem quinque annorum proxim. sequent. plenarie complendorum, capietis in eadem Villa Consuetudines subscriptas; viz. de quolibet Sunnag', &c. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod Cons. prædict. usque ad finem termini prædict. capiat', ut prædict. est; completo autem termino dictor. quinque annor', dictæ Cons. penitus cessent & deleant'. In cuius, &c.

Grant of a Stewardship.

REX, &c. Sciatis quod concessimus dilecto & fideli nostro W. de H. officium et regimen Seneschalcie, &c. cum omnibus ad dictum officium pertin', quamdiu nobis placuerit: Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod eid. W. in omnibus tanquam Seneschall. pareat', respondeatis, et fideliter intendatis. In cuius, &c.

Grants of Letters Patent.

SEE in the Register notable Forms of Grants of Letters Patent made by the King in divers Manners, especially among the Writs of *Ad quod dampnum*, and also after the Writs *de Corrodio habendo*. And there is a Patent made, *De custodia Forestæ Regis, in recompensationem certæ summe, aliqui per Regem ad vitam suam concessam.*

And other Patents there made upon Indentures between the King and others, upon a borrowing of Money by the King, by which Patents the King doth grant to hold and keep Covenant, &c.

The Grant of the King of the first Benefice which shall happen void is such:

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[271] Rex Cancellario suo qui nunc est, vel qui pro tempore fuerit, vel Custodi magni sigilli, salut'. Promotionem dilecti Clerici nostri A. prætenu boni servic' sui tam Dom. Edwardo quondam Regi Angl', avo nostro, quam nobis impensi, cordit. affectantes, ac volentes ipsum a præmissa consideratione favore prosequi gratiofo, volumus quod idem A. ad primum Beneficium Ecclesiasticum, taxationem viginti marcarum excedens, vacaturum, quod ad Præsentat. nostram pertinuerit, et quod duxerit acceptand', præsentetur. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod eidem A. Literas nostras de Præsentat. ad primum Beneficium Ecclesiasticum vacaturum, quod ad nos sic pertinuerit, & quod duxerit acceptand', sub præd. magno Sigillo nostro in forma præd. habere faciat. In cujus, &c. Teste, &c.

But such Grants are not in use at this Day.

A Grant of the King to one of his Chaplains of a yearly Pension out of the Exchequer, until he be promoted unto a Benefice, is thus :

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salut'. Attendent. grata et laudabilia obsequia quæ dilectus Clericus noster A. nobis ante hac tempora gratant. exhibuit, super quibus tam per dilectum et fidelem nostrum W. quam alios fideles nostros, sumus certitudinaliter informati, sperantesque quod in nostris agend. suis affect. et benevolentie puritate continuabit successivis actibus in futur', ac volentes ipsum munere prosequi gratiofo; concessimus ei quandam annuam Pensionem xx. marcarum percipiend. singulis annis ad Scaccar. nostrum ad Festa Paschæ et S. Mich. per aequales portion' quousque ei per nos fuerit provisum infra regnum Angl' de Beneficio Ecclesiastico quod duxerit acceptand'. In cujus, &c. Teste, &c.

There is another Grant in the Register, fol. 295. made by the King to one, to give him Authority to reconcile the King's Enemies who have left their Obedience, and adhered unto other the King's Enemies, &c. and to grant Pardon to them; and the Grant is such :

Rex universis et singulis, &c. ad quos, &c. sal'. Sciatis quod nos de fidelitate probata et circumspectione provida dilecti & fidelis nostri Antonii Lucy plenarie confidentes, dedimus eidem Antonio plen. tenor. præsent. potestat. nomine nostro recipiend. ad fidem & pacem nostram homines de partibus de Galloway in Scotia, ad fidem & pacem nostram non existent', & alios qui eisdem Scotis contra nos adherent, seu adhaeserunt, et cum eis contra nos de inimicitia nostra fuer', et qui ad fidem et pacem nostram venire voluer', et quos ad fidem et pacem hujusmodi for. viderit admittend'; et Literas de Pardonatione dictarum adhesionis et inimicitia, necnon de hujusmodi admissione ad

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pacem nostram, eisdem hominibus pro securitate sua in hac parte nomine nostro faciend' ; ratum & gratum habetur quicquid idem Anton. fecerit nom. nostro in premis'. In cuius, &c. Teste, &c.

C There is another Grant made unto one of the Custody of a Castle, and the Ammunition therein, for what Time it shall please the King, and a Writ thereupon directed to him who had the Custody thereof before, to deliver to him the Castle, and the Implements and Things appertaining to the same.

And you may see there the Patents made to Sheriffs to be Sheriffs to the Counties, and also the Patents made to the Escheators of the Counties, and also the Writs to the old Sheriffs and Escheators to deliver unto them the Rolls and Writs, &c.

D And Letters Patent of Attendants unto Archbishops, Abbots, and all others, to be Attendants unto them in those Things which do appertain to their Office. The Form of Nomination to be made by the King to an Abbey or other Person. Of one to be Vicar, and that the Abbot do present him over to the Ordinary. And also the Form of Revocation made by the King of that Nomination. And also the Form of the Writ which the King sends to the Ordinary to admit of that Revocation, and to admit another Person by another Nomination. All these appear in the Register, fol. 302.

And divers other Presentations made by the King, and also Revocations of his Presentation; and also Nominations made by the King in his own Right, or in the Right of others, are there in the Register; and Grants made by the King of Donatives, and the Writs directed unto the Sheriff to put them in Possession; and Writs there to the Ordinary, to assign unto a Prebendary *Stall in choro, & locum in capitulo*, who hath the Prebend by the King's Collation: and divers Ratifications there made by the King to divers Incumbents of Churches, or Prebends, which they have in Possession as Incumbents, &c.

And many Forms of Writs made to Abbots or Bishops, to have yearly Pensions for his Chaplains, until they are promoted to Benefices: And the Writ to the Chancellor to present in the King's Name such a one, the King's Chaplain, to the first Avoidance of any Benefice which shall be void, which appertains to the King; and also Grants by the King to receive a yearly Pension out of the Exchequer.

And

Grants of Letters Patent.

And divers Forms of Writs of Proxy are in the Register, to sue, defend or answer, &c. or to resign a Benefice, &c.

And the Form of the Resignation, &c. and the Form to make Protestation when a Man will resign his Benefice, &c. appear in the End of the Register, in fol. 302. and in other Folio's there following.

And so endeth this present Treatise, called, New Natura Brevium, which Book fully declares the Natures of the Original Writs contained and expressed in the Register.

Ge. G. A. A.

F I N I S.
